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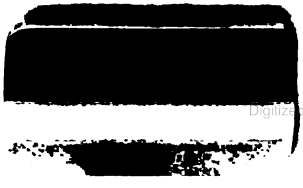

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THE

EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REGISTER,

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CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

2d.—Messrs Brander, M'Leod, Grant, Blakiston, Lewis, Tattnall, Hall, and Meek, midshipmen of the royal navy, arrived in London on Tuesday last, having effected their escape from the prison of Givet, in France, after nearly four years' imprisonment in that country. On their way towards the coast they picked up and brought with them a poor British seaman with a wooden leg, who effected his escape from the prison of Arras.

3d.—Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the premises of Mr Pocock, a coal and timber merchant, at Whitefriars Wharf, between Blackfriars Bridge and the Temple. The whole of these extensive premises were soon in flames, and continued burning until the whole of their valuable contents, consisting of immense piles of coals and timber, were entirely consumed. The extensive range of stabling, belonging to Mr Pocock, and several valuable horses also, shared the same fate. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the houses which surround the timber-yard, but they escaped destruction, though not without considerable damage. The great heat which this immense body of fire threw out, prevented the engines from approaching near enough to produce any effect. The blaze of light which issued from the conflagration illuminated the metropolis, and created so much alarm as to crowd almost all the streets with people, who fancied the next house to their's was in flames. The damage done is estimated at several thousand pounds. Some apprehensions were entertained for the Grand Junction Canal store-house; and, even in the Inner Temple, several engines were brought down to the bottom of King's Bench Walk, under the idea that the fire might possibly extend to that quarter.

Union-hall.—A person who lives in Bermondsey-street, attended at the office, and stated, that in the house where he lodged, he had reason to believe there were a parcel of human bones concealed in the cellar, and that, in fact, his wife had seen a hand, the fingers of which still retained some of their flesh, although in a mouldering state. Upon this in-

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formation, the magistrates directed Mr May to go to the house and search the premises. He accordingly went down, attended by one of the officers; and on their arrival there, and questioning the wife of the informant, who had seen the bones, the story began to assume a complexion similar to that of the three black crows; for she informed the officers that she had not seen them herself, but had been told there were such in a dark cellar under the house, by one who had seen them. The officers accordingly proceeded to search the cellar pointed out to them, which they found in a very ruinous state, with several open spaces communicating with the street; in one corner of the cellar they also discovered a parcel of bones of different animals, which seemed to have been collected together by some dog.

A melancholy instance of the effects of fright occured in Salisbury-square, on Monday night, in consequence of the fire. A woman, who appeared very much agitated, sat down at the door of Mr Jones; upon inquiry into the cause, it was understood from her, that her daughter was missing in the dreadful fire that took place in Water-lane. She was invited into the house, but having resisted repeated solicitations, the door was shut. A short time after, one of the servants opened the door, and discovered the unfortunate person dead on the steps. It afterwards proved, that no accident had happened to the daughter.

A gentleman in the county of Tipperary has, as an object of curiosity as well as pleasure, undertaken to establish in his park a colony of beavers. He has planted plenty of birch, aspen, ash, willow, sallow, osier, alder, &c. round the ponds, and is about to procure several pair of beavers to turn in.

5th.—It appears from an annual return, that in the metropolis alone there were no less than 293 fires during the last year, exclusive of chimnies set on fire.

A coroner's inquest sat on the body of Richard Watson yesterday, at a public-house in Mount-street, and the verdict was, that he died of *want*. It appeared in evidence, that this poor wretch was taken up as a thief in a garden at Chelsea, and removed to St George's watch-house, where he died.

9th.—A melancholy instance of the fatal effects of inordinate passion took place on Wednesday night at a house in Leicester-fields. A young lady, 17 years of age, a native of Paris, but who had received her education in England, and who is described as a most beautiful, elegant, and accomplished creature, put an end to her existence by poison in the phrenzy of unrequited love. She had resided for above two months at the house of a lady in St Martin's-street, and had become so deeply enamoured of a British officer, that the idea of being slighted distracted her understanding, and she took an immense dose of opium. The desperate act was discovered too late for remedy. Every effort was made to save her, but in vain. She died at seven o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Persian ambassador yesterday paid a visit to the Bank; his excellency was attended by Sir Gore Ouseley and Mr Morier. On alighting from his carriage, he was received at the entrance in Prince's-street by the governor and directors, and escorted through the hall, which was covered with a superb carpet, to the interior.

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The Bank volunteers were drawn up in the court, and saluted his excellency as he passed, their band performing martial music. His excellency was conducted through the various offices by the governor and directors, followed by a numerous train of ladies and gentlemen. The procession was preceded by six beadles of the Bank, with their silver-mounted staves, in their proper costume. The two city marshals, with a number of peace officers, attended to keep order, and prevent the obtrusion of the crowd, who gained admittance, and nearly choked up the passages. The whole routine of the Bank business in the various offices was explained to his excellency as he passed, with which he seemed highly gratified.

About two his excellency, with his suite, entered the great parlour, where refreshments were prepared for them in a very superb stile. During this entertainment the band continued playing in the court-yard, to which his excellency seemed to attend with great pleasure; and at near four he took his departure, expressing his high satisfaction at the polite hospitality he had experienced.

Thursday, Prince Stahremberg, accompanied by his two secretaries, Messrs Provost and Agneau, had a conference with the Marquis Wellesley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Foreign Office.

GUILDHALL.——A grey-headed, though not a very venerable Hibernian, named O'Keane, was yesterday charged by a grocer, of Whitecross-street, with riotous conduct, breaking his window, and drawing out a knife, which he flourished in defiance, and threatened vengeance to any one who should dare to touch him.

The defendant (whether a Caravat or a Shanevest, did not appear,) was asked by the alderman how long he had been in this country, and by what ship he came? He answered, "In no ship at-all, at-all, for it was only a *sloop*. He came on board as a drover, with some fat baists which he had engaged to drive from Dublin to Chester for five shillings; and when he got so far as Chester, he thought it a pity to go home without seeing his friends in England; and he just took a little walk up to London to find them out. He went to see his double gossip, who is a drayman at a brew-house in Whitecross-street, where he took a few quarts of beer too much, and while the sup was in his head, he did not know what happened; but the devil a harm he meant to any body, for he was too good natured." The fact was, he had gone into the shop of the grocer, and called for a dram of whisky; and an arch lad in the shop told him they sold no liquor there but aqua fortis. Mr O'Kane then insisted on having a dram of that same, and added, If it was aqua fortis, he had the money in his pocket to pay for it. No persuasion could get him out quietly. The shopman was obliged to proceed to a forcible expulsion; upon which the enraged Melesian drew forth his scalping knife, thrust it through a pane of the window, and flourished it in defiance at his assailants; upon which he was taken into custody by a bevy of constables.

The magistrates ordered him to pay for the glass, and to be dismissed.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.——A hackney coachman, named John Gibson, and the owner of the vehicle he drove, were indicted for an assault and outrage upon the person of a gentleman, named Sade. The circumstances, as stated in evidence, were

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these. Early in October last, Mr Sade was walking along the flagged way in Great Mary-le-bone street, followed by two little French dogs. One of them happening to stray, and getting under the wheels of the coach, his master beckoned to the little favourite; which immediately obeyed the signal, and ran to him. The defendant, mistaking the beck for a signal to call his coach, immediately drove up, and asked Mr Sade where his honour would be driven. Mr Sade answered he wanted no coach, and said he had not called the defendant, but had merely beckoned to his little dog. The defendant instantly changed his tone to the most vehement and scurrilous abuse—swore the defendant had called him, and said he would be d——d but he would have a shilling fare out of his b—y carcase. All remonstrances, on the part of Mr Sade were in vain. To avoid further altercation, he walked away; but the defendant drove after him towards Cavendish-square, where he dismounted from his box, seized Mr Sade by the throat, rammed his fist into his face, and swore he would not quit him until he paid the fare. Mr Sade refused; but told him his address in Northumberland-street. This, however, could not appease the defendant; who, in the usual insolence of his brethern of the whip, proposed to fight Mr Sade, and boasted his superior prowess to any pugilist in Mary-le-bone. He was proceeding to illustrate his profession of skill upon the prosecutor; but was interrupted by the manly and spirited conduct of a stranger passing by at the moment, who, witnessing the daring insolence of the defendant seized him by the arm, and told him, although he might be the champion of Mary-le-bone, he must either desist from his ill usage to the gentleman, or turn out and fight himself. The defendant thus unexpectedly meeting with his match, thought proper to desist from personal violence to Mr Sade, but nevertheless followed him to a shop in Oxford-street, where he took refuge, still continuing his abusive language, and finding this useless thought fit at last to depart.

Mr Sade, remembering the number of the coach, applied next morning to Bow-street, in consequence of which the defendant was taken into custody, and held to bail for trial.

The jury found the defendant *Guilty*, and the court, after giving him a severe lecture, sentenced him to a fine of 20l. and one month's imprisonment in the house of correction.

On Saturday, two women, genteelly dressed, went to a linen-draper's shop near Covent-garden, and purchased goods to the amount of 50l. The women left the shop, desiring the goods to be sent to Adam-street, Adelphi. The shopman having made out a bill of parcels, procured a porter, who took the goods as directed. He saw the women; they desired him to unpack the goods that they might see if they were right, which he accordingly did; they then asked for a bill and receipt, which he produced. They told him if he stepped into the counting-house, he would receive the money; one of them opened a door to shew him into the counting-house. As soon as he had passed, he observed the door was shut after him with some degree of violence, and he was confident the key was turned; this rather alarmed him; he proceeded to an adjoining room, where he found a man, to whom he told his business. The man asked him respecting the amount of the bill, and then tendered him two bills, one of which, he said, was his master's ac-

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ceptance, therefore presumed he could have no objection to taking it. The shopman refused taking them, and said, he sold the goods for money, which he expected to receive, or he would take the goods again. The man told him, he should not have either money or goods, and if he did not take the bills, he would not have any thing. The shopman endeavoured to return by the door the women let him through, but found that fast against him, and the man turned him out of the pretended counting-house, into the street, by another way. On inquiry being made at the house, in the evening, for the parties, the old lady who keeps the house said, the two women and the man had only lodged in her house a few days, and had left that afternoon, and taken the goods with them.

On Saturday, the fraternity of pickpockets were on the alert in every quarter. There were at least fifty of them parading the principal streets in the city in the evening, and robbing the innocent and unsuspecting crowds, who were gazing at the twelfth cakes, and the decorations of the pastry cooks' shops. Tit Shields, who has lately returned from transportation, headed a gang in Fleet-street; Bill Wood and Bob Barney headed a gang in St Paul's Church-yard; and Alexander Dow and Harry Woodford led another in Cheapside and the Poultry. At the pastry-cook's at the end of the Poultry, Joe Hough, a stout fellow, pretended to be lame, and walked so as to interrupt the progress of the passengers, and by this means they hustled the unsuspecting at their ease.

10th.—On the night between Friday and Saturday last, a most daring robbery was committed in the shop of Messrs Coward and Co. silversmiths, &c. in Cornhill. The thieves, by means of instruments, completed a breach through the window shutters sufficient to admit a hand, in spite of the difficulties which presented themselves. The shutters were lined with iron-plate, which of itself was deemed a sufficient security; but to such a pitch of perfection have the burglars brought the instruments of their calling, that human precaution cannot guard against them. By introducing their hands, and forcing a wire-case, they obtained, in watches, silver articles, and light gold, plunder to the amount of 400l. The gang consisted of several persons, who employed themselves in pacing the street backwards and forwards; not only by way of guarding against a surprise, but also to make a noise to prevent the instruments at work upon the shutters being heard. At times, when they were occasionally disturbed, the hole they had perforated was covered by a sheet of paper painted the colour of the shutters; so that there appeared nothing striking to attract the notice of the passengers. During the several hours the robbers were thus employed, no watchman was heard, which is but too common a case under similar circumstances. The villains were once observed by a person going to Covent-Garden market, and who knew part of the gang to be house-breakers, particularly a cripple and a drover; but, as he afterwards explained, it was as much as his life was worth to interrupt or even to let it be supposed he knew them. This man came forward next day, and gave information on the business. It has been since ascertained, that a gang of forty thieves of this description meet nightly at a house in the vicinity of Shire-lane, where they plan their nocturnal depredations. Since

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their success at Messrs Coward's, the same gang, according to description, attempted Mr Plumley's on Ludgate-hill, but were disappointed of their booty. Whilst they were perforating the window shutters, they were observed by a butcher's boy, but who seemed ignorant of their intention. Finding that to be the case, they hoaxed the youth, by telling him they had been in pursuit of a mad bullock, which had just turned the corner towards Fleet-market. This had the desired effect; the lad set off full speed to join the chace; in due time he returned, and finding the villains hovering about, he suspected their views, and from his close remarks finally obliged them to quit their prey.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday evening, before Anthony Gell, Esq. at the Nag's Head, in Grange-court, Leicester-square, on the body of Ann Paris, an unfortunate young creature, of interesting appearance, not more than 17 years of age, who, it appeared, had been reduced by some unknown melancholy circumstance to the most forlorn and destitute situation. It was stated in evidence, that she had taken her lodgings only seven weeks since, and that during that time she had evinced the most wretched state of mind, and on Thursday morning, urged on by the poignancy of her feelings, or the derangement of her intellect, she swallowed a considerable quantity of laudanum. On the violence of her death-pangs coming on, medical aid was sent for, but too late to be of any assistance, and in a short time she expired.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

The history of this poor young creature is at once romantic and interesting. She is the daughter of a Monsieur Paris, who was well known in the commencement of the revolution, and in which he suffered. Madame Paris, with her infant daughter, took refuge in this country, and in the ruin of her fortune, became a governess in a noble family in Scotland. After this she had a house in the New-road; and, about two years ago, died of the rupture of a blood vessel. Her daughter had been placed at an eminent boarding-school near one of the new squares; and on the death of her mother was placed under the guardianship of a member of parliament, who, with the most liberal and benevolent attention to her destitute situation, resolved to complete her education; and she had every master of eminence in all the elegant arts. She spoke French and Italian; touched the piano with great execution; sung with taste; and had read beyond her years.

About six or eight months ago, she was met in the square, when walking with the other young ladies, by a young man in the dress of a midshipman, who followed her to the door, and who wrote to her under the name of Jones. A correspondence took place. Her imagination was fired; and she eloped with him under a promise of marriage. His address was found in her box, and they were traced by her guardian, and separated. Jones declared that she was virtuous, that his intentions were honourable, and as a proof of it he was ready to marry her with her guardian's consent. In effect they were married, and she was completely undone. In about a fortnight or three weeks, Jones threw off his disguise, and fairly told her his real character—that he was no sailor, but lived by his shifts; that he had married her only for the sum her protector had paid him, and that she must provide for herself.

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She was abandoned; and the shock had such an effect on her imagination, that she has ever since shewn signs of a disordered intellect. With a heart that shrunk from vice, she was flung on the world without a friend or a home; and in this deplorable state she became the victim of necessity.

About three weeks ago, she saw an officer, who is distinguished for his gallantries, and who, by his address and attentions, so won upon her affections, that she could neither speak nor think of any other object. This fatal attachment absorded her whole soul. They entered into engagements to live and die only for one another; and in the frenzy of this passion, or under the idea that she could not be his, and his alone, she took the desperate resolution of dying for him. She had prepared three phials of opium, two of which she swallowed, and she died with a spirit of heroism; for no persuasion nor force could make her, when seized with the nausea of the poison, take any antidote to the draught. She would not suffer the medical men to approach her; and though, after stupefaction came on, they administered every known medicine, they all failed of effect.

12th.—OLD BAILEY.—Susannah Geraine, an old woman, aged 78, was capitally indicted for feloniously uttering as true, knowing them to have been forged, several notes for 1*l.* purporting to be notes of the Bank of England.

The prisoner, who is the wife of a watchman, in the parish of St James, Clerkenwell, resided at the house No. 2. New-court, Cow-cross. On the 2d of December last, she purchased some articles at the shop of Mrs Mary Clarke, in St John-street, and gave a 1*l.* bank note in payment. The shopman had some scruples at first about taking it; but the prisoner gave her own address, and said she would bring him another, or the money for it if he did not like it. On the Thursday following, she came to take up the note again, and put down 18s., promising to call the next day with the 2s.; but the shopman kept the money, promising to give her the note when she brought the remainder. As she did not come according to promise, he was induced to inquire at the Bank whether the note was genuine; but it was there pronounced to be a forgery. He was advised by the Bank officers to act cautiously, and to inquire of the woman from whom she obtained it, in order to discover whether it led to any train of accompliceship. He went accordingly, and asked her; and she answered, that it was given her by a man, whose name or residence she did not then know, but promised to find out both, and inform him next day. She failed in the performance of this promise also. Information respecting the circumstance being given at Marlborough-street office, some of the police officers were sent to her lodgings in the morning of the 16th December, where they found the old woman and her husband in bed. They interrogated her how she came by the note; and she said then that she had found this note and several others. The husband then came forward, and told the officers his wife was an old fool, and telling them lies, for it was he who found the notes in a tin case, when going the rounds upon his beat in St James's Churchyard. The officers now took them both in custody, and searched the apartment, where they found eleven one pound, and four two pound notes wrapt up in an oil cloth, and concealed up the chimney; all of them

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upon examination proved to be forged.

The prisoner had nothing more to urge in her defence, than that her husband found the notes.—*Guilty, Death.*

The husband, —— Geraine, was immediately afterwards tried, upon an indictment for having in his possession the aforesaid bank notes, and found guilty.

13th.—SURRY SESSIONS.—Mary Matthews was indicted for uttering a counterfeit sixpence, and having a counterfeit shilling in her possession at the same time. It appeared that, in October last, the prisoner went into the Golden Last public-house in the Borough, and calling for half a pint of beer, tendered sixpence in payment, and having received the change, left the house. The landlady immediately discovered the sixpence to be a bad one, and directed the servant to follow the prisoner, and not lose sight of her till she was taken into custody. The servant accordingly kept her in view till she was apprehended by Goff, one of the officers of Union-Hall. When taken into custody, she had a bad shilling concealed in one hand, and one shilling and four-pence, good money, in the other. In searching her, the officer discovered six bad shillings, a piece of bees-wax, and some black powder, concealed under one of her arms. Mr Powell, inspector to the mint, was examined, who stated, that the bees-wax and powder were used to rub the base coin with, immediately previous to its being put in circulation, to take off its brightness, and give it a nearer resemblance to silver. The prisoner in her defence said, she received the money in change for half a guinea at a shop in the Borough. The jury found her *Guilty.*

Ann Fagan was indicted for a similar offence, and found *Guilty.* Both prisoners were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Kingston gaol; and the chairman (Mr Serjeant Onslow) cautioned them, that if they were again found guilty of a similar offence, the punishment would be death.

15th.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, an alarming fire broke out at the city of London hotel, in Dover; it raged with the utmost violence for two or three hours, in which time it entirely consumed that building, and damaged many houses contiguous. This accident is to be attributed to the inebriety and obstinacy of a Russian, who, though repeatedly urged to permit his candle to be removed after he had retired, would not comply; and being, from intoxication, unable to take proper care of it, his curtains caught fire. He fortunately escaped from the flames by the window, and by climbing over the tops of several houses.

A few days since, the house of Mr Gustard, a woolen-draper in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, had been broke open, and robbed of superfine cloths and kerseymeres to the amount of 1400l. On the day after the robbery, Mr G. received an anonymous letter, stating, that on the morning of the robbery, a cart was seen being unloaded with cloth in St John-street, and the cloth carried into a house in a court in that street. Mr Gustard attended to the letter, and made inquiries respecting the circumstances as stated in the letter, and learnt that some suspicious characters lived in the house described: in consequence of which, he applied to the nearest police-office, in Hatton-garden, for assistance, and two of the officers agreed to search the house described. They went well armed

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and having gained admittance, they attacked the fellow who inhabits it, who resisted most desperately; he was armed with a loaded pistol, but the officers took care to deprive him of any means of using it. They searched him, and found a number of picklock keys; and on examining the house, they found some iron crows, and other implements of housebreaking, and a quantity of cloth, supposed to be part of that stolen from Mr Gustard's shop. The fellow was secured, and taken before the magistrates at Hatton-garden office, when, after a hearing, he was committed for further examination.

A curious indictment was preferred at the Norfolk sessions last week, in which a clergyman was the prosecutor, under the following circumstances:—It was alleged, that on a certain Sunday, while he was preaching, the daughter of one of his parishioners came with her sister into the church, attended by a man, who carried a bag. The ladies, "with clanging stride," clattered in their pattens up the aisle—opened the door of their pew—packed their moveables therein into the bag, and after pasting a label containing the words "a pew to let," opened the door, and retreated in the same order. To punish this conduct, the indictment was preferred, but the bill was not found.

Saturday night, whilst a man was exhibiting a telescope for lunar observations at the end of Fleet-market, a gentleman passing along was induced to have a peep, and in the mean time was soon divested of his watch, and purse, containing 10l. in bank notes, with which the offenders escaped.

18th.—OLD BAILEY.—THEFT, DELUSION, AND CREDULITY.—Margaret Conners and Richard Conners were charged with a capital felony, in stealing in the dwelling-house of Joseph Iredall, in King-street, Soho-square, three gowns, two pair of sheets, and a variety of articles, to the value of more than 40s., the property of Mary Anderson.

The prosecutrix, a simple-looking young woman, stated, that she kept a mangle; in the month of May last, the female prisoner, who was then unmarried, came to lodge with her, and continued with her for some time. She afterwards assisted her to remove to a different house in the same street, where the prisoner again came to live with the prosecutrix. Shortly after she came to live with her the second time, the prisoner told her she wished to try some experiments. She accordingly began by laying the poker and shovel under the bed during the night; then cut out rings of cloth, which she placed in sand with sothernwood, and figures cut out in paper, which she placed on the chimney-piece. After this she made a cake, prepared in a particular manner, and broth, into which she put certain powders, and gave it to the witness to eat.

One night a knife was thrown at the witness from the opposite side of the room, where the prisoner and she were sitting, which the prisoner informed her had been done by the spirit of the man to whom the prisoner was now married. This was on the evening of the 8th or 9th of August. The prisoner went to the window, and talked as if she had been conversing with some one, but the witness saw nobody. She cut some bread and cheese, put it on a plate, and held it out, as if some third party had been present to partake of it. She then desired the witness to look

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on the wall, which she did, when she saw on it the figure of a man about the size of a large cat. When in bed, the prisoner again desired the witness to look towards the wall, when she saw the figure of a man faintly upon it. The witness asked the prisoner what he wanted; when she informed her, that if she would lay some of her things out of her trunk, he would let her know. The witness rose out of bed, and being alarmed, laid a number of things out of her box, all of which were gone in the morning. The prisoner made a noise for a considerable time, while this was going on, as if some person were strangling her. The witness did not see any of these things again till some time afterwards, when she saw the prisoner wearing them. The articles which she saw the prisoner wearing, were not disguised or altered in any manner. When the witness noticed this circumstance, the prisoner said the apparition had told her that she must wear them, and that the witness must consent to it, for if she said any thing against it, she was to be turned into some different shape. The prisoner so completely deluded the witness, that she believed she had it in her power to do every thing she said. The man prisoner lived in the house, and had been in the witness's room that very night; but she could not distinguish if he was the apparition. It appeared liker to the shadow of a man, than to the substance. He told the witness on one occasion that he had carried off some of her property on the 2d of October. The articles which she had lost were carried off at many various times. She did not see him in the room, however, at the time alluded to, in the month of August, nor did she know of any thing that he did that night. On her cross examination by Mr Knap, the witness said, the man prisoner had once paid his addresses to her, and had since married the woman prisoner; but she was not angry on that account, nor would have been sorry at their marriage, if they had let her property alone. The woman prisoner continued to live with her 11 weeks after the 9th of August.

James Bligh, an officer, stated, that when the prosecutrix told him her story, he went to the house of the prisoners along with another officer, and carried them, and all they could find which the prosecutrix claimed as hers, before a magistrate. The woman prisoner pressed sadly to have it hushed, and that she would make every thing right; but the witness told her it was a felony, which he could not compound.

James Noble, another officer, confirmed this statement.

Mr Justice Chambre, did not put the man on his defence, though he confessed the suspicion was strong against him, but men were not to be found guilty of felony on suspicion. The story was a very strange one, but credulity would lead some people a great way, and it was impossible to say what effect it might have on a weak and uneducated woman like Mary Anderson. If, by any fradulent contrivance, a person was induced to open a box in which his property lay, and to spread it out, and the property was taken away, that was, in point of law, a felony. The prosecutrix had been credulous in the extreme; but still, however, she was to be protected by the laws of the country. As to the capital part of the charge, that must be discharged from the consideration of the jury, it not appearing that on the evening

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laid in the indictment property to the amount of 40s. had been carried off. The jury would judge if they gave credit to the story of the prosecutrix, in which case they would find the woman prisoner guilty of stealing.

The jury accordingly found the woman prisoner *Guilty of stealing* 39s.—and the man, *Not Guilty*.

19th.—REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—Yesterday Mr Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant, of about 50 years of age, precipitated himself from the top of the Monument, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mr Levi attended to several appointments in the city about eleven o'clock, and transacted his usual business; and at twelve obtained admission to view the Monument. He walked several times round the outside of the iron railing before he sprung off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom, it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. A porter, with a load on his back, narrowly escaped the body of the deceased, which fell a few paces from him in Monument-yard. It is said, that two days ago Mr Levi visited the Monument, and continued at the top for some time. Nothing has transpired from which the friends of the deceased can judge of the cause which led to the sad catastrophe. Mr Levi has left a wife and eight grown up children.

Last week a woman was committed to the house of correction at Beverley for telling fortunes. This sybil, although she could predict the fate of other people, was ignorant of her own. The number of virgins (young and old) that went to consult this oracle, in this enlightened age, is truly astonishing. She had, however, so little skill in the art of divination, as to predict the union of several of her votaries with the same young man; when the ladies came to compare their good fortune, and found this to be the case, they, as may easily be conceived, were not quite satisfied that their money was laid out to the best advantage; some of them accordingly lodged an information against the fortune-teller.

The Duke of Portland has ordered 400 deer to be shot at Bulstrode, and has annexed an absolute and peremptory injunction, that the carcases should be buried entire, venison, skins, horns, entrails, &c. It is said the Earl of Jersey offered 8000l. for the deer alive, and to remove them immediately from the premises; but the money was refused.

Broaches, with the figure of his *infernal majesty* worked upon them, are now become the reigning fashion, and are worn by all our dashing belles; so that it may be said, the devil reigns in the bosoms of our angels.

On Friday se'nnight, as some workmen were cutting down an elm belonging to Mr Jepson, of Comsbrough, they discovered in the heart of the tree a horse-shoe, with a nail in it, in excellent preservation. It is supposed that it must have been in the tree for 50 years. The elm is five feet in circumference. Mr Green, of High-street, has the shoe in his possession.

Within a few years the bed of the river Thames has altered so much at Woolwich, that where a line-of-battle ship formerly floated, with many of her stores on board, a frigate, with nothing in her, will now ground; and, notwithstanding 120,000 tons of mud and soil have been taken out of that part of the river within the last ten months, no relief has been afforded to the ships at the moorings.

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Last week, an eagle was shot in a field near Cummerfield, by Mr Anderson, of Ullswater. The wings of this bird measure, when extended from point to point, six feet ten inches. It is likely to live, having been only slightly wounded in one of the pinions.

CURIOUS CAUSE.—*The King and the Lord of the Manor of Holdernesse.*—The curious suit between the Crown and ——Constable, Esq., lord of the manor of Holdernesse, in Yorkshire, is at length determined: it is of much importance to lords of manors on the sea coast.

A cask of wine was floated on shore on the coast of the manor of Holdernesse. The coast bailiff, and some Custom-house officers, on hearing of the stranger's arrival, went immediately to pay a complimentary visit; the officers laid hold of one end of the cask, and said, "this belongs to the king:" the bailiff laid hold of the other end, and said it belonged to the lord of the manor. Says the officers, "It is smuggled; it has not paid the port duty;" said the bailiff, "I think it is Madeira." The officers smiled at the honest man's blunder, and explained, they meant the duty on wine imported. Says the bailiff, "It has been in no port, it has come by itself on the beach." Both parties remained inflexible; and the officers having, after grave consultation, determined, that the bailiff could not drink the wine whilst they went to their Custom-house, at a short distance, for advice, proposed the wine should be put into a small hut; but the bailiff, thinking it safer within the lord's immediate jurisdiction, in the mean time removed it to the cellar of the baronial chateau. The officers returned on this: "Oh, ho!" said they, "now we have you; the wine is ours to all intents and purposes, as it has been removed without a permit." Says the bailiff, "If I had not removed the wine without a permit, the sea would the next tide." "Then," quoth the officers, "the sea would have been put into the Court of Exchequer." The bailiff shut the great hall door in their faces.

The lord was exchequered; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him; lawyers learned were engaged on both sides; the crown lawyers said the officers were certainly right; the lord's lawyers said he certainly was.

The cause came on at York assizes, and the noise it made was as great as the contested election there. All the wine-bibbing lords of manors in that and the adjoining counties were present, and the court was consequently very much crowded. A special verdict was found, which left the question for the determination of the Court of Exchequer.

It came on to be argued. Sir Roger de Coverley's dictum, that "a great deal may be said on both sides," was demonstrated to the fullest extent by the long-robed band of wordy combatants engaged by the crown and the lord of the manor.

The court took time to deliberate; and on the last day of last term pronounced judgment, that it was a case which the act requiring permits for the removal of wine did not embrace, the act only alluding to wine which had paid duty; that from the case in Vaughan, it was clear, that wine to be liable to duty must be imported; that wine, as Vaughan said, could not be imported by itself, but must be by the agency of some one else; and that it was in that case determined, that wine wrecked could not be sub-

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ject to duty.—The lord keeps the wine, and will have to pay an enormous bill of costs for the defence of his rights, as in informations by the attorney-general, though the verdict is with the defendant, he does not get his costs. And the counsel who were in the cause say, in their opinion, it was one of the best casks of wine which ever reached the English coast.

At half-past two o'clock, on Tuesday, the corning-house, No. 4. in the king's powder-mills, at Faversham, blew up with a most tremendous explosion. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of 100 yards from the scite of the building. One of their arms was found on the top of a high elm tree. The fifth man was taken up alive, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained. The sixth man, George Holmes, the foreman of the work, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning, but he was otherwise not much injured, and is likely to do well. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbril, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed within the building, two have perished, but the third is living. The scattered remains of two of the men were collected on Tuesday evening for interment; those of the other three had not been found. No circumstances have transpired, from which an opinion can be formed with respect to the cause of the accident: it is the third of the kind that has happened at these mills within these seven years.

19th.—SWINDLING.—MANSION-HOUSE.—John Cooper, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, and not above 23 years of age, was brought before the magistrate under a variety of charges, for obtaining goods on false pretences; and, certainly, the instances proved against him evinced a boldness of adventure, and a knowledge of ways and means rarely excelled by any modern genius, for "carrying on a war," as the phrase is, since the exploits of the celebrated Major Semple.

The first charge was brought forward by a Mr Blundell, a mercer, of Bishopsgate-street, from whose statement it appeared, that on the 20th of last December, the prisoner came to his shop, bargained for a quantity of sarsenet, amounting to 6l. 3s. 6d., and ordered it to be sent with a bill to the Bull inn, in the same street, where he would pay for it. It was accordingly sent by Mr Blundell's porter, who took with him change amounting to the difference between the bill and 7l. The prisoner took the goods and change, and gave the porter two banker's notes, one for 5l. and the other for 2l., which the porter brought to his master, but which, on examination, proved to be country notes, purporting to be issued by some bank in Hampshire, made payable by Jogget and Co., City Chambers, and marked with the signatures of Cooper and Hardwicke. Upon inquiry, however, at the City Chambers, Mr Blundell was informed these notes were fictitious, and that there was no such bank as that from which they purported to issue.

The next accuser was a Mr Bumstead, a hosier in the city, who stated that the prisoner came to his house, and gave an order for hosiery to the

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amount of 6l., which he desired to be sent to Broad-street Chambers, with a bill, to be there paid. They were sent in consequence to the prisoner's chambers there, and paid for. In a few days subsequently, the prisoner again called and gave an order for shirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, and other goods, to the amount of 35l. 18s., and ordered also that they should be sent as before to Broad-street Chambers. On their being sent there, he said his clerk had just gone out, and inadvertently taken with him the key of the desk, so that he could not get at his banker's check-book; but requested the messenger to leave the goods, and call at any other time. This was done; but the prisoner was never more to be found there, nor any clue to find him elsewhere.

Various other persons brought different charges against him for goods, out of which he had swindled them, with the assistance of a young man named Hardwicke, who acted as his clerk at Broad-street Chambers. Amongst the number was Mr Samuel Nock, gun-smith, of Fleet-street, from whom Hardwicke had obtained a gun and a pair of pistols, amounting to 40l., upon a fictitious bill of exchange: also Mr Mortimer, another gun-smith, of Ludgate-hill, from whom he got a double-barrelled fowling-piece, and some other articles, by a similar stratagem.

Mr Chadwick, a silver-smith, of Cornhill, charged the prisoner with having obtained from him, in a like fraudulent way, a number of silver forks and spoons.

Mr Deynes, of Walworth, complained also of being swindled by the prisoner out of a cut-glass chandelier, and decanters, of considerable value; and a Mr Lathy, of Newgate-street, stated that the prisoner had, in like manner, obtained from him linen to the amount of 25l.

Several other persons were in attendance, to prove other frauds against the prisoner; but there was not time for their examination.

It appeared, that the prisoner, in company with Hardwicke, had occupied those rooms in Broad-street Chambers for the very purpose of receiving goods. They employed a clerk of reputable appearance to receive the goods, and give plausible answers to all inquiries. They had another house at Walworth, and a counting-house in Westminster, each of which answered the double purpose of a receptacle for spoil; and a place of reference from the other two. Many persons were by these means grossly cheated; for when the goods were once secured in the trap, the purchaser was never again to be seen. Hardwicke sometimes assumed the name of Cooper, and Cooper occasionally took that of Jackson. A man whom they employed as gardener at their house at Walworth, and to whom they never paid any wages, stated, that they decamped with the whole furniture of the house in one night; that the cart which carried it was unloaded in the middle of a field, and after a little time the goods were placed in another cart, and removed to some place known only to the prisoner and his accomplice.

The extent to which these men contrived to carry on this system, is scarcely calculable. It is supposed that above an hundred persons were the dupes of their artifices under various pretences.

Cooper, we understand, is the son of a gentleman, of respectable character and property, residing at Hammersmith; and who has, more than once before, extricated this young man

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from perilous situations, the results of his criminal pursuits.

He was committed for further examination on a future day.

On Thursday last, five prisoners (convicts under sentence of transportation,) attempted to escape from Mullingar gaol, in a manner, perhaps, unprecedented for madness and desperation. They set fire to every thing combustible in their cells, from which they would certainly have escaped, (the doors being very improperly of wood,) had not the smoke almost suffocated some of the other prisoners; the groans from one of whom awakened the gaoler, by whose exertions, assisted by the city of Cork militia, the prisoners were secured, and a ladder of ropes, provided by their friends outside, was taken possession of.

A gentleman on Thursday, in Oxford-street, near the corner of Bond-street, accidentally slipping from the pavement, by the mere suddenness of the shock, fractured the patella of his left knee, which was effectually separated in the centre, and one part went down his shin, the other above his knee. Such is the structure of this bone, that it would require the stroke of a cleaver to cut it asunder, and yet in this case, the separature was occasioned by the sudden divulsive force of the muscles of the leg and thigh.

22d.——BELFAST.——We are concerned to state, that a very singular circumstance occurred on Tuesday morning last in this city. A report similar to the firing of cannon, or some great explosion, was heard in the concerns of Mrs Maguire, an eminent cotton manufacturer, in Ardee-street, in the Liberty, the family being in bed; they immediately arose, and to their great astonishment, found that the roof of the wareroom, adjoining to which was deposited Irish goods to the amount of upwards of 5000l., had been completely blown off, the walls of the building materially injured, and a great part of it on fire, as also a large pack of cotton-wool that was in the wareroom. On further examination, it was discovered that a kind of infernal machine had been placed in the wareroom by some evil-minded villains, which was composed of pitch, tar, old iron, and gunpowder, all closely tied up in a piece of sail-cloth; and as the warehouse is immediately adjoining the dwelling-house, the object must have been not only the destruction of the buildings, but the lives of the inhabitants of the whole neighbourhood. From the damage done, the quantity of powder used must have been very considerable.

After six weeks of incessant rain, the inhabitants of Plymouth were surprised with the most severe frost ever known in that southern climate. The thermometer on Tuesday morning, in a south situation in the open air, stood at 18 degrees, viz. 14 degrees below the freezing point. Part of the river Tamar, from New Passage, was so frozen over, that boats broke through it, and the oars cracked the ice with their strokes.

SETTLEMENT.—At the late Norfolk sessions, an important case of settlement came on to be heard, in which the parish of Kentford, Suffolk, were appellants, and the parish of North Lopham, Norfolk, respondents. The appeal was against an order of removal of a female pauper, named Lucy Worledge, from North Lopham to Kentford, at which latter place, it was contended, on the part of the respondents, that a settlement had been acquired, by hiring and service for a year. To prove this,

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the pauper herself, a girl of sixteen years of age, was called, who stated, that a little before Michaelmas, three or four years ago, being with her mother at Kenning-hall petty sessions, a person of the name of William Bowell came up and gave her mother a sixpence, but did not tell her what it was for, and went away. Shortly after, a Mr Cooke, of North Lopham, approached, and asked her mother if she knew what the sixpence was given for; and her mother answered in the negative. Cooke then told her that the sixpence was letting money, and she (the pauper) was to go to Kentford, into the service of a Mr Luke Bowell, the brother of William Bowell, and he encouraged her to go. When the pauper and her mother returned home to North Lopham, the latter acquainted a Mr Worledge (grandfather of the pauper) with what had happened, who said, she (the pauper) should not go, assigning as a reason, that there might be the same bad folks at Kentford as there were at Lopham, in which expression he alluded to the circumstance of the pauper's mother having had a child by William Bowell. In consequence of this determination of the grandfather, the sixpence was sent back to William Bowell; and the girl, to avoid going into the service in question, was secreted by the mother in the poor's house for nearly a month, when William Bowell's son came, and, forcibly taking her away, without hat or shoes, and literally in rags, threw her into a cart; and in this state she was conveyed to the house of Luke Bowell, at Kentford, where she was taken in by a Mrs Woodstock (Luke Bowell's sister, and at that time his partner in the farming business,) who remonstrated against the bringing of such a "young stark-naked wretch into her house, instead of a servant that could do her some good."—The pauper stated her arrival at Kentford to have been a month after Michaelmas day; and that about a fortnight before the Michaelmas following, W. Bowell and his wife came, and took her in a cart to March, in the Isle of Ely, where she was hired into the service of a Mr Grey for a year, but staid only half a-year. This wicked conspiracy was formed for the purpose of relieving William Bowell from the maintenance of his bastard child, and of settling the pauper on Kentford parish. The court, in delivering judgment, after commenting on the conduct of the Bowells and Mr Cooke, and on the cruel manner in which this poor unfortunate girl, then little more than 12 years of age, was dragged from her mother, almost in a state of nakedness, and sent to a distance of upwards of 30 miles, and afterwards transferred to a more remote part of the country, quashed the order of removal with full costs.

The Catholic laity of England having resolved, in opposition to their clergy, to make an offer of the Veto to his majesty, are stated to have concerted measures for that purpose with certain members of parliament, who have hitherto advocated the justice and necessity of an unconditional emancipation of the Roman Catholics. It is also said, that a bill is to be introduced into parliament next session, making it imperative on the Roman Catholic bishop, under a severe penalty, whenever a vacancy occurs to return to the office of the secretary of state a list of candidates, from which any objectionable person is to be struck out, and the vacancy to be filled by one of the approved candidates. A general meeting of Roman

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Catholics, to consider this subject, is to be held in Dublin on Monday next, when it is thought an addition to their petition and a strong remonstrance will be adopted. On the subject of the Veto, there was on Wednesday night a meeting in Francis-street Chapel, of the Catholic clergy and parishioners of that parish, when they resolved to write to Mr Grattan, and to convene another meeting for Friday; and a requisition was signed, calling on all the Catholic clergy of Dublin to meet on Tuesday.

An inquest was last week taken at Horbury on the body of Elizabeth Jagger. On the evening of the 26th ult. her husband, John Jagger, suspecting a lover of his grand-daughter's was coming clandestinely into the house to take away her clothes, jumped out of bed, and seized the coal rake to repel the assailant. His wife also, unknown to him, had stepped out of bed, and in brandishing the rake, he unfortunately hit her on the temple, inflicting such a wound as terminated her existence on Tuesday se'nnight.—Verdict *Accidental Death.*

A shocking murder was committed some time ago by John Williams, late of the Wood-houses, near Whitchurch, on the body of his wife. Notwithstanding the most diligent search, no traces of the murderer could be discovered, and it was concluded he had made his escape. On Thursday morning his body was found hanging at the top of a barn in Norbury, near the place where he had committed his crime. From its putrid state, it is probable he had hung himself soon after the murder.

It is intended that midshipmen who have served their time in the navy, shall in future pass their examinations at the ports to which their vessels may belong, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, to come to the Navy-office, in Somerset-place, for that purpose.

Saturday, as two persons, belonging to the suite of the Persian ambassador, were walking down Holborn-hill, habited in the costume of Persia, a crowd assembled, and one man behaved in a most indecent way, by smacking a large cart-whip over the heads of the foreigners. The offender was instantly attacked by a coachman, and after a fight of some duration, was severely beaten.

A deranged woman lately absconded from her friends at Lowther, in Westmoreland. She was at last found in a field-house, buried up to the neck in the middle of a hay mow, adjoining the village. She had remained hid there for 18 days without the least sustenance!—Her legs were much swelled, and all the skin was entirely off her feet. When found, she had nearly lost her speech; but, by proper attendance, has recovered its use.

Wednesday last, a private soldier, belonging to the 82d regiment, in the barracks at Brighton, having been sentenced to receive a severe flagellation for repeated desertion, to avoid the punishment cut his throat; and, at the moment the guard entered the apartment in which he was confined, to march him to the halberts, he was found weltering in his blood. He had, however, although the incision in his neck is a very deep one, missed the vital parts, and he is expected to recover.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—Last week, the following accident happened in Fife. As a farrier was turning a rowel of a horse, some of the morbid matter, with which the horse was affected, went into a cut which he had in his finger; his arm

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immediately swelled, and his body soon afterwards, and he died in a short time after, notwithstanding medical assistance was speedily procured. The horse also died soon after.

At Paisley, a few days ago, there were dug up by the workmen in the track of the Ardrossan Canal, several large pieces of petrified wood, being branches of trees, seemingly fir. The substance was something harder and less porous than free-stone, and very heavy. The bark and the heart of the wood were distinctly seen, yet all solid. Some chinks or cracks were observable in the bark. Indeed, every external and internal appearance of primeval substance remained. Some of these branches were found upon a sort of till, immediately under a sandy earth, about five feet from the surface of the ground; others were discovered under a free-stone rock, at a greater depth.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, by the last ships, communicate the following remarkable occurrence: The island of Bossen, or Penguin, sometimes called Seal Island, at the western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the waters. A convulsion was felt at Cape Town in December, only two leagues distant, by which some damage was occasioned to the houses, but we do not find that any lives were lost at that place, and it is supposed that the earthquake extended to Bossen. The island was about two miles in length, and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more elevated above the surface of the sea than the contiguous island of Elizabeth. The Dutch, when in possession of the Cape, kept a guard of 24 men on Bossen, and it was employed as a place of banishment for criminals, to the number of from 70 to 100, who dug lime-stone to supply materials for the buildings on the adjacent continent. No women were then permitted to reside here, not even the wife of the port-master. It was not allowed that strangers should visit it, since a Danish ship, which had lost great part of her crew, and was refused assistance at the Cape, sent a boat on shore, dispersed the guard, and received on board as many malefactors as were necessary to navigate her to Europe. At the southern extremity of the island, a flag was hoisted on the approach of any vessel.

M. de Fournille, who is described in the French papers as physician and patriarch to the freemasons of France, died lately at Paris, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty.

26th.—SHREWSBURY.—An inquest was held last Friday on the body of Elizabeth Williams, servant to Mrs Ridley, of St Alkmond's-square, in this town. It appeared by the evidence of the said Mrs Ridley, that the girl seemed rather unwell on the preceding Monday; that at noon she went to bed, and ate only some broth, which was taken to her in a saucepan; that in the evening of the same day, her daughter went and hired another servant, and on their way home they called on an apothecary, who, when he arrived at the house, found the servant dead. The new servant then carried the deceased up stairs, and placed her on a bed, with her clothes on, and she remained in that state till the following Thursday. Mrs R. stated, that her reason for thus leaving the corpse was, that "the father might see her in the state in which she expired." When questioned why she did not inform the sister of the deceased, who lived in town, she replied that

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she had forgotten where to find her. When asked what food had been given the girl the day before, she answered broth for breakfast and supper, and hung beef for dinner: this last assertion, however, was disproved by the appearance of the beef, which had not been cut.

The father of the girl, who lives at Guilsfield, near Pool, deposed, that his daughter was 15 years old; that it was her first place of service; that he knew not of her death till he entered the house on Thursday evening, when he found her on the bed, with her clothes on; that he came to town in consequence of a letter from Mrs R. written on Tuesday, and received by him the following day, in which he was informed that his daughter was ill, although at that time actually dead.

The next witness was Jane Williams, of Rosehall-heath, who said, that a daughter of her's had formerly lived with Mrs Ridley, and her general food was broth made of beef's liver, and flour puddings: she was always locked up in the house whilst her mistress and daughter dined, or went from home, and was fastened in the brewhouse to do her work; that she came away ill, and continued so half a year. An adjoining neighbour to Mrs Ridley stated, that nine days ago she had heard, for several hours, violent groans in the back part of Mrs R.'s premises, where it appeared the deceased had been confined, and exposed to an inclement night, in consequence of having placed small coals, instead of large upon the kitchen fire. The sister of the deceased also stated, that she had called to see her, but was told she was from home; she expressed a wish to wait till her return, but was not allowed; a time, however, was fixed for her to call again, but she could not leave home on that day. An acquaintance of the deceased affirmed, that the girl had complained of hunger and hard usage.

The coroner called a surgeon, who was of opinion that the body was in a putrid state, and that nothing could be ascertained by opening the stomach. This being the case, the jury, after a patient investigation of four hours, recorded the following verdict:—

"That the deceased had departed this life on Monday, the 15th of January instant, but that no evidence had been produced to shew to the jury that the deceased had died otherwise than by the visitation of God; but that they had great reason to suspect that the deceased had been improperly treated by her mistress."

29th.—YARMOUTH.—During the last gale of wind, the Dutch galliot, Hope, Jacob Johnson Lust, master, from Embden, bound to London, was driven on shore at Happisburgh. Lieutenant Dennis, commanding the signal station at that place, on seeing her inevitable fate, and the perilous situation of her crew, seven in number, with a zeal and alacrity that did him the highest honour, hastened down with the mortar, ropes, &c. to save the unhappy sufferers, according to the instructions left by Captain Manby. The vessel soon parted in the middle, but most providentially the crew were assembled at the stern, that still remained whole. A rope, with a barbed shot to it, was soon thrown to them, and by the shot securely fixing itself on the wreck, a boat was hauled over the surf; five of the crew and a passenger instantly availed themselves of it, and were brought in safety to the shore. Nothing could induce the other remaining person to be their companion in the boat, as the sea was running so

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tremendously high, preferring to rely on his strength and expertness in swimming for safety; but, alas! no sooner was the attempt made, than he was dashed by the following surf, and seen no more. Nearly at the same instant the vessel went entirely to pieces.

On the same morning, the Frow Maria, from Delfzyl to London, (that had beaten over Happisburgh great sand, and there lost three of her crew) was driven, with only three hands on board, on Horsey outer bank, at a distance of 200 yards from the shore. The sea-fencibles of Winterton repaired with all possible expedition to their assistance, with the mortar, &c., but from no officer being present, or accompanying them, to see the directions fully attended to, their efforts proved nearly abortive, by a shot, rope, and preserver, being fired away without effect. Reduced to an only shot, they at length effected a communication. The master immediately made fast the rope around his son, and then secured himself by the same, as did the passenger; thus prepared, they lifted up their hands, either as a signal of being ready to be hauled by the rope, or to implore the goodness of Providence, and then consigned themselves to the furious waves. In the attempt the passenger became entangled with some part of the rigging that was hanging to the wreck. No language can here describe the distress of the scene to all who were present, by the struggles of the father and son, and the efforts of the parent to save his child.—At last, by a presence of mind scarcely credible, the father took a knife from his pocket, and disengaged himself from the passenger, when himself and son were hauled in safety to the shore. The vessel soon after went into a thousand pieces, and the unfortunate passenger was buried in its ruins. Twenty-seven persons have now been saved within one month by this system.

A remarkable phenomenon is mentioned in the French papers to have occurred on the 17th of January, on the mountains in the department of Plaisance, where some red snow fell at the moment when thunder was heard. The snow that afterwards fell was white and red intermixed. A French chemist has applied this phenomenon to the explanation of the ancient stories of a rain of blood, which he supposes to have been red snow.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat, .	101s. 10d.	Beans, . .	54s. 7d.
Rye, . .	59s. 7d.	Peas, . .	56s. 10d.
Barley, .	49s. 6d.	Big, . .	0s. 0d.
Oats, . .	29s. 7d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 51s. 5d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat, . .	99s. 1d.	Peas, . .	55s. 11d.
Rye, . .	58s. 3d.	Oatmeal, per boll, .	49s. 3d.
Barley, . .	47s. 0d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats, . .	27s. 9d.		
Beans, . .	52s. 8d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week, ending the 24th day of January, 1810, is 49s. 3¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR ENGLAND.—The frosty weather through the latter part of the last month has greatly expedited the seasonable operations in agriculture, particularly in the conveying of compost upon tender soils, an object of great importance to the young clovers, and the

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ensuing crops of spring corn; the lands for which, owing to the extreme wet weather in autumn, did not receive their accustomed portion of manure. Previous to the frost setting in, the slugs had again commenced their depredations upon the young wheats, particularly the later sown, which have suffered considerably since the middle of December.—The early sown ryes and winter tares are a strong crop, and promise a luxuriant and valuable recourse for spring soiling.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*Evening Dress.*—An Albanian robe of Sicilian blue velvet, crape, or poplin, with long sleeves, ornamented up the front with silver buttons, of the large pea form, embellished on each side, and round the bottom, with a silver vandyke border; bosom and cuffs to correspond. When formed of crape, or any light material, to be worn over a white satin or sarsnet slip. A Persian helmet cap of white satin, or silver-frosted velvet, turned up in front and on one side, where it is ornamented with a Tuscan border of silver; on the other, is placed a curled ostrich feather. The slipper of the same colour as the robe, and trimmed with silver: white satin or kid are preferred by some ladies. *Carriage or Promenade Costume.*—A round cottage gown of fine cambric or jaconot muslin, ornamented at the feet, collar, and wrists with borders of needlework, or fine fringe. The waist confined at the bottom with a white ribbon, tied in short bows and ends behind. A French watch, chain, and seals, in front of the figure. A Russian mantle of bright crimson velvet, lined throughout with the spotted American squirrel skin, with broad facings and high collar of the same. The mantle clasped in front of the throat with silver, gold, or steel. The Spanish hat, with a variegated feather resembling the fur, pendant towards one side; or Siberian cap, composed of the same material, and trimmed with the same as the mantle. The boots, of crimson velvet, laced with gold cord.

FEBRUARY.

3d.—A singular circumstance has occurred in London within these few days. The Hon. Mr Eden, son of Lord Auckland, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer, a place of 1000l. per annum, has suddenly left his house, under circumstances so alarming, that his friends have deemed it necessary to offer a reward (through the public office, Bow-street) for his discovery.

A few days ago, as Mr Bruham, engineer to Messrs Goodwin's brewery, in East Smithfield, was oiling the steam engine, he made a false step, when his thigh was caught in the cogs of the wheel, and torn from his body. His cries soon brought assistance; but so dreadfully was he lacerated, that on being extricated and taken to the hospital, he survived his removal only a few hours.

Monday, the dead body of a man was found on shore at Ballyferris, about four and a half miles southward from Donaghadee. He was dressed in a very fine shirt, swanskin drawers, and cotton stockings, and wrapt in a fine shroud. The body was entirely sewed up in fine canvas, and enclosed in a large coffin, or trunk, of thick plank. Under his head was a fine feather pillow; and at his feet two bags of cannon shot, each containing twelve balls, from two and a half to four pound weight each. He

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was about five feet ten inches high. —From these circumstances, it is thought he was an officer of some rank in the navy.

Jamaica, *Feb. 5.*—Died, on the 1st instant, at her residence on Gay Hills, in the parish of St Thomas in the Vale, at the very advanced age of 120 years, Mrs Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of the island, and relict of the late Jacob Fletcher, Esq., of White Hall estate, St Anne. She retained all her faculties, enjoyed a good appetite, and possessed her usual flow of spirits, to the period of her death, and did the duties of her domestic concerns till the last three years; she was of a lively and cheerful disposition. Her daughter, at the good old age of eighty, attended to her wants and comforts at the close of this long life.

7th.—As Lord Kinnaird and Sir George Wombwell were sporting near his lordship's seat in Norfolk, Lord Kinnaird accidentally discharged the contents of his piece into the face of Sir George. Surgical assistance was immediately sent for from London, and we are happy to state that the sight of Sir George's eye (though surrounded by shot) will be saved. The distress of Lord Kinnaird exceeds description.

Extraordinary Chase.——A dog, the property of Mr Teasdale, of Ousby, Cumberland, in the late storm, took the quest of a fox, which he ran for the extraordinary time of 30 hours, four of which were run within view of some miners, who at that time were upon Dufton Fell. The dog and his intended prey were at that time running round the bottom of a hill. The arch dog, still keeping that side of Reynard which led to his cleft in the rock, at last came up with him, but being so much exhausted by his toilsome chase, was unable to make him his prey for some time, and they both lay as if lifeless together. The miners then made to his assistance; but so ardent was his desire to make Reynard his own prey, that he would not suffer them to come near till he had destroyed him himself.

A few days ago, as some boys were walking along the beach, opposite the slaughter-house jetty, at Portsmouth, one of them discovered an old leather glove washed up on the beach, which he opened, and found it to contain 158 guineas, and a few half-guineas; so firm an union had taken place between some of the guineas that they could not easily be separated.

Court Martial.—On Monday and Tuesday a court martial was held at Portsmouth on the Hon. Captain Warwick Lake, of his majesty's ship Ulysses, for having, when commander of his majesty's ship Recruit, on the 13th of December, 1807, at six o'clock in the afternoon, caused a seaman, of the name of Robert Jeffery, to be put on shore in the desert island of Sombrero, in the West Indies.

It appeared, that, in the month of November, 1807, Jeffery went into the gunner's cabin, and took out a bottle with some rum in it; that on the day he was sent on shore, he broached a cask of spruce beer, which had been brewed for the ship's company; and that his general character was that of a skulker. The Recruit being off the Isle of Sombrero, Captain Lake asked the master what island it was, and if there were not some thieves on board; to which the master answered, "Yes, there were two."—Captain Lake then desired him to send Jeffery up to him; the

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man soon came up, and Captain Lake said, he would not keep such a man in the ship. He then ordered Lieutenant Mould to land the man, and return immediately to the ship. So soon as Admiral Cochrane heard of the circumstance, he reprimanded Captain Lake, and sent him to take the man off the island. Some of the officers of the Recruit landed, and explored the island, but they found nothing on it; it was a barren spot, covered in the middle with a kind of rough grass weed. There was no house or inhabitant on it. It appeared, however, by the American newspapers, afterwards received, that the man had been taken off the island by an American ship, and landed in America. Captain Lake, in his defence, admitted that he put the man on shore, but denied that he ever intended to put his life in jeopardy, as he thought the island was inhabited; that in landing him he thought he would be more sensible of his want of conduct, and would reform in future. The court agreed that the charge had been proved, and did sentence Captain Lake to be *Dismissed from his majesty's service.*

15th.—Court of King's Bench. —*De Chemant* v. *Morton.*—Mr Garrow stated the case for the plaintiff. After some general panegyrics on the merits of Mr De Chemant, in his invention of mineral teeth, he entered into a history of the defendant's sufferings from the loss of his teeth, before the plaintiff came to set him at ease, by furnishing him with an entire set. This was a case which required no colouring of fancy, which drew its interest from no fine and fantastic fiction; it was real; it was present; it was one that came home to "the hearts and bosoms of men." All knew that beauty could not exist without the ornaments of ivory teeth; and there were few, who, whatever value they might set on them while they had thirty-two white vigorous sharp teeth, yet when that goodly shew was grown thin and dark, when their hope of beauty, or their hope of eating was reduced to the miserable stay of a few scattered fragments of what once were teeth, would not think them invaluable, and be profuse and prodigal in their gratitude to the man who restored the honours of their mouth, and gave them the hope of living, and of looking lovely once more. The defendant had suffered under this gradual but melancholy visitation; his teeth had disappeared one by one, till his whole exhibition was reduced to fourteen stumps. In his despair he had recourse to the talents of the plaintiff. The stumps were extracted, and a mould of his jaws was taken, according to the process of the art. He was so enamoured of the prospect that was spread before him, that he was perpetually urging the plaintiff to expedite his work. The work was done; and the teeth were introduced into a mouth, to which teeth had so long been strangers. The defendant exulted in his new possession; he even evinced his powers by a voracious attack on a plate of toast, which happened to come first in his way, when he went forth, "seeking what he might devour." De Chemant then demanded the price of his work. Morton offered him twenty guineas; this was refused: he was told that the price to all others was sixty guineas, but that, on the ground of old acquaintance, he should have them for fifty. He was permitted to take away the set on promising to pay for them next day. But next day he was otherwise employed; the charm of

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possession had faded; the delight of new enjoyment had grown cold; he heard that a Mr Faleur made teeth at a lower rate, and to Mr Faleur he went. The teeth were returned on the plaintiff's hands, and for their value he brought his action.

A Miss Simpson, and other witnesses were called to prove, that an agreement for the price of the mineral set was implied between the parties; and that the teeth apparently answered the purpose for which they were designed.

Mr Young, a surgeon, was called to prove that the manufacture of the teeth was a work of considerable skill and delicacy. He stated, that a slight error in the work might destroy its entire structure; but that, on the other hand, the invention might be made one of the most propitious to beauty. He instanced the case of a lady of his acquaintance, who had purchased a set, of such a fortunate shape, as to make her look lovelier (by giving a new curve to her upper lip) than Nature had ever intended to have made her.

After many ludicrous observations from the counsel on both sides, Lord Ellenborough charged the jury. He was not of opinion that any evidence had been adduced on the defendant's side sufficient to rebut the claim which was then before them. That evidence had merely gone to prove that the defendant disliked his bargain, and wished to get rid of it.

The jury brought in a verdict for *forty guineas*; but on their stating a misconception of some part of the evidence, as the ground of their diminishing the claim, and being set right by the court, a verdict was found for the entire claim—*Fifty guineas.*

17th.—Liverpool.—Fall of St Nicholas' Church.—The dreadful calamity which happened at this place on Sunday last has left the most awful impressions on the mind of every person who is capable of the least reflection, not only in Liverpool, but in every part of the kingdom through which the news of this melancholy disaster has yet been diffused. As far as written records extend, or the living memory can reach, we believe that no casualty in the history of the town of Liverpool has produced such destruction of human life, as that which we are about to record.

On Sunday morning, a few minutes before the commencement of divine service, while the bells of the parish church of St Nicholas were ringing the second peal, a portion of the congregation being already assembled in the church, and more collected in the yard, and just as the officiating clergyman was about to enter the building, the key-stone of the tower gave way, when the north-east corner, together with the adjoining walls, and the whole of the spire, which was erected on the tower, instantly burst through the roof, and fell along the centre aisle. The ruins extended nearly to the communion rails, bearing down and demolishing the western gallery, the organ, the reading desk, and such of the seats in the body of the church as they encountered in their progress. The first impulse of astonishment and dismay, occasioned by the sudden and tremendous shock, were succeeded by a scene of confusion, grief, and anguish, which language is unable to describe.

The accident having most providentially taken place about 10 minutes before the usual time of beginning the service, not more than 15 or 20

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grown persons were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of the Moorfield charity school, who are regularly marched in procession from the school to the church somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, following last, all escaped; but of the girls, who were either entering the porch or proceeding up the aisle, we lament to state that a great number were instantly overwhelmed beneath the falling pile. The whole number of bodies taken out from the ruins is twenty-seven. Of these, twenty-two were either dead or died almost immediately after their removal; five were taken to the infirmary, of whom one died very soon afterwards, and another died yesterday. The hideous crash of the steeple, and the piercing shriek which immediately issued from those who had escaped in the church, or were witnesses of the catastrophe in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot; and we notice with pleasure the prompt exertions which were immediately made for rescuing the unfortunate victims, by the immediate removal of the fallen masonry, which were continued with unabated attention until the whole of the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the remaining part of the tower.

Accidents of this kind usually give rise to many hair-breadth and surprising escapes. We have collected the following from authentic information:

The ringers, though apparently exposed to the greatest danger, were all fortunate enough to escape, with the exception of one, who was caught in the ruins along with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in the steeple at the same time. They were, however, both immediately extricated by the exertions of the other ringers. The man was but slightly wounded; but the boy is since dead. The alarm, it appears, was given to the ringers by the falling of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing, upon which they immediately ran out. A moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, and the upper floors fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible had not the belfry been upon the ground floor.

The Rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister for the day, entered the church-yard at nineteen minutes past ten having himself noticed the clock upon his entrance. He proceeded immediately to the great south door, and was in the act of entering it when he was stopped for a few seconds by the children of the Moorfields school, who were pressing into the church at the same time. Upon his appearance, a young woman, a teacher in the school, and one of the unfortunate sufferers, began to separate the children on each side to afford him a passage, when he heard a person exclaim, "for God's sake, Mr, Pughe, turn back." He stepped back, and looking up, perceived the spire sinking down towards the east. Immediately the the whole fell in.

The Rev. R. Roughsedge, the rector, was at that time turning the north-west corner of the tower, and proceeding to the vestry, which is also at the west end of the church. His lady was already in the vestry, as were also Mr Coventry the clerk, and the sexton. The worthy rector appears to have owed his safety to the circumstance of his taking the way on the outside of the church to the vestry, in preference to the more direct one through the south door and the west aisle.

Mr. Knowles, one of the church-

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wardens, having placed his five children in the pew, went into the vestry to speak to the clergyman before the service commenced, and, as he was returning, he heard the tremendous crash. He soon found, with a degree of terror and alarm which can only be conceived by a parent, that the pew in which he had left his children was buried beneath the ruins! He soon after met Mrs Knowles, and after they had both endured this state of agonizing expectation for almost half an hour, they found that the children, contrary to their usual habits, and against all probability, had left the church without their father's permission, intending to return as soon as the service should commence, and were met by their overjoyed parents in perfect safety.

A person of the name of Martin experienced an escape almost miraculous. The pews around him were broken to atoms, and heaped with stones, but that in which he sat sustained but little injury, and he himself got out of the church unhurt. He returned public thanks to Almighty God for his astonishing deliverance, at St Peter's church, in the afternoon of the same day; very properly acknowledging a superintending Providence, equally conspicuous in the most apparently contingent events, as in directing the smooth and regular current of human affairs.

John Brandreth, one of the singers, was the only person in the organ gallery, which is placed in the south-west corner of the church, immediately joining the inside of the tower. The organ, and front of the gallery were brought down and dashed to pieces, and Brandreth was buried in the wreck. The incumbent weight was, however, sustained by the timber which surrounded him in cross directions, and he was dug out with no other hurt than a slight cut in his forehead.

With respect to the injury which the church itself has sustained by this accident, it is evident that the whole of the remaining tower must be taken down. The roof is broken through in two places. The first opening extends to about one third of the whole length of the church. The massy stone pillars which support the roof have preserved the centre entire; but towards the east end another considerable opening is made, through which the upper part of the spire forced its way, and striking against the carved wood partition, which divides the chancel from the body of the church, has driven the splinters as far as the altar itself. Almost the whole of the pews in the centre of the church are either entirely demolished, or much injured.

The activity and humanity of the mayor and magistrates, the gentlemen of the faculty, who gave their assistance, and the subordinate officers of the police, are deserving of the highest applause.

No less than nineteen of these unfortunate sufferers, consisting of the girls belonging to the Moorfields school, were buried at St John's church on Tuesday last. They were attended to the grave by a great number of girls of their own age, friends and acquaintances, decently habited in white, and walking in procession. The spectacle was solemn and deeply affecting.

The tower of St Nicholas' church is the oldest erection in town, and in consequence of the fall of the spire is likely to be taken down, but the spire and upper part of the tower were modern. The old tower, on which these were erected, is supposed

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to have been built at least as early as 1360, 450 years ago. The new erection was projected in the year 1745, as appears from the following extract from the vestry book:

11th September, 1745.

"It is ordered by this vestry that a spire shall be built on the tower of the parochial chapel of St Nicholas, and that a plan thereof be in the mean time drawn by Mr Thomas See, and proposals for building it be delivered in to the present church wardens, Messrs Hugh Ball and Samuel Seel, who are to lay them before the next meeting of the vestry."

In the said vestry book it is stated, on first April, 1746, that a contract be made with Messrs Sephton and Smith, to complete a spire on the plan drawn by Mr Thomas See, and voted 11th September, 1745. The spire was accordingly completed in the year 1750, by Messrs Sephton and Smith, on the said plan, the payment of which is entered in the church disbursements 310l., in addition to which they were paid 22l. 1s. for chipping the old tower, amounting in the whole to 332l. 1s.

The following is a list of the unfortunate persons killed by the falling in of the spire of St Nicholas' church:—

Margaret Newport,		11 years old.
Elizabeth Williams,		9 ditto.
Mary Ann Parker,		8 ditto.
Elizabeth Barker,		10 ditto.
Mary May,		10 ditto.
Mary Place,		9 ditto.
Elizabeth Kay,	Sisters	9 ditto.
Ann Kay,	Sisters	7 ditto.
Elizabeth Stephenson,		10 ditto.
Sarah Elliott,		10 ditto.
Mary Cath. Ashhurst,		9 ditto.
Cath. Pritchard,		8 ditto.
Ellen Kelshaw,		8 ditto.
Mary Palmer,	Sisters	8 ditto.
Eliz. Palmer,	Sisters	9 ditto.
Sarah Elsby, teacher,		14 ditto.

Children belonging to the Sunday and Daily Charity School, Moorfields.

Phœbe Parry,	Sisters	12 years old.
Ann Parry,	Sisters	3 ditto.

Mr James Molyneux cooper.

Esther Evans,		65 ditto.
Hannah Ledward,		26 ditto.
Mary Grimes,		69 ditto.

Richard Lloyd, aged 14 years—died at the Infirmary on Monday.

Monday morning, the powder-mills at Hounslow-heath blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which four men at work lost their lives.

SWINDLING.——A person of the name of Chamberlain was brought from the arms of his *chere amie*, in Suffolk-street, to Bow-street office, on Friday, on various charges of fraud. The prisoner is a young man, whose appearance and address were well calculated to impose on the public.—Mr Davis, a jeweller in Jermyn-street, proved that the prisoner had obtained of him articles of jewellery to the amount of 40l. by giving a false representation of himself. Mr Wigham, and other silversmiths in the neighbourhood of St James's-street, had received the prisoner's orders, and most of them were duped. Mr Wigham was lucky enough to save a service of plate, which was not delivered when the prisoner was secured. Chamberlain was notorious on the town two years ago; but, to avoid the danger of detection, he took a tour to the north, and was soon after committed to Carlisle gaol on a charge of forgery. He returned to the metropolis about three weeks ago, and has been indefatigable in fraudulent pursuits ever since. A gentleman in the office produced a fictitious bill for 15l., which the prisoner paid at an inn at Bagshot for a loan of that sum. The prisoner called there in a chaise and four, and represented himself as the bearer of dispatches from Spain to government.—He was fully committed for trial on Mr Davis's charge.

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A new-born infant was lately found on the road, three miles from Kilkeel, with one of its arms torn off, supposed to have been done by swine. The unnatural mother, who thus exposed her child, has been searched for, but to no purpose.

Within the course of ten days, a coach from London to Dover was stopped, and a seizure made of three thousand guineas.

A curious well, of Roman masonry, has lately been discovered by the workmen employed in digging the mound, on which the half-moon battery lately stood at Newcastle, in order to procure a firm foundation for the new court-houses for the county of Northumberland. It is situated thirty feet below the surface, and is formed of fine hewn stone. Within a few yards of the well, two very large horns, resembling those of a stag, and the jaw bones of the animal, were found. On digging further, a great number of large beams of solid oak, some perfectly sound, others as rotten as dust, lying in a variety of directions, have been met with. The above circumstances have given rise to a variety of speculations as to the probability of the whole of that immense mound being the production of art.

Last week, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Leed-hills were alarmed about midnight with the appearance of a tall figure, armed with a huge pole, stalking about the country; and imagining that it might be a robber, two men armed, the one with a musket, the other with a sword, sallied out to attack him; but the moment the person with the musket made his appearance, the unknown dropt down and expired. Every medical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain. He afterwards proved to be a poor maniac, who had escaped from a place of confinement.

Four persons have been released from the gaol of Derry, and one from Colerain, whose debts amounted to 108l., by the active benevolence of Mr Pole, who spread the light and solace of the jubilee festival even farther than the particular funds provided out of that occasion could extend. The Rev. Mr Grattan, inspector of the Derry prison, has been the immediate instrument of those good works. The jubilee fund being destined only for the liberation of debtors confined for sums under 50l., must have left those persons to linger still in those mansions of misery, had it not been for this humane and compassionate intervention. Under the pious and christian auspices of the Bishop of Derry, nine persons were delivered out of prison by means of the jubilee fund, who had been a long time debarred from the blessing and comfort of liberty.

21st.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*Munyard* v. *Gilbee*.—This was a trial on an issue from the Court of Chancery, to try the validity of a marriage.

Mr Park stated the case. The defendant already named was a nominal one, and named only as connected with the deed on which this cause was originally moved in Chancery. The real defendant was Mr Daniels, lately a stock-broker, and now residing at Hampstead. The plaintiff was also a stock-broker. Some months before the 8th of April, 1809, the plaintiff, going to the defendant's house on business of his father's, a wholesale ironmonger in Castle-street, saw the defendant's daughter. His connexion with the Exchange enabled him to serve Mr Daniels on some occasions in his busi-

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ness. This produced an intimacy, in the course of which the plaintiff paid his addresses to Miss Daniels, and was desired to wait till she was a few months older. One evening, at supper, Mr Daniels suddenly announced to his daughter his consent that she should be married to the object of her declared regard. She was a delicate girl; and the intelligence produced such an immediate nervous agitation, that medical aid was necessary. She recovered soon after, and from her strong attachment, and her habitual irritability of frame, her friends advised that the marriage should not be delayed. If it were possible that a verdict should go against him this day, he could not conceive a man more hardly treated than his client; his addresses sanctioned, his marriage solemnized by consent of both families, and this without any hope of emolument, excepting the distant one of a very moderate fortune from the precarious and capricious bounty, or rather from the inveterate and unaccountable enmity of his father-in-law. On the 27th of March, Daniels, his daughter, and a Mrs Newman, her aunt, came to town from Hampstead, to buy clothes and trinkets for the wedding. On her return, Miss Daniels went on a visit to the plaintiff's father, who lives at Camden Town. She remained there from the 1st to the 7th of March, without any appearance of the insanity which was now alleged as the cause of breaking off a marriage contracted in the face of the church, according to the forms of law. On the third of April, a dinner was given at Mr Daniel's house; to which the entire of the Munyard family were invited. Mr Daniels was laid up in bed with the gout; but the females of the party were admitted to his apartment, and he expressed himself in terms of the warmest affection for his intended son-in-law; said that nothing should now delay the match, and that he might have taken a horse, and rode from one end of London to the other before he could have met a man in every way so eligible. He afterwards went with his daughter to Doctors Commons, to execute the necessary papers for the marriage; in short, went every where with her but to the altar. If he saw her insane before that, why not forbid the marriage? if at the altar, why not stop her there? He attests the marriage, he signs the register, and yet now comes forward to invalidate the ceremony, to which he had given his full sanction. I can believe nothing low or insulting of the church; there was a clergyman officiating—would he not have refused to go through the rite if he had seen insanity in either of the parties? The exhortation of the form of marriage was among the most solemn in the entire Rubric. The clergyman read it so that it was heard by the parties; it was heard by the aunt, who was now to be brought forward full of testimony to the insanity of her niece, and acknowledging, with a base and bold defiance of the feelings of a relative, and the faith of a virtuous woman, that she allowed her niece to go a sacrifice to the altar, to swear to the performance of duties, of which she could not know the nature; to vow obedience to a husband, while her brain was distorted with madness; to contract a marriage, which that aunt knew must be a nullity; and to load an unhappy and doating husband with the shame, the burden, the misery of a lunatic wife, and propagate a race of unfortunates, cursed with the dreadful visitation of that malady, which had made their mother an object of

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mingled compassion and horror. No; this was not credible; it was not in human nature to believe so weak a fiction; it was not in human artifice to make that fiction strong; the jury would decide upon the simple question, whether at the time of solemnizing the marriage, the 8th of April, Miss Sarah Ann Daniels was, or was not, in a sound and perfect mind.

Mr Munyard, sen., his wife, his second son, his sister, Mr Gosling, his partner, at whose house the wedding dinner was given, were brought to prove the sanity of Miss Daniels at the time of the marriage. She dined at Mr Gosling's on the following day also; and at dinner, apparently from bashfulness, she shed tears on seeing the attention of the party naturally turned on her. Her father advised her to retire to compose herself; and, on her retiring, said, that it was merely from not being in the habit of seeing company, and that she would soon recover. They had heard that Miss Daniels was seized with a nervous affection, which had been explained to them as merely arising from her esteem for Mr Munyard, and her disappointment in having the marriage protracted. At that time she appeared weak, but in such spirits as might be expected. In a few weeks after, she had an attack of insanity, but recovered in a month, and continued perfectly sane ever since.

The Rev. Mr White was rector of Hampstead. He married the parties in question on the 8th of April, between 8 and 9 in the morning. Though he observed a carelessness and levity of manner in the lady, which made him feel it his duty to impress her with a sense of the importance of the ceremony, she gazed round at the organ and galleries, and seemed unconscious of the great responsibility under which the ceremony must place any one. He had known but few instances of lightness on such an occasion. He recommended to the parties the receiving the Holy Sacrament, by the direction of the Rubric, as soon as possible after their marriage, but perceived no insanity. He would not have solemnized a marriage when such a suspicion hung upon his mind. He should have thought himself guilty of a great crime in advising the Holy Sacrament to a person not sane.

On the part of the defendant, the attorney-general stated, that his object was to release an unfortunate woman from hands which could now only ill-treat her, and restore her to the protection and fondness of a father, who had consented to this disadvantageous match merely as a forlorn hope, to recover the hurt mind of his daughter, and now was only anxious to have the power of protecting and cherishing her.

Several witnesses were called to prove, that she had been seized with attacks of violent madness in 1805 and 1806, and that a few weeks before her marriage, she had had a strait waistcoat on, and was strapped down in her bed.

Drs Reynolds, Monro, Symmonds, and Walker, were called, with the apothecaries who attended her, to prove her returns of insanity.

Mrs Newman, the aunt, was called to depose to the facts already stated by the attorney-general.

Cross-examined by Mr Topping. —"You are, of course, greatly interested for your niece?—"Yes." [Observing her fanning herself]—"Pray, ma'am, are you incommoded by the heat?"—"Yes, sir; it is very warm."—"You saw Miss Daniels on the 15th; was she then mad?"—

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[Here the witness appeared to grow faint, and unable to proceed.]

By the Court.—"Madam, did you, knowing the state of your niece's mind, allow her to go on, or think that the marriage ritual was like a burial service, to be read over inanimate beings? Did you permit her to go into that situation, where she could not have the rights of a wife, or her infants the claims of children? God bless me, can such things be done?"

After the case had closed on both sides, Lord Ellenborough recapitulated the evidence.—The issue which the lord chancellor had directed to be tried was, whether Sarah Ann Daniels was of competent mind on the 8th of April. It was recognized by the wisest principles of law, that the acts of a lunatic, done in the lucid intervals of his disorder, were valid. Whatever they had a right to do in the most entire possession of their faculties, they had the same right when the lucid intervals restored even the temporary and inferior possession of the mind. It was not necessary for rights that the mind should be of a pre-eminent rank, or that it should be even equal to itself. Sickness, accident, the mysterious connexion by which the mind is forced to bend under the calamities of the body, may reduce the intellectual power of man to the verge of idiotism. Providence had not allowed that continuing and supported vigour to any thing human; but where the mind still retained enough of that discrimination, by which it could guide itself in the ordinary courses of expediency, it was competent to the possession of all the legal rights to which it could be entitled in the exercise of the highest genius, and the most subtle discrimination. He remembered a case before the delegates, relative to a gentleman, whose house in Portman-square had been burned down, and his understanding deranged, as it was supposed, in consequence. His madness grew so violent, that he was sent to an asylum for lunatics. Mr Windthrop, a governor of the Bank, called on him in the course of his illness; he found him calm, received directions, with another person, for a will, and had it executed. The lunatic grew outrageous immediately after, and died. In the suit to invalidate the will, a host of witnesses were ready to prove the violent phrenzy of this unfortunate man. Lord Ellenborough was himself a counsel against the will; but it was established on the most incontrovertible grounds of the lucid interval, and the rights of which he was of course in possession. Particularity of conduct could not defeat those rights, so sacred in the eye of the law. There was the late case of a noble lord, who distinguished himself by the most excentric oddities, sitting during the day in a woman's old red cloak in a window, having a particular dish every night for supper, and other deviations from the usual manner of society. But those should not invalidate the precious rights secured by the laws. Miss Daniels, doubtless, must have retained the vestiges of her disorder. Madness left its deep impression on the countenance; there was the wandering of the eyes, the paleness, the wild and melancholy look, even when the mind had shaken off the weight of its last and direst calamity. There could be no feeling for the defendant: his case was as weighty and as dark as ever came before the court. He had but an election of crimes. He had entered into a foul and infamous conspiracy with the aunt, to do an act which drew down the heaviest vengeance of the insulted laws, to violate the order which commands that marriage should not be contracted where this dreadful

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disease of the mind stood to prohibit its celebration; or he was guilty of the still more foul and infamous crime of conspiring with that woman to break down a lawful marriage, to tear a wife from her husband, to make her marriage an illegitimate rite, and her children bastards before the world. He defied the genius of man to find out any other than the miserable option of one of those great offences against feeling, against society, against law, and against religion.

The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Slate Pencils.—Since the influence of French oppression on the continent, many articles are not to be had in this country at any price, which, heretofore, have been sent in abundance from Holland and Germany; what we shall point out in particular is, stone pencils, for writing on slates; we are happy to inform the public, that a quarry has lately been discovered by a gentleman in Kendal, in the most mountainous district of Westmoreland, where an inexhaustible supply of that article, of a superior quality to any that have been produced, is manufactured; he has a machine, invented for the purpose, for cutting the pencils in a circular form, which is done in a surprisingly expeditious manner. The Earl of Lonsdale, with his accustomed liberality for the encouragement of industry and invention, has generously presented him with the freedom of working the said quarry.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat, .	99s. 11d.	Beans, . .	52s. 7d.
Rye, . .	57s. 11d.	Peas, . .	56s. 6d.
Barley, .	27s. 1d.	Big, . .	0s. 0d.
Oats, . .	27s. 4d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 54s. 4d.

Agregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat, . .	97s. 3d.	Peas, . .	56s. 7d.
Rye, . .	55s. 6d.	Oatmeal per boll, . .	50s. 1d.
Barley, . .	45s. 3d.	Bear or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats, . .	25s. 9d.		
Beans, . .	50s. 8d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week, ending the 21st day of February, 1810, is 52s. 9¾d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

Fashions from Ackerman's Repository.—*Evening or full dress.*—A purple velvet round robe, with *demi-traine* and long sleeves; bordered round the bottom; bosom and wrists with narrow gold lace. A Spanish hat, composed of purple silk or velvet, the same as the robe, looped up in front with brilliants, and ornamented with curled ostrich feathers. A capuchin cloak of white satin, trimmed entirely round with full swansdown. Diamond chain and cross; drop ear-rings and bracelets of the same; gold chain and opera glass. Grecian slippers of white satin, trimmed with silver.

Opera Dress.—A round robe of white or coloured crape, imperial net, or muslin, with white satin bodice, trimmed with gold or silver, or a border of small flowers. A wrapping mantle of fawn-coloured satin, trimmed entirely round with swansdown. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets of pearl. Hair in dishevelled curls, confined with a diamond comb, and ornamented with a Persian wreath of blended pearls and amethysts.—Slippers of fawn-coloured satin, with silver clasps. Opera fan of carved amber.

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MARCH.

3d.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Cohen* v. *Bocker*.—This was an action by a merchant of the city against the defendant, a Swedish physician, to recover 30l., as the value of a paste star intrusted to the defendant's care. It appeared that the plaintiff's daughter having gone to the Opera-house on the night of the celebration of the jubilee, wearing a hat in which there was a diamond star, and feeling herself incommoded with the weight of it in the course of the dancing, gave it to her partner, requesting that he would endeavour to find out a place where it might be safely deposited. The lady's partner seeing the defendant, whom he knew to be a gentleman of respectability, in a box, requested of him to take charge of Miss Cohen's hat, which the defendant undertook to do. When the hat came to be reclaimed, however, the diamond star was gone. To recover a compensation for this loss the present action was brought.

For the defendant it was contended, that he could not be liable, the charge he took of the hat and star being purely gratuitous. It appeared that several persons had jumped over the box, by some of whom the star might have been taken away.

Sir James Mansfield laid it down, that the defendant, not being to receive any remuneration for taking charge of the hat and star in question, was not subject to that degree of responsibility which attached to a carrier, or other person intrusted with the care of property. Having, however, undertaken the safe custody of the articles in question, he was bound to bestow the same care in protecting them as a man might naturally be supposed to bestow in protecting his own property. With these observations, he left the case to the jury. Verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages* 10l.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has made a magnificent present to the University of Oxford, through their chancellor, Lord Grenville. He has requested the noble lord to present to that learned body, in his name, the whole of the *Papiri* rescued out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which were presented to him by the King of Sicily, together with those which his royal highness has been the means of obtaining by his own exertions, with all the fruits of the labours employed in recovering the text. The learned body have expressed their most lively gratitude for this most gracious mark of his attention; and we have no doubt, but that the ingenuity and industry of their best scholars will be employed in still further bringing to light the contents of the treasures they have received.

WESTBOURNE VILLA.—This recent retreat of Mrs Mary Ann Clarke, "the lovely Thais," whose *various* qualifications and endowments have attracted so much notice, from the top to the bottom of society—who has added charms to the bowers of pleasure, and has occupied the time and attention of "listening senates," has for some days past been thrown open to the world, and its curious and splendid contents offered for public sale. We never had the honour of an introduction with the lawyers, and speculators, and place-brokers, and generals, and divines, who found their way to the more superb establishment of Gloucester-place; but certainly into this pleasant box, this *petit Trianon*, as much of magnificence

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has been crammed as it could well contain. We have read of the splendid luxuries of Roman courtezans, and the perhaps equally fascinating embellishments of the Parisian fair; but we had no idea that in Old England we could match them all. There is such an improvement in our taste, and such a refinement in the delicacy of our sentiments, that the fashionable crowd who have flocked to *this Exhibition*, has been exceeded no where. Ladies of the first rank, mothers (oh shame!) with their train of lovely daughters, have borne the chief part in the gay throng who have resorted to this deserted mansion of the Loves—to say not a word of the graces. Gentlemen of every cloth seemed almost to think the ex-hostess present, and to indulge with the poet in the pleasing thought, that

"Fancy restores what absence takes away."

The number of private carriages has resembled the attendance on a drawing-room day. Here, in a few moderately sized apartments, are found all the tastes and styles of the known world, contributing to the elegance of this English *Bagatelle*. The Grecian, the Roman, the Egyptian, the Gothic, the Turkish, the Chinese, and the Peruvian, in the varied forms of couches, draperies, chairs, tables, lamps, in the eating-room, drawing-rooms, *boudoir*, and apartments of *repose*, display their antique heads, scrolls, sarcophagi, and vases; their Bacchus's and Venus's *de Medici*; their eagles, lions, griffins, and cupids; their mummies, sphinx's, lotux's, and hieroglyphics; their emblematic whims and mazy traceries; their Ottomans of the seraglio; their dragons and serpents, and their lamp-bearing virgins of the Sun. The retired goddess has left behind her *her* bust, while the piano-forte and pedal-harp testify the meretricious harmony that reigned within the temple. Chaste and pure white velvet, painted by her fair "fingers," under the direction of the exquisite artist Mr Town, of examination memory, relieves the glare of the much talked of "scarlet and bronze," that cover and adorn the floors. Bacchanalian revels, from Poussin's pencil, divide with costly mirrors the honours of the wall; plate in profusion decorates the sideboard, whereon gold, silver, and *or-molu*, plain, chaced, or fillagreed, glare in the eye.

Wine, that anacreontic companion of love, is well recommended, by having all come there in donations. To crusty port and exhilarating Madeira, are added Hock and Constantia in abundance, with ample store of the "incomparable" Champaign, Chateau, Margot, Priniac, and Lunelle of the Gallic vineyards.

Literature, too, has been cultivated in the abode of this Sappho, as well as Thais. Subscription copies of Bowyer's Hume, and Boydell's Shakespeare, (donations also!) are in the long list, in which Zimmerman on Solitude (on Solitude!) is not omitted. But some works there are which have so plain a relation to certain events in the recent life of the enchantress, that doubtless they have been attentively perused. Can any body think of "Lavater's Physiognomy," but as a system for acquiring the knowledge of mankind? of "the Wonders of Nature and Art," and not contemplate the lady and her mansion? of "the Speeches of the Right Hon. William Pitt," in 3 vols. without recollecting a certain application to get *votes* for that great minister? of "Swinburne's Travels in Spain," without a thought of Mr Dowler, the commissary in that country? of "the History and An-

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tiquities of Lambeth Palace," and forget the Rev. Dr O'Meara, who wished, good man! to be made a bishop? of "the Female Revolutionary Plutarch," and not remember the wonders she has performed herself? of "Little Odes to Great Folks," and forget the epistles produced in St Stephen's Chapel? of "Peter Pindar complete," and of "Portraits of the Whole of the Royal Family," in a folio volume; of "the Investigation of the Charges against the Duke of York," and of the "Works of Frederick the Great," in 13 volumes, without admiration of the appropriate taste that brought them there?

Such are the exhibitions of the present day. Dull folks, some years back, would have called him a false prophet who had prophesied them; but we manage these things better now: and another age may produce things more passing strange still.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S SPRING SHEW.—A number of fine animals, curious and useful implements in agriculture, specimens of manufactures, &c. were exhibited in Mr Sadler's yard, Goswell-street, on Monday. Amongst them were several pieces of broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, &c. of various colours, manufactured by Thomas Joyce, of Freshford, from Anglo-Merino wool; a variety of Devon and Hereford oxen, Merino-ryland, Merino, and Southdown wethers, and a few pigs, bred by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, the Earl of Bridgwater, &c.; the carcases of five very fat and fine six-toothed Merino-Southdown sheep, fed on grass and turnip; three bred by George Home Sumner, Esq., and two by Morris Birkbeck, Esq. Four Wiltshire wethers, fed by Morris Birkbeck, which together weighed as follows:—

November 30, 1809, - -	817lb.
March 2, 1810, - - -	999lb.
Increase, ——	182lb.

	Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.
Having eat, in the mean time, of hay, - - -	19	2	10
Turnips, - - -	48	1	6
100 oil cakes, -	2	2	20

Five Merino three-quarter bred by Morris Birkbeck, and fed by him, weighed,—

November 30, 1809, - -	537lb.
March 2, 1810, - - -	670lb.
Increase, ——	133lb.

	Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.
Having eat, of hay, - -	10	1	20
Turnips, - -	21	1	20
100 oil cakes, -	2	2	20

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The following instance of condescension and benevolence, on the part of his royal highness, cannot too generally be made known. A few days since, his royal highness was on a friendly visit at the house of Lord Melbourne, at Whitehall, and upon his return about two o'clock in the morning, he perceived a poor boy lying huddled up beneath the portico of the noble lord's house, where he had crept to avoid the inclemency of the weather, it having rained very hard during the evening. His royal highness accosted the boy, who replied that he had come from the country, and had neither parents nor home. His royal highness observed to his attendants, that the poor child must not remain there to perish, and ordered him to follow the carriage to Carlton-house. On their arrival, he directed every necessary refreshment to be given him, and that he should be put in a comfortable bed. In the morning his royal highness again interrogated the boy, and finding him to tell an artless and true tale, immediately directed that he should be employed in the household, having first given orders for his being newly clothed. The boy remains at Carlton-house.

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Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's Holles-street, Clare-market, which raged with such violence, that in an hour the whole of the premises, together with an adjoining house, were a heap of ruins. The unfortunate inhabitants had no time to save any of their effects; and we regret to add, that three persons lost their lives in the flames. The bodies of an elderly man and his wife were dug out of the smoking ruins: another person, an inmate of the house in which the fire broke out, is still missing, and is supposed to have also perished. The second floor of the tallow-chandler's house was inhabited by a widow and her daughter: the latter, in a very sickly state, was removed with great difficulty, and died in a few minutes after leaving the house, in her mother's arms. The firemen were, as usual, prompt in their attendance, and were the means of saving the adjoining houses.

Another fire broke out the same morning, at about half-past one, at the house of Mr Noyes, a leather-seller, in Duke-street, Aldgate, in which, we are sorry to state, a servant woman, and a child five years old, were burnt. The fire extended to a haberdasher's, at the corner of Duke-street. Both houses were totally destroyed.

7th.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*Before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury.—Millis* v. *Flower.*—This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage.

Mr Park addressed the court. He had been long in the practice of his profession; but he must now say, that he had never the misfortune of being forced to dive into a combination of more meanness, more affected shew of piety, and more real disgrace and duplicity, in the whole experience of his professional life.

Mr Flower was a wholesale ribbon manufacturer, in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, and having a manufactury in Coventry; he was a widower at the time mentioned in the cause, and the father of many children. In one of his excursions to Coventry, he became acquainted with the plaintiff, Miss Mary Millis, the daughter of a very respectable man in the same trade. After a short time he appeared to be struck by her attractions, and commenced an epistolary correspondence with her. In those letters he frequently spoke of the happiness which he might expect in putting such a mother over his children, and used the general style of language which would be naturally suggested by an attachment, which he was anxious to prove, of the most sincere and permanent kind.

He would now proceed to read some of those letters; the first was dated the 9th September, 1804, and was to the following effect:

"MY DEAR MARY,—I received your letter of the 29th of August; the contents cheered my heart very much. You may think me too old for those professions. I could not help kissing your dear letter over and over again before destroying it; you are very cruel to bid me destroy them. The world is full of vanities, but you are the only thing in it I wish to realise."

["Here," said the learned counsel, "comes an instance of abominable misuse of scriptural language—of an impudent practice of conceiving that all his trifling and foolish movements are objects of immediate interest to a particular Providence."]

"I have been much ruffled in spirit this morning, by fighting with an impudent maid-servant; I sent her off, how-

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ever. But by the kindness of Providence, this trial has been made up to me in the sweetness of my girl's; I have been recompensed too by getting a maid-servant from Oxford [rather a singular place of selection, said Mr Park;] she is likely to be a good one; but, my dear, I am tired of leading a single life: keep me near your heart."

["And here," said the learned counsel, "is one instance of what we have all heard so much about—the ingenuity of love. Mr Flower would not condescend to use the common mode of writing the word heart—he takes the the trouble of drawing an awkward emblem, a cheesecake-heart, upon his paper, and sends the effigy of his passion to his only beloved."] He proceeds—

"I don't mind what the world says; I am accountable only to Providence. I do not know how I shall go to Coventry, for I cannot return and leave you behind; yet I would not wish to marry till March, as by that time my wife will have been a year dead."

He came to Coventry, quarrelled with the plaintiff on some frivolous pretence, returned to London, and finally married another. This was in 1805. "I am not inclined," said Mr Park, "to approve of this delay; but much may be alleged for it; the uncertainty whether the defendant might not be prevailed on to do Miss Millis justice; the shame and pain which a respectable female felt in becoming so much an object for the public eye, as an appeal to public justice generally makes her; and last, though an inferior consideration, her wish to have him (Mr Park) as her counsel. She might have found much better; but such was her fancy, for he could call it nothing more. Some casual obstructions had hitherto prevented his being on the spot when the trial was to come on; and she had delayed it until he could, as on this day, discharge a duty which he felt one of the most painful and the most important that was ever imposed upon him He felt that there could be no hope of throwing aspersions on her character; for if the attempt were made, it could only enhance the damages."

A book-keeper of the defendant's was then sworn, to give evidence to the hand-writing of the letters.

Examined by Mr MARRYAT.

Q. Do you know that hand?—A. I can't say that, I believe I do.

Q. Do you swear you don't know?—A. I am not sure that I don't.

Q. *By Lord* ELLENBOROUGH.

If you received that letter in your hand, would you act upon it as if it were the defendant's writing?—A. I don't know.

Q. Would you, in answer, write a preamble, saying, that you did not know to whom you were writing?—A. I believe not.

Q. Answer me promptly, sir; a witness who hesitates, as you have done, only implicates his own character?—A. My Lord, I hope my character is pretty well known in London; but Mr Flower used to write different hands; he was often unwell; he used to write short-hand; he was shy of letting me see him write.

Q. What, sir! in his ordinary business did he use short-hand? You must see the improbability, the gross improbability of your testimony where you attempt a fact, and its prevarication where you hazard a conjecture: pray, sir, in what capacity were you connected with Mr Flower?—A. I was his book-keeper.

Q. His book-keeper, and not have the faintest recollection of his hand? Go down from that box, sir, you have told us enough. Go along; you may read your history in the eyes of the gentlemen around you.

A witness was then called, who proved the hand-writing.

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The letters were then read. The first was that which we have already given; the second was dated October, and was in substance as follows:—

"MY DEAR MARY,—This appears a long silence; but as I was going out of town, I was afraid your letters might fall into other hands than my own; I am truly weary of living alone. Oh! for the dear comforts of a woman's society. I long to see you at the head of my table—to see you my wife; that is the only hope that can make life desirable."

The next was November, 1804:—

"MY DEAR,—Oh, how I long to see you! You say you have been too open with me. Don't be afraid of being too open; I shall soon go to the country; then I expect to find you ready to obey. I must have you all passive obedience and non-resistance. We have preaching every day and night in town here, but I still find that I want a taste for divine things. Keep your hand in, my love; your first letter was very legible, but your last I could not make out. God bless you. Your's, B. F."

Some of the succeeding letters were occupied with censures of the talkative spirit of the country people. The last was dated April, 1805:—

"DEAR MARY,—I regret to hear that you are unwell; but if ever I should see you in the flesh, I will make it up to you: I know you feel reluctance in parting with your father and mother; but you will be used to that. I have, since I saw you, been offered two large sums of money in marriage; but if I fail of you, I shall remain as I am; I would not have the queen! The moment I got your letter I was consulting with the doctor about Maria's health; for, as Dr Watts says,

"The dear delights we doat on now,
And fondly call our own,
Are but short favours borrowed now,
To be repaid anon."

Every part of your letter gave me great joy; don't think of any unkindness in my answering you now. I am in great trouble. Your's, B. F."

This was followed by a note from Stoney Stratford, mentioning that the journey disagreed with his daughter, and that he would be in Coventry next day to dinner.

The Reverend Mr Brooksby, dissenting minister at Haberdasher's-Hall, was called to prove that the defendant was now a married man, and that he had a child since his last marriage. On his cross examination by Mr Garrow, he stated, that the defendant was remarkably sickly, and had had a paralytic stroke.

The Attorney-General rose on the part of the defendant. His learned friend had come forward that day, to tell the jury that a serious injury had been done to his unhappy client, but that the injury had been borne with admirable patience; until when? until she could have the pleasure of having that learned and eloquent counsel to panegyrise her. She had fixed, he would not say, her affections, but her heart on his friend, and determined that, God willing, she should have this history of patience on a monument blazoned forth to the world; yet she was so unfortunate as to let him slip through her fingers for every year from 1805 to 1810, when she had at last caught him. The trial might have been brought on at any time, and with all advantage. What was the secret of her thus delaying the cause? She was driving a Smithfield bargain; she was pushing him on to pay; she was worming out damages for breach of promise; she makes a compact to destroy her letters, and then preserves his; she numbers and arranges his letters as clerks would in a counting-house. All this was only a preparative for the action

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which was then brought. The attorney-general professed his full coincidence with the observations which had been made on the letters: his client might have been sincere in the use of the language which they exhibited; but such abuse of the sacred things of religion was not innocent; it was decidedly criminal; it served to bring religion itself into contempt, as far as human folly could degrade the glory of the revealed wisdom of God. The learned counsel gave a humorous detail of the mode in which the intimacy commenced; its progress; the incentives which successively urged Miss Millis to persecute his client; and as the last of these, the birth of a child to the defendant, which she, by comparing dates, probably thought should have been of her own production.

A Mr Horsefall, a ribbon-manufacturer in Coventry, was brought forward to prove the state of the defendant's health, and the conduct of the plaintiff relative to the present action.

After a reply by Mr Park,

Lord Ellenborough addressed the Jury in a charge of great eloquence and impressiveness. He peculiarly animadverted upon the language of some of the letters, which he termed a disgusting mixture of lasciviousness and fanaticism, tending to degrade Christianity, by mingling its high and sacred names with the meanness and abomination of the lowest earthly impurity. After giving an able view of the innocence of the plaintiff's objects, and the manifest injury which had been done to her, he left the reparation to the jury.

The jury, after a few moments consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages* 500l.

On Thursday, an inquest was summoned by J. Grigg, Esq. coroner for Hampshire, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mrs Ullock, wife of Mr Ullock, purser of his majesty's ship Apollo, who was found dead in her bed on Wednesday, at Spring Gardens, near Gosport, the contents of a pistol having passed through her head. Mr U. and his wife went to bed the preceding night, in apparent good temper with each other. At day-light, the servant heard a report; and soon after Mr U. called out to the maid to come down, as her mistress had shot herself. The servant soon came down, found her mistress dead, with a pistol lying on the bed clothes, which were covered with blood. The jury continued their investigation the whole of Thursday, when Mr Grigg adjourned their proceedings till Saturday. They met accordingly, and, in the evening, he again adjourned them till Sunday morning, when it was expected they would decide on this mysterious case.

A sloop, laden with bones, was a few days ago, off Cromer, boarded by a French privateer. The enemy, on discovering, from the insupportable stench, the nature of the cargo, retreated with much precipitation, and in evident disgust, leaving the vessel to continue her voyage without molestation.

BOW-STREET.—On Friday evening, a dress and pelisse-maker, in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane, was charged before Mr Nares with ill treatment to her apprentice, a girl about 16 years of age. It appeared, that the girl, in a fit of despair, threw herself into the bason in the Green Park, on an evening in the beginning of December last; by timely assistance she was saved, and carried home. On the next morning, before day-light, she made a second attempt; when

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discovered she was apparently dead, but on applying the process recommended by the Humane Society, she was restored. The medical gentleman who attended her applied to the Humane Society for relief for her, which was immediately granted. He also reported, that it appeared that she had been induced to commit the rash act from the ill treatment of her mistress. The Reverend Mr Predden waited on the girl, and learned from her that her parents were respectable persons in the country. He wrote to them, which was answered by the father coming immediately to London. His letters to the girl had been intercepted, which made her believe he had abandoned her. The girl stated several acts of her mistress' ill-treatment of her.

The worthy magistrate reprimanded the defendant, on which she consented to give up the indentures, and return ten guineas out of the 15 she had received with the girl, who was handed over to the protection of her father.

14th.—During the late frost a number of the inhabitants of the parish of Currie, near Edinburgh, devoted a part of the day to the ancient and interesting game of curling; and, what reflects great credit on their humanity, they sanctioned their amusement by making it subservient to the noble purpose of charity, playing each day for so many cart loads of coals, which yielded a great and seasonable relief to a variety of indigent families.

Last week an unknown gentleman called at the Middlesex hospital, and left with the secretary 1320l., on the express condition that his name, if ever discovered, should not be made public.

Last week an extraordinary occurrence took place in the river Eden, near Drumbrugh. Christopher Robinson, an experienced fisherman, placed a flounder net in that part of the river which is subject to the flux and reflux of the tide, and on his returning to drag his net from the river, instead of finding fish, he found it loaded with wild ducks. During his absence a flight of wild ducks had alighted below the net, and on the flowing of the tide they were carried, from the contraction of the channel, with great impetuosity, by the water into the net, got entangled, and were drowned. In six tides he caught 170 golden-eyed wild ducks, supposed to be from the Orkneys, as none of that species is ever seen in that part of the country.

Yesterday morning, an over-drove ox ran into Guildhall, followed by a great number of butchers, one of whom contrived to cut his hamstrings just as he was attempting to ascend the steps under the giants, leading to the Court of King's Bench then sitting. The blood of the poor animal was to be traced through the hall down King-street. It is only a few days since Mr Goldsmid was gored by a mad ox near the Bank. The small size of Smithfield market-place has long been insufficient to receive the increased and increasing quantity of cattle brought for supplying the metroplis; the long confinement and cruelties they suffer for want of room, often render the animals infuriate, and the public are looking forward to the removal of the market itself, whereby this reproach to humanity and police will be done away. We understand a petition of the corporation is before parliament, praying the alternative of removal or enlargement; and the New River Company having offered a space of fourteen acres of un-

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encumbered ground, at the north end of St John's-street, for the purpose of removal, whereby the weekly passage of sheep and oxen through the most frequented streets of the city may be prevented, it is to be hoped the wisdom of the legislature will determine in favour of removal. It seems the company have asked only 25,000l. for this most desirable spot, and that the cost of every additional acre to the present market would amount to near 100,000l., independent of claims for compensation to those persons whose houses would be pulled down, and consequently their whole trade taken from them; whereas, in case of removal, a partial loss only would be sustained, seeing that the hay, straw, and horse-market would remain. We incline to think, that in case of removing only the beast and sheep markets, the rents of houses in Smithfield would be improved, by doing away a great nuisance.

A tremendous hail-storm occurred on the 16th ultimo, in the department of the Lower Alps, which has done very considerable damage. Many of the hail-stones were as large as a goose's egg, and weighed upwards of a quarter of a pound. Six peasants were killed, many others wounded, and the loss in cattle, &c. is incalculable.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken yesterday at the Brown Bear public-house, Horseferry, Westminster, on the body of the Hon. William Frederick Eden, (the son of Lord Auckland) a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Westminster volunteers, who was found drowned in the Thames on Sunday.

The body of the unfortunate gentleman was yesterday in a putrid state, it having changed materially since taken out of the water.

Richard Western, a bargeman, stated, that on Sunday, about half past twelve o'clock, he was going on shore in a skiff, from a barge moored off Lambeth Palace, with his apprentice, when he perceived something drifting in the water, about 20 yards from the shore, opposite Finch's wharf, which he took for a piece of tarpauling. It was ebb tide, and on approaching the object, and touching it with a boat-hook, witness discovered it to be a human body, and it immediately turned with the face upwards. The body was fastened astern, and conveyed to the shore, when a man of the name of Swan said it was Mr Eden, for whom a great reward was offered. Witness immediately went to Lord Auckland's, and a servant-maid and a foot-boy recognized the body. It was conveyed to the Brown Bear, and on searching the pockets a receipt was found in a pocket-book for 600l. paid to Drummond and Co., 13l. in notes, some silver, and a gold watch seal, besides other articles.—According to the appearance of the body, witness supposed it might have been a fortnight in the water, but it might have been six weeks at this season of the year, if buried in sand. A scratch visible in the forehead, might have been occasioned by the gravel.

Mr Holt, surgeon, in Abingdon-street, stated, that he saw the deceased on Friday evening, the 19th of January, the day he was missing. He was with Mr Stables, the adjutant of the Westminster corps, who lives in Mr Holt's house. He had called at witness's house to inquire for Mr Stables' apartment; and some time after, whilst writing in the parlour, he heard him in the passage trying to get out, and witness went with a light. The deceased had thrown down a long broom, which prevented him from opening the door, and wit-

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ness jocularly observed, "You are shouldering your musket, colonel." He seemed not to regard what witness said, and he went out without any reply, which witness thought was rather strange, as they were acquainted. Witness never conceived the deceased to be in the least deranged.

Mr Stables stated, that the deceased called on him at nine o'clock in the morning of Friday, and witness called on the colonel at eleven, and paid him 600l. on account of the corps. The deceased called on witness again at five, and after absenting himself a short time, he returned and staid an hour and a half. They were settling military matters, and the deceased started from his chair on a sudden, and went down stairs, before witness could even ring for a servant, without saying a word. He had previously desired Mr Stables to call on him on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, and bring the papers with him. Witness knew the deceased well, but he never considered him in the least deranged. He had been informed that the deceased went home to Lord Auckland's after he left him, and he made his own tea, and appeared perfectly sane.

Major Jones, belonging to the Westminster corps, knew the colonel well, and he never conceived an idea that he was deranged; and this was corroborated by Mr Figg, Lord Auckland's steward. On a question being put by the coroner, Mr Holt was of opinion, that at this season of the year a body might be a month or five weeks in the water without being putrid, and until in that state it never floated.

There was no person from Lord Auckland's, excepting Mr Figg, and the jury returned a special verdict in regard to the body of—*Found drowned in the river, but by what means it came there, there was no evidence before the jury.*

17th.—BELFAST.—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Thursday a general meeting of the subscribers to this useful institution was held at the Exchange rooms—

Edward May, Esq., sovereign, in the chair.

A code of laws which had been drawn up by the late directors, as also a state of the receipts and expenditure, having been previously printed and circulated, they were submitted to the consideration of the meeting, and unanimously approved.—They next proceeded to ballot for thirty directors for the ensuing year.

The meeting also taking into consideration, that the clergymen and medical gentlemen in town, owing to their professional duties, might find it inconvenient to give constant attendance, resolved unanimously, that they shall be honorary directors, and that they be requested to give as much of their time and attention to the institution as their other public duties will permit.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the sovereign, for his attention to the business of the meeting and the objects of the institution.

The benefits which have resulted to the town since the establishment of the House of Industry, are great and manifest. Formerly the doors of the inhabitants were besieged at all hours of the day by idle, and not unfrequently, impertinent mendicants, who generally became most importunate and clamorous, when they saw a shop thronged with customers, or the master particularly busy. Now there is not a beggar almost to be seen—they have either left the town, or

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such as remain are usefully employed, and receive such assistance from the house as their necessities require. The blind, the lame, the helpless, youth, the aged and infirm, are all provided for. Encouragement is given to labour—industry is fostered—and, of course, the concomitant vices of idleness are lessened or removed. The institution is yet in its infancy, but there is reason to hope, that, by the laudable attention of the directors, the system will be gradually improved, until it attains that degree of perfection which shall render it a model for other parts of the kingdom. This, we believe, is the first of the kind in Ireland. We learn with pleasure that the directors have in contemplation to establish a school for the instruction of the youth of such families as receive aid from the house, so that while the necessities of the body are relieved, they may be fitted to become useful members of society, by having their minds enlightened and their morals improved.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, an alarming fire broke out in the house of Mr Cookesley, the distributor of Irish stamps, in New Boswell-court, Carey-street, which, with the house adjoining, was in a short time burned to the ground. The fire continued to rage with great violence, and threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood, until the arrival of the Lincoln's-Inn engine, which threw an immense body of water, and contributed materially to abate the fury of the flames. Two houses were burnt in their progress. The immediate neighbourhood presented a frightful spectacle. Mr Hartshorn's cow-house adjoins the court; and his cows were, for safety, driven into the open space at St Clement's church, where they added to the melancholy of the scene, by their lowing and other demonstrations of terror and alarm. One cow remained in the house motionless and panic-struck; no force could drive her out: she was saved.

An inquest was held on Monday last, at Worcester, on the body of the son of Mr Harris, attorney, of that city. It appears that this youth was on his return to school, after having visited his parents. While on the road he wept, and said to the female who accompanied him, that he would not go to school. She entreated him to return home; this he also refused to do, and when they arrived at a place, called the Ketch, he said "good bye," and rushing down the steep, plunged into the Severn, and was drowned. The jury found in their verdict, that the deceased being under the age of discretion, (12 years old) and not knowing good from evil, did, in the passion of either grief or discontent, cast himself into the Severn, and thereby caused his death.

A report existing that a young woman was lately murdered in the neighbourhood of the London docks, the following particulars relative to the affair may be depended on:—Early on Friday morning, as the patrole was passing along Nightingale-lane, near the London docks, he heard a croaking noise, proceeding, as he thought, from a person being strangled; he went to a house, and on entering the door, beheld a young woman covered with blood, who had endeavoured in vain to obtain assistance, by crying out murder, as her voice was inaudible from an injury she had received on her neck, having been stabbed in several places with a fork, the prongs of which were broken; half of both her lips, with the corner of her mouth, were bit off;

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half of her left ear gone; her cheeks so wounded, bit, and torn, that a great part of one must come away. An Italian, who was the perpetrator of this deed, after some resistance, was secured, and conveyed to Lambeth-street office, where he has been fully committed for trial. The young woman has not been able to take any kind of sustenance since, and now lies in a very deplorable condition. Slight hopes are, however, entertained of her recovery.

A fire, almost unexampled in its fierceness before it was subdued, broke out in the house of Mr Green, engraver, in Patrick-street, Cork, on Monday se'nnight, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The bursting of a vessel in which oil had been boiling was the cause; and the flame produced by this accident, which took place in the lower part of the house, communicated itself with such singular rapidity, that in a very few minutes after its appearance, the roof was burning furiously.—The preservation of a little family of helpless children was the first object of exertion, and an effort was made to rescue them, in defiance of the danger to which the suddenness and fury of the conflagration exposed those who made the attempt. It was not, however, we lament to state, altogether successful; a fine boy, three years old, unfortunately perished. A female servant threw herself out of a window, but was so terribly lacerated in the fall, and so bruised by it, that she died the same night.

A lady, of the name of Ingram, who lodged in the first floor of one of the houses that was destroyed by fire last week in Holes-street, Clare-market, recovered on Tuesday upwards of 600l., which she concluded irrecoverably lost. Three hundred and five pounds, in bank-notes, were found in the ruins, in a leather pocket-book, the notes only a little scorched; the remainder of the property, which was in cash, was taken out of a closet, which had escaped the conflagration.

21st.—Died, on Monday last, at Primrose Park, near Dundonald, Daniel Blow, Esq. in the 92d year of his age. He was an eminent paper manufacturer and printer, and had been for the greater part of his life an inhabitant of Belfast, where he was much respected. Many of the best Irish editions of the Bible and Prayer-book were printed by him in Belfast. He also improved the linen manufacture, by introducing the use of acid of vitriol, as a sour in bleaching. Extensive powers of understanding, taste for music and poetry, love of country, and universal benevolence, were in him happily united. To this was added, a most retentive memory; for, till within a few days of his death, he could, with great ease, and apparent pleasure, repeat lengthened extracts from the best poets, which he delivered with impressive emphasis. In religion, he was pious and exemplary—charitable and tolerant. In social life, he was distinguished by much good sense, and a convivial hospitable spirit, rendering his company at all times pleasing. We speak not, in this imperfect sketch, the language of partial friendship; his character and worth are well known to the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Belfast, by whom he will be long remembered.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*John Kid* v. *Charles Newton and Elizabeth his wife.*—A cause of considerable importance to the parties and to the public at large, came on to be heard in the Court of Chancery, on Thurs-

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day the 22d ultimo, before his honour the Master of the Rolls.

Sir Samuel Romilly, on the part of the petitioner, stated, that this case was a very extraordinary one. "In May, 1801, William Spurrier, of Walsall, in the county of Stafford, Esq., married with the defendant, Mrs Newton, (then Miss Hipkins) a very young woman, and he considerably advanced in years, and greatly debilitated both in body and mind. At the time of his marriage he was possessed of property exceeding 1000l. per annum. Soon after the marriage, the wife acquired a very extraordinary degree of influence over her husband, she got possession of large sums of money (she says as a gift.) I do not conceive by law a husband can give such presents to his wife, he may give wearing apparel, jewels, and paraphernalia; but he cannot put a sum of money into his wife's hands and make it her property, so as not to fall into his estate at his death. It is shewn, she endeavoured, by all the arts in her power, to secrete the transactions, giving the strictest injunctions to those with whom she deposited the money, that nothing should be said about it. I think your honour will see in what way these gifts were obtained, and the extraordinary influence she exercised over her husband. She has, however, thought proper to state a paper in her answer, which she prevailed on her husband to sign, and which shews so clearly the undue influence she exercised over him, that it is not possible to go further to prove it. How she could have been induced to set forth such a paper for her own justification, I cannot conceive. The paper is this:

"I do hereby swear, that I do not accuse my wife, E. Spurrier, of any of the base aspersions laid to her charge, invented by my son Joseph Spurrier, and others; I am convinced of the contrary, and that it only proceeds from malice; therefore, I desire my executors will use their authority in demanding back my son Joseph's fortune, and giving it to my wife, either for her own use, or to be at her disposal. All this I desire, if he repeats any thing to her prejudice, or cause the same to be done; or if he should by any means whatever endeavour to take from her one shilling of all I have bequeathed her in the settlement I made for her, and the sum I have left her in my will. And, if it should be known that my wife, E. Spurrier, did, during my life, put out to interest, the sum of 300l., I do hereby swear, that I gave it her at her disposal, independent of all I have bequeathed her in my will; if it should be known that I lent her further the sum of 400l., I do hereby swear, that I gave her that to be at her disposal, independent of all I have bequeathed her in my life. As witness my hand, this 20th day of March, 1803."

"WM. SPURRIER."

There is no proof whose hand writing it is, she says it is her husband's; but it is not of the least importance whether it be in his hand writing or not, stronger evidence can scarcely be found of the folly of the man who signed it." The learned counsel proceeded to enumerate several sums of money possessed by the wife, and amongst others the sum of 400l. placed by her in the hands of William Bagley, under an injunction of secresy, as sworn by him, and which he retained in his hands for several years. After the testator's death she prevailed on Bagley to give her an acknowledgment for this sum, purporting that he had then borrowed the money, which was altogether false, and this paper was made to give a false colour to the transaction. The learned counsel enumerated several other sums of money, which it was alleged had come to her hands, amounting in all

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to upwards of 8000l. but with regard to several of which he was not at present able to give any evidence; and, after stating that he should now proceed to have the evidence read, he concluded an eloquent and impressive address by urging his honour to direct this lady to be examined upon interrogatories, to shew what had become of the property which came to her or her husband's hands with her knowledge and under her controul, and also to decree her to pay the sums already proved to have been possessed by her.

The depositions of a great many witnesses were read, which fully proved the case stated by Sir Samuel Romilly.

Mr Newbolt, in a very forcible speech, commented on the evidence, and supported the arguments of Sir Samuel Romilly.

Mr Hart, on the part of the defendants, combated the arguments of the plaintiff's counsel with considerable ingenuity, and in conclusion said, that if the decree were made, as contended for, it would lay down a principle, in the connexion between husband and wife, which had not yet been acted upon.

Mr Heald enforced the arguments of the last speaker with much ability.

Sir S. Romilly was about to reply, when he was stopped by his honour—

Master of the Rolls—"This case involves a general principle; that a wife, as well as any body else, must deliver to the executors the husband's property, cannot be denied—but it is said the husband made a present of the property to his wife, in his life time. There can be no such presents from a husband to his wife, except in case of paraphernalia, and that is not allowed against creditors; yet although, in strictness of law, a gift may not be made, a court of equity would be extremely unwilling to interfere, from calling back from any wife any gift *bona fide* given to her by her husband; but how dangerous it would be to allow any woman to say "this was given me." She must satisfactorily shew it was given; and the question is, whether this lady has proved the property she claims was given to her by her husband? She has adduced in evidence as to the 400l. placed in Bagley's hands: there is the paper which was produced, and which certainly implies the concurrence of the husband as to the manner in which that money was laid out; but this paper is *felo de se* as to any fact, but the imbecility of the man, and the perfect subserviency of his mind to the person in whose favour it was made: we must have proof that the gift was *bona fide* made, and though this man was not quite incapable of managing his own affairs, his imbecility was unquestionably extremely great, and her influence unbounded, and not gained by any kindness or affection with which she had treated him. Now, under these circumstances, I say, the gift is not proved, and she must repay this 400l. The gift of her father's notes for another 400l. is proved by better evidence, because there is an indorsement, by which he signifies that she should have the benefit of these notes after his death; but this is only a testamentary paper, and not immediate gift, and if any thing was meant by it, it ought to have been proved as a testamentary paper; this had not been done, and though I will not charge her with the amount of these notes, they must at all events be delivered up.

"With regard to the general inquiry concerning any property of the tes-

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tator in her possession, at the time of her husband's death, that is an inquiry which would not be of course; but I think there is sufficient ground here for an inquiry, whether there was any other property belonging to her husband in her possession at his death, or in the hands of any other person in trust for her, and she must be examined on interrogatories before the master as to all these points."

Sir S. Romilly—"Your honour will decree her to pay the costs of this suit?"

Master of the Rolls—"Yes, certainly."

An itinerant jew, who had purchased a house with a piece of ground in the suburbs of Warsaw, while occupied last month in removing some rubbish, discovered, at the depth of three feet, a trunk, covered with pieces of iron, and which was found to contain gold and silver coins to the amount of 14,000l. sterling. It is supposed the treasure was concealed during the siege of Warsaw by the Russians in 1796.

Bruce v. *the Inhabitants of the Lath of St Augustine.*—This was an action of a singular nature, being the first of the kind ever brought. It was an action by an administrator against the Lath of St Augustine, to recover the sum of 100l. for the death of his relation, who was killed by some smugglers in rescuing their contraband goods. The action was founded on the statute of the 19th of Geo. II. c. 34, which makes it felony for three or more people to assemble with fire arms to rescue or to assist in carrying away contraband or smuggled goods. It then also goes on to enact, that if any officer of the revenue, or any other person, shall be wounded or hurt in opposing the smugglers, the Lath hundred or division shall pay them their losses and expences; and if any one be killed, the county or division is to pay his executor or administrator 100l.

Mr Serjeant Shepherd stated, that this action was brought on that statute, and, he believed, it was the first action ever brought. The plaintiff was administrator to one —— Bruce, an officer of the customs, who was killed under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a seaman belonging to a revenue cutter, called the Asp. On the 20th of July last, the Asp, in company with the Nimble cutter, saw two smuggling gallies, which they chased close into Deal, and just as they came alongside, and took the ground, they were fired at by the smugglers on shore, and a ball striking Bruce in the breast, he received a wound, of which he in a few minutes died. This was the fact upon which the plaintiff's case was founded. He understood his learned friends were to take some legal objection. The penalty was directed to be levied in the same manner as by the statute of Hue and Cry. By this latter statute, *notice* was to be given to the county, and when an individual had been robbed, it might be necessary, or how else could the county know the fact; not here, where there was an open resistance by force of arms, it would not be necessary to give any such advice.

Two seamen proved the preceding facts.

Mr Vandersee, from the Exchequer office, produced three rolls of the time of Edward the Third, of subsidies granted to that prince, to shew that Deal, although one of the Cinque Ports, was within the Lath of St Augustine.

Mr Marryat raised an objection, in point of law, that the Cinque Ports

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were separate jurisdictions, and were not within the general division of a Lath.

A verdict was found for the plaintiff, subject to this reserved point of law.

An officer in the Bavarian service, who had made a variety of experiments to ascertain the ingredients used in the composition of the Greek fire, while recently engaged at Munich in a chemical analysis for this purpose, was, by the explosion of the article he was decomposing, propelled through the window, with his arms torn off, and his face so dreadfully burnt, that he expired in a few minutes after being taken up.

26th.——DUBLIN.——This day, a young boy, an apprentice to a Mr Farrington, tailor, took hold of a rope that was suspended from the crane of Mr Maguire's stores in Cope-street, upon which some person from above wound up the windlass, and hoisted him off the ground; the boy called out to be lowered, but was not attended to, and, when suspended at a considerable height, he let go his hold, and was almost literally dashed to pieces on the flags below.

A man of the name of Barret, with his wife and two other women, were on Tuesday morning found dead in a house near Three-mile bridge. The Mayor of Waterford attended, as did Dr Birkit, who reports, that, though he had not been able to ascertain the exact means by which this tragical event has been effected, he has not a doubt but it must have been by poison of the most sudden and deleterious kind.

An inquest was on Wednesday held on the bodies, and the following verdict was brought in:—That one, an old woman, died a natural death of age and infirmities; but with respect to the others, no evidence appeared to the jury, to enable them to determine the cause of their death, as no marks of violence appeared on their bodies.

The sum of 1600l. was on Monday paid into the Exchequer, by the direction of Mr Perceval, to whom it had come enclosed in an anonymous letter, describing it to be the amount of certain duties which had been omitted to be paid, and of which the person who sent it was anxious not to defraud the public. A sum of 200l., received in a similar manner, was paid into the Exchequer by Mr Perceval some months ago.

The following is the state of the woolen manufacture, from the 25th of March, 1809, to the 25th March, 1810, as given in at the late West-Riding sessions:—*Narrow Cloths.* Milled this year, 151,911 pieces, making 5,951,762 yards, being an increase of 7,287 pieces, or 642,755 yards.—*Broad Cloths.* Milled this year, 311,239 pieces, making 9,826,648 yards, being an increase of 31,380 pieces, or 775,078 yards. Total increase in yards, 1,417,833. The quantity of cloth manufactured this year has been rarely exceeded; and the stock on hand is acknowledged to be small.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat, .	101s. 7d.	Beans, . .	51s. 3d.
Rye, . .	57s. 8d.	Peas, . .	54s. 4d.
Barley, .	46s. 5d.	Big, . .	0s. 0d.
Oats, . .	27s. 5d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 49s. 6d.

Agregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat, .	97s. 11d.	Peas, . .	53s. 0d.
Rye, . .	55s. 10d.	Oatmeal, per	
Barley, .	44s. 5d.	boll, . .	42s. 9d.
Oats, . .	25s. 9d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Beans, .	43s. 11d.		

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AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,
Computed from the Returns in the week, ending the 14th day of March, 1810, is 58s. 2¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*Ball dress.*—A plain slip of white gossamer satin, with short sleeves and square bosom. A Circassian robe of brown silk net, the meshes terminated with white or gold beads; edging and tassels of the same; headdress, *à la Diana*, of pearl; necklace, armlets, &c. &c. of the same. Slippers of white satin, with gold clasps and bindings. French kid gloves below the elbow. Fan of white crape, with gold Persian border.

Morning Costume.—A morning robe of spotted or flowered Moravian muslin, with high-winged collar, edged with scolloped lace. Bosom formed of alternate stripes of lace and muslin. A matron hood of lace, tied across the crown with grey ribbon. Morning slippers of grey kid, trimmed with swansdown. An occasional scarf of French silk, with rich flowered border and ends.

APRIL.

6th.—BOW-STREET.—ROBBING CONGREGATIONS.—PICKPOCKETS.—For some time past, complaints have been made of robberies, by daring gangs of pickpockets in the day-time, in the public streets; also at churches, chapels, and meetings, particularly at St George's church, Hanover-square, on Friday mornings during Lent, when numerous congregations assemble to hear Dr Hodgson. The Countess of Aylesford, and several other ladies of distinction, having been robbed there, mentioned the circumstance to Townsend, the officer. The Countess of Aylesford said, she had no doubt but she was robbed by a short fat woman. Dr Hodgson also informed Townsend of the robberies that were continually committed in the church; in consequence of which Townsend went to the church yesterday morning, and as soon as he entered it, he observed in the aisle Mary Blakeman, *alias* Hills, a well known female pickpocket, genteelly dressed in a black velvet pelisse and a cottage straw bonnet. She is celebrated for robbing females. He beckoned to her to come out, which she instantly complied with, and then addressed Townsend with, "My good soul, I am not come here to do any thing."—Townsend replied, "But you have already done something." He took her to the vestry-room, and searched her; but no property was found which was suspected to have been stolen. She was conveyed to the above office, and underwent an examination before Mr Nares.

The clerk of the church proved his having seen her several times in the church; as did the beadle, who also said he had seen her several times in the avenues leading to the church; particularly when the crowd was going in, when the doors were opened, and on the congregation coming out.

Townsend said, he had known her to be a thief for 25 years. Sayers, the officer, also had known her to be thief for the same length of time.

She was committed for further examination on next Tuesday.

A journeyman weaver, named Appleton, on Friday se'nnight, undertook for a trifling wager to eat 36 penny buns, and drink two quarts of ale in 40 minutes, at a public-house near Long-alley, in Moorfields; he devoured 30 of the buns, and drank

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half the ale in little more than half an hour; but he had by that time become so ill, that he fell from his seat, and was carried to his apartments in Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, in a state of insensibility.

A larch, planted about sixty years ago, was lately cut down near the Cathedral of Dunkeld. It was 110 feet high, and contained 160 cubical feet of wood. There are some others of a still larger size in its vicinity.

A thatcher, of the name of Leaman, while standing on Monday at the window of a house in Norwich, viewing the operation of a sawing machine, the wheel burst, and forced a large piece of iron against the temple of the unfortunate man, who was killed on the spot.

Several ships were last week paid at Plymouth, all in gold coin; and on Saturday last, the artificers belonging to the dock-yard were paid their wages in new half-guineas. The Jews and slop-merchants are busily employed in purchasing this desirable coin, and substituting provincial and other bank paper in its room.

In consequence of a severe thaw at Vienna, in the middle of last month, the great Tabor bridge was entirely demolished by the floating ice. Its destruction was so sudden, that of 28 persons who were upon it at the time, only six escaped; the remainder were precipitated into the water with the ruins, and drowned. By this accident the communication with Bohemia, Moravia, &c. was interrupted for ten days.

The Princess Augusta Dorothy, Duchess of Brunswick Lunenburgh, died on the 10th of last month, at Gandersheim, of a consumptive fever. She was sixty-one years old.

At the Wexford assizes, the jury impannelled to try a petty assault, not agreeing in a verdict, were locked up a day and a night; at the expiration of that period, not being unanimous, they were conveyed to the bounds of the county and discharged.

PUBLIC OFFICE, WORSHIP-STREET.—Yesterday, an elderly woman, named Pryor, the wife of a mat-maker, in Crooked Billet-yard, near the basing-house, Kingsland-road, was charged with the murder of her husband, by beating him over the head with a wooden mallet, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of which he died next morning. She was committed for re-examination, and until a coroner's inquest has been held on the body.

A man and his wife were recently executed at Augsburgh for a murder, the discovery of which, after a long lapse of time, strongly manifests the impossibility of eluding the all-seeing eye of Providence. The criminal, whose name was Wineze, was originally of Nurenburg, but removed to Augsburgh in 1788, where he followed the law. In this city he became intimate in the family of M. Glegg, to whose daughter he paid his addresses: but the old man not sanctioning his visits, he met the daughter privately, seduced her, and persuaded her, in order to remove the only obstacle to their union, to administer poison to her father. The horrid plan succeeded, no suspicions were entertained, and their union put him in possession of the old man's wealth. During a period of twenty-one years they lived externally happy, but in secret a prey to the greatest remorse. At length, unable to endure any longer the weight of guilt, the wife made confession of the particulars of the atrocious crime she had been prevailed on to commit; the

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husband was apprehended, and both expiated their guilt by an ignominious death.

A duel was lately fought at Paris, between two comedians (M. Presque and M. Doule) of the theatre Francois, in consequence of a quarrel occasioned by jealousy, both having for some time paid their addresses to the same lady. It is not a little singular that both gallants are upwards of 60 years of age, and the object of their tender flame on the verge of 70. They were attended to the field, the former by his son, the latter by his nephew. On the first fire, M. Doule was wounded in the arm, when a reconciliation took place.

An institution for the instruction of the blind has been lately established at Zurich, in Switzerland; and what is singular, the chief master, M. Funke, is blind. He is described as an excellent teacher, and an ingenious mechanic.

Saturday, Thomas Smith was brought before the lord mayor, at the Mansion-house, by the overseers of the parish of St Bridget, charged with leaving his wife a burthen upon the parish, and not giving her that support which his circumstances enabled him to do. The defendant pleaded that she was not his lawful wife; that they certainly had been married, and lived together some years; but she had been married before, and had not heard of her first husband for 17 years. He was advised by a *lawyer gentleman*, that unless she could prove her first husband's death previous to her marriage with him, she had, of course, lived in adultery, and therefore he was not bound to support her. The lord mayor, however, taught him a different doctrine. It also came out, in the course of the investigation, that this gallant, gay Lothario had another wife, whose company was more agreeable to him, and a third was also mentioned; all of whom, it appears, he had dispossessed of the little property they had, and then set them adrift. The gallant was a poor meagre pipemaker by trade, and had four children by the wife who appeared, and who had kept a little school, and lived in decency and respectability before she was unfortunate enough to become his yoke fellow.

The lord mayor, after a severe reprimand, handed him over to the care of the parish officers, until they should ascertain what allowance he could make to his discarded spouse, declaring, at the same time, that his offence should not escape with impunity.

Early on Saturday morning, the sword, buckles, and straps, fell from the equestrian statue of King Charles the First, in Charing Cross. They were picked up by a porter at the Golden Cross. The board of Green Cloth has been apprised of the circumstance. The sword and appendages are of copper, of which metal the statue is formed.

Bow-street.—For some time past, Mr W—n, M. P. has been extremely annoyed by a woman in the avenues leading to the House of Commons, and also at his house; so much so, that he obtained a peace warrant against her last Monday se'nnight, and Lavender was employed to execute it. The woman was accordingly brought to the office, when Mr W. not being present, the magistrate took her word for her appearance on a future day. On Saturday, both parties appeared before Mr Nares. Mr W. was attended by his attorney. It appeared, that a connection had taken place between Mr W. and the woman in the country; and the con-

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sequence was, she had a child. Mr W. has paid 43l. towards the child's support. A short time since the woman reported that the child was dead, but has lately said it was alive, and that she had seen it within these few days; and from what motive these contradictory accounts were circulated, did not appear. The woman said, that the 43l. she had received from Mr W. for the support of the child was insufficient, as it had cost her upwards of 100l., which she demanded of Mr W., and insisted upon his paying it. Mr W. swore that he considered himself in danger of his life from her, which was confirmed by Lavender, who said, she told him unless Mr W. paid her the 100l. she would never leave him. She was held to bail to keep the peace towards Mr W.

With the most profound regret we announce the death of Lord Collingwood. The Nereus frigate arrived on Monday at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with the remains of this gallant and distinguished officer. His lordship died on the 7th of March, on board his flag ship, the Ville de Paris, off Minorca, from whence she had sailed on the preceding day on her way to England. Lord Collingwood had been seriously indisposed for several months, and recently obtained leave to come home for the purpose of re-establishing his health. Sir C. Cotton was appointed to succeed him in the command of the fleet on the Mediterranean station.

The eminent services of Lord Collingwood are fresh in the recollection of his grateful countrymen. In the discharge of his professional duties, he displayed a zeal and perseverance that have never been surpassed. He succeeded to the command of the Mediterranean fleet on the death of Lord Nelson, and for the last five years he had scarcely set foot on shore.

For his services in the battle of Trafalgar, in which he was second in command, his majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of a Baron of the United Kingdom. His lordship, who had nearly attained his 60th year, was born in the county of Northumberland, where his family has been settled for several years. On the 22d March, 1780, he was made a post captain; the 14th February, 1799, a Rear-Admiral of the Blue; the 23d April, 1804, a Vice-Admiral of the Blue; and on the death of Lord Gardner he was, 4th January, 1809, created Major-General of the Marines. His lordship died of a stoppage in the *pylorus*, or inferior aperture of the stomach. For some time before his death he was incapable of taking any sustenance whatever. The temporary command of the fleet devolved, on his death, upon Admiral Martin.

Gage, *alias* Torr, who was executed at Taunton, on Monday se'ennight, for the murder of Mrs Stiling, of Goathurst, near Bridgewater, was a striking instance of early depravity and villainy, under the semblance of simplicity and innocence. From his appearance during a long trial, no one could have supposed him guilty of the heinous offence of murder; but, from the evidence, it appeared, that during the absence of his master, who was a small farmer, he had committed the act, by striking the poor woman on the back part of her head with a hatchet, and then robbed the house. His defence was, that having thrown down a mare, belonging to the deceased's father, he understood that he was to be sent to gaol for it; and seeing two men approach his master's,

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he thought they were coming to apprehend him, when he went off towards his father's, at Kingsbrompton, where he was afterwards taken. His first declaration, committed to writing after his conviction, was, that he was assisted in the perpetration of the murder by two men, who were strangers to him, of whom he gave a most minute description, to bestow plausibility on the story. Finding, however, that he had stated gross improbabilities, he acknowledged the falsehood, and then accused one Bryant, a labouring man, as his accomplice; but Bryant clearly proved, that he had passed the whole of the day on which Mrs S. was murdered in sowing corn for her father. By the exertions of Mr Acland, the Rev. Mr Gale, and others, the innocence of Bryant was manifest; and then the young villain confessed that he alone was the murderer—in which last declaration he persisted at the fatal tree.

17th.—BOW-STREET.—On the 4th instant, the pantry of Mrs Markham's house, (widow of the late Archbishop of York) in South Audley-street, was robbed of 17 silver table-spoons, and 12 desert spoons. On the Wednesday following, a man took 15 table-spoons and 12 desert spoons to Mr Andrews, a silver turner and polisher, in Bull and Mouth-street, to be new christened, by erasing the crests, and reversing the handles. Mr Andrews having been informed of the robbery of Mrs Markham's house, suspected, from the crests on the spoons, that they were her property, and having ascertained them to be so, he, new christening them, procured an officer to attend at his house last Friday and Saturday, to take the man into custody when he should call for the spoons.

On Saturday evening the man called, and was conveyed to the Compter. While he was in confinement there, a young man called upon him, whom the prisoner gave charge of to an officer, saying, he was the person he purchased the spoons of; the officer, however, declined detaining him.

The young man attended before the lord mayor on Monday morning, and acknowledged that he sold the prisoner the spoons. The offence not having been committed in the city, his lordship sent both the men to the above office, where they underwent an examination.

The prisoners were examined separately, and the accounts they gave were contradictory. The man who took the spoons to be new christened, said his name was John Davis, and that he kept an open silversmith's shop in Ratcliffe-highway. He knew the other prisoner, from his having lived with a Mr Benjamin. Last Wednesday he called upon him with the spoons, and he purchased them of him, from his own representation of the weight, at 5s. 9d. per ounce. He did not ask him how he became possessed of them. He observed the family crest upon the spoons, but did not make any observation. He took the spoons soon after he had purchased them, to be new christened, or the arms to be erased or altered.

The other prisoner said his name was Henry Cohen, and he also resides in Ratcliffe-highway; and that he was in partnership with the prisoner Davis in the crimping business, in procuring men for the East-India service. He received the spoons from his wife's mother, and sold them to the prisoner Davis, and was to receive half the profit Davis made by them. Both the prisoners were committed for further examination.

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A singular conflict lately took place at Llampeter, in Cardiganshire:—Two women, one 88 years of age, and the other 86, who for nearly sixty years had been the most intimate friends, quarrelled respecting a hank of yarn, and, after a war of words, proceeded to blows. The anger of each, however, being greater than her strength, a drawn battle was agreed on, in order that they might, in the following day, fight it out with sticks, and the bellman of the town was employed to announce the affray: after beating each other most unmercifully, the magistrates interfered, and put an end to the contest.

Four persons were lately found dead in a house which they inhabited at Killoteram, county of Waterford. From an attentive examination of their bodies, and the situation of the building, it was ascertained that they had been suffocated by the mephitic vapour arising from an adjoining lime-kiln, and which had been driven by a particular wind towards the house.

Last week a new scheme of robbery was had recourse to upon persons who came out of the Bank after receiving their dividends. A man ran up to them, with a pen behind his ear, in apparent agitation, pretending to be a clerk in the bank, saying they had received wrong notes, and asked to see them; some persons took out their notes to look at them, and in one instance, the robber, observing a 2l. note, said it should have been a 5l. note instead, and snatched the 2l. note, saying he would return directly with a 5l. note.

Accounts have been received, in private letters from Malta, which describe that island to have undergone a severer shock of an earthquake than it had ever before experienced. It took place on the night of the 16th of February, having been preceded by extraordinary and terrific symptoms. The shock continued for two minutes, with the respite of a few seconds, an unusual length. The consternation of the town of Villette was beyond conception; all the bells ringing, monks praying, women screaming, the rabble running desperately through the streets, and the horses and cattle, as usual, joining in the terror and noise. The solid rock was shaken like a cradle, and the ships in the harbour tossed up and down as if in a swing. Two more shocks ensued the next day, though not so severe. The only actual damage done to the buildings is the fall of one hospital, and one of the gates of the town. The packet put back in the hurricane, and did not sail again till the 19th, when it was currently reported and believed, that three islands on the coast of Sicily, with Syracuse itself, had been destroyed.

Lucy Grosvenor, the old fortune-teller, was recently charged, at Marlborough-street, with fraudulently obtaining money of Elizabeth Winkworth. The complainant, who had a husband and two children, had not only given money, but had pledged every article she could lay hands on to supply the demands of the prisoner, who had led her to suppose that she would soon be separated from her husband, and see better days. A similiar charge was made against the prisoner by Rebecca Hinton, sister of Mrs Winkworth, who had parted with her clothes to her in return for her predictions. The prisoner was committed till the sessions.

A youth of 19, the son of Mr Alton, farmer, of Basford, near Nottingham, on Thursday, the 22d ult. went into the house at tea-time for his usual refreshment, when his mo-

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ther asked what he should prefer, he replied, "I have one more job to do, and I will come in again:" at the same time taking an anxious look at the whole family, who were sitting in the room. He then walked out, and immediately hung himself in one of his father's back sheds.

The woman who we stated, a few days since, was held to bail, to keep the peace towards Mr W—, M. P. for annoying him as he went in and out of the House of Commons, and at his own house, in consequence of her having had a child by him, and she alleging that he owed her one hundred pounds for bringing it up, has not attended to the recognizance she had entered into, but has since pursued the same course, and has beset Mr W. and called after him opprobrious names, saying he had cheated her out of 100l.; in consequence of which she was taken into custody again by Lavender, and brought before Mr Nares, who ordered her to find bail, and she was conveyed to the Brown Bear public-house. While sitting in the parlour, in an act of desperation, she stabbed herself with a pen-knife, which having taking a slanting direction, the wound will not prove fatal. She has been conveyed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for want of bail.

21st.—FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.—On Friday night, at nine o'clock, the body of the Right Hon. the Lord Provost was conveyed in a hearse privately, from his house at Morningside Lodge, to the aisle of the High Church, accompanied by a few of his nearest relations, where it was received by the Magistrates.

On Saturday, at a quarter past one o'clock, the different bodies who were to attend being properly marshalled, the procession commenced from the High Church, in the following order:

First Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, with Drums muffled.
Officers of the three Regiments of Edinburgh Local Militia.
Six Baton Men, two and two.
Two Mutes.
The City Arms.
Two Mutes.
Six Ushers, bare-headed, two and two.
The Society of High Constables, four and four, their short batons in their right hands;
The Moderator Constable in their rear.
The Society of Candlemakers, four and four; their Preses in their rear.
The Society of Barbers, four and four; their Preses in their rear.
The Fourteen Incorporations, according to their precedency, four and four.
The late Deacons behind their respective Incorporations, the Officers before.
The Company of Merchants, four and four;
The Assistants and Master in their rear.
The Teachers of the English Schools belonging to the City.
The Masters of the High School in their Gowns; the Rector in the rear, and preceded by the Janitor.
The Professors of the University in their Gowns, two and two, preceded by the Janitor and University Mace; the Principal in their rear.
The Established Clergy of the City in their Gowns and Bands, two and two; the senior Clergyman in their rear.
Two Maces.
The Macer of the Lyon Court in deep Mourning, and bare-headed.
Pursuivants, two and two.
The City Clerks, Accountant, Agents, and Procurator-Fiscal.
The City Assessors in their Gowns.
The resident Magistrates of Easter and Wester Portsburgh, Canongate, and Leith, in their Robes, and preceded by their Officers with their halberts.
The extraordinary Deacons, four and four.
The ordinary Counsel Deacons in their Gowns.
The Deacon Convener and Trades Councillors in their Gowns.

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The Merchant Counsellors.
The old Magistrates, and the present Magistrates in their Robes.
The City Sword of State, covered with Crape, the point towards the ground; on the right the City Mace, on the left another Mace; each Mace carried nearly level in the right hand of the Macers.
Heralds, two and two.
A Person in deep Mourning, bare-headed, bearing the Rod of Office levelled before him.
The Lord Provost's Robe, covered with Crape, carried by the City's Wardrobe-keeper; on each side of which, and of the Sword and Maces, four baton men.

THE BODY,

Placed under a Canopy, drawn by six horses, decorated with the City Arms.
Above the Pall, the Lord Provost's Chain and Medal, his Sword and Sash, covered with Crape.
The City Officers, with Halberts covered with Crape and reversed, walking upon each side of the Pall.
The Chief Mourner and Supporters of the Pall.
Nobleman and Gentlemen, four and four.
His Lordship's Servants.
The Company of Sharp-shooters attached to the First Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

The car upon which the body was placed, consisted of a double platform, the under one covered with black cloth, forming large festoons round the wheels; the upper one, on which the coffin was placed, covered with black velvet, with the city arms, impaled with his lordship's initials on each side. Above which, rose a lofty canopy, richly finished on the exterior, with appropriate emblems, and the city motto inscribed along the sides, upon a silvered ground, with the word *Resurgam* on each end, supported by silvered columns, the upper parts of which were covered with deep festoons, and terminating in a dome, decorated with large plumes of feathers, and drawn by six horses, covered with black cloth, with plumes of feathers, each horse led by a groom in deep mourning.

The procession proceeded along the High-street, the South-bridge, College-street, Lothian-street, and Bristo-street, to the east gate of the Greyfriars Church-yard, where the body was taken from the car, and carried to the grave.

The following gentlemen supported the pall:

Claud Thomson, Esq. Chief Mourner.

Right.	*Left.*
Hugh Thomson, Esq.	Rich. Meikle, Esq.
John Wilson, Esq.	Wm. Meikle, Esq.
Tho. Henderson, Esq.	Dr Thomas Hay.
James Eyre, Esq.	Rev. Dr Simpson.
John Brown, Esq.	John Pollock, Esq.

The coffin, which was of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with appropriate emblems, had the following inscription plate upon it:

The Right Honourable
WILLIAM COULTER,
Lord Provost of the
City of Edinburgh,
&c. &c. &c.
Died
14th April, 1810;
Aged 56 years.

Upon the top of it lay his lordship's chain of office, and his sword and sash.

The First Regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by Major Jardine, (in absence of the Lord Justice Clerk,) paraded at twelve o'clock, and moved off at a quarter past one, forming the van of the procession, and the band playing the dead march in Saul. Upon coming to the gate leading to the Greyfriars church, they opened ranks in funeral order, through which the procession passed

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to the church-yard, when it formed nearly a square, leaving the magistrates and council, the heralds, &c. with the relations of the deceased, to occupy the centre. The First Regiment of Volunteers then took up their ground in front of the church; and, after the body had been lowered into the grave, the senior herald having received the rod of office from the person who carried it, he pronounced the following words:—

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this life, to a better, our worthy Chief Magistrate, the Right Honourable William Coulter, Lord Provost of the City, and County of the City."

He then broke the rod, and dropt it into the grave, after which the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, of which his lordship was officially colonel, fired three vollies over the grave.

The procession returned reversed, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers still marching in front; upon arriving at the Cross, they took open order, saluting the magistrates, &c., who passed along the line uncovered, to the Council Chamber; the rest of the public bodies walked to the Parliament-square, where they dismissed.

The street was lined by the Royal Mid-Lothian Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Major Brown; the 1st Regiment of Local Militia, commanded by Colonel Alexander M'Gregor Murray; and the Prince of Wales's Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Inglis.

Much praise is due to the commanders and officers of these corps, for the handsome manner in which they undertook that duty, and for the steady and orderly conduct they observed in the execution of it.

The detachment from the Aberdeenshire militia, under the command of Major Gordon, is entitled to much credit for the manner in which they performed the duty assigned them.

The conducting of the arrangements of this extensive procession was confided to Mr Trotter, of Prince's-street, whose promptness and taste, in the execution of the whole, reflected upon him the highest credit.

The weather was favourable, and the concourse of spectators immense; but the decorum and regularity observed by the whole was most pleasing, and added much to the solemnity of the scene. Every place that could command a view of the procession, even the tops of houses, were filled with spectators. The Castle-hill, from which the ceremony in the church-yard could be distinctly seen, was crowded with spectators. The church-yard was shut, and no person admitted but those who were in the procession, which contributed much to the order and regularity of the whole.

Thus ended a ceremony, the grandest, perhaps, ever witnessed in this city. It was a just mark of respect to which the private character of his lordship, as well as the high official situation which he filled, entitled him.

The most prominent figure in the procession, was the bearer of the city's arms. He was a tall, handsome man, six feet seven inches high, and dressed in a very appropriate manner.

A 12 o'clock, the flag upon Lord Nelson's Monument, the building of which Provost Coulter was very active in promoting, was hoisted half-mast high, and two streamers of crape were displayed from its top. At one o'clock the bells of the several churches began to toll, which they continued to do until the ceremony was over.

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Sunday, the magistrates, and whole of the council, attended divine service in the High Church in deep mourning, where Dr Ritchie preached an excellent and appropriate discourse in the forenoon, from Luke 12th and 40th, and Principal Baird in the afternoon, from 1st Samuel, chap. 20th, and 2d verse, last clause.

Similar discourses were preached in the other churches, and many of the citizens appeared in mourning.

25th.—A murder, attended with rape and other circumstances of a most atrocious nature, was committed on Sunday se'nnight, in the parish of Speymouth, during divine service, on the body of a girl of the name of Lamb, only 10 years of age. The girl had gone out in the forenoon with her father's cattle, to a moor in the vicinity of his farm, where she was followed by a lad of the name of Gilzean, a neighbouring farm-servant, who carried with him an oaken bludgeon taken from a plantation near the place, with which he felled her to the ground, and afterwards, shocking to relate! beat out her brains with two stones that were found, together with the bludgeon, beside the mangled body. After the commission of this horrid deed, he hastened to church to avoid suspicion. For several days he denied the crime laid to his charge, but we are since informed, that he admits having committed the murder, but persists in denying the rape. The unhappy wretch pleads mental derangement at the time of committing the act in extenuation of his horrid barbarity.

BOW-STREET.—On Thursday evening, Aaron Alexander, a Jew, was brought to this office, by Lavender, charged on suspicion of setting fire to his house, in Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

John Anstey, the landlord of the house, in Little Queen-street, in which the prisoner resided, let the shop to him and his partner at nine shillings a-week. The witness occupied the first floor. About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning, he was alarmed by a watchman, knocking at his bedroom door, and calling "Fire." He got up, and with all possible speed ran down stairs, when he observed the partition, which divides the shop and the passage to the stairs, to be in flames. He took a large piece of flannel, and endeavoured to smother the flames with it, and being assisted by a man of the name of James Lee, who lodged in his garret, who brought some water, they succeeded in getting the fire out before the engines arrived. When he first got down stairs, the shop and street-door were both open; the prisoner, who slept in the shop, was not there; but while he was exerting himself in extinguishing the flames, he came in and said, that the fire was occasioned by his leaving a candle burning upon the top of his bureau bedstead, to light his partner when he should come home, and that the heat of the candle had drawn down some of the things that were hanging up in the shop, and had set them on fire. When the prisoner first came in to him, his coat was buttoned up close to his neck, but no neckcloth on; he had his hat on, and his boots, but could not tell whether he had his breeches on or not.

Mr Barber, of the County Fire-office, said, that an insurance was made at their office, about ten days since, in the names of Aaron Alexander, and Samuel Simmons, of Little Queen-street, in the sum of 50l. on the household furniture, and 250l. on the stock in trade. The insurance was made by Simmons, in their joint names,

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On Wednesday, a claim was made at their office, by Simmons, for 88l. 15s. 6d., in consequence of which he sent Francis Lye, a clerk belonging to their office, for the purpose of inspecting the damage; and from his report of the state of the premises, he went himself, and saw that the partition had been burnt through, and a hole made about the size of the crown of a hat. A shelf had also been burnt through, and in the inside of the partition there were marks of tallow or grease running down, and the partition, which is about 18 inches in width, was smeared on each side of the hole which the candle had made. The prisoner observed to him, that about half an hour before the alarm of "fire," he went to bed, having first extinguished his candle very carefully, and that he placed the candle on the head of his bedstead, about three feet from where the partition took fire. On his discovering the house to be on fire, he ran out into the street in his shirt, and desired the watchman to call the people, who lived up stairs. The witness observed but very few fragments of burnt rags. The furniture did not appear to be worth 5l., and the stock in trade very trifling, and not worth 50l., probably not worth 20l. The quantity of goods for which the claim was made could not have been placed upon the shelves where the fire began, nor could they have been burnt in so short a time without some remains of them appearing. The prisoner admitted that he had signed the claim made upon the office.

Joseph Estree, one of the firemen belonging to the County-office, said, he went to Little Queen-street, on Tuesday morning, in consequence of an alarm of fire, where he got about half-past two o'clock; that he found the prisoner in bed, in a bureau bedstead in the shop, the fire being completely out; every body in the house, he believed, were in bed. He knocked at the street door for some time, before he could gain admittance. He proceeded to examine the premises that had been on fire, and there appeared very little done, not in the whole amounting to above 2l. The wainscoat was burnt through, and a few remnants only appeared; there was no furniture except a bed and a table. He only observed a chair, and that was in another part of the shop. He asked the prisoner what office he was insured at? He replied, in the County. He told the prisoner he belonged to the County-office; upon which he asked him how he was to manage about making out his estimate, and said he would give the witness a guinea, if he would assist him in making it out, and speak in his behalf at the office. The prisoner was committed for further examination.

As the prisoner was conveying to the office, he gave Lavender a violent blow on the head, and endeavoured to make his escape; but Lavender knocked him down, and dragged him to the office on his back.

The following circular letter has been forwarded by the adjutant-general to the colonels of all regiments:

Horse Guards, April 28, 1810.

SIR—The commander in chief has, with much concern, observed in various instances, in the clothing and equipment both of the cavalry and the infantry, such deviations from his majesty's regulations on these heads, as require his immediate interference; and he has commanded me to address myself to you on the subject at this particular season, when the patterns of clothing for the ensuing year are about to be sealed, not doubting that he shall receive from you the most ready and

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effectual assistance, to check, in the regiment under your command, an evil productive of the most serious bad consequences to the soldiers and to the service.

The first point to which it is the commander in chief's wish to call your attention, is the make of the coat, which is, in some regiments, so cut away, as literally to afford no covering or protection to those parts of the body where warmth is most essential, viz. the lower parts of the belly, and the hip joints; they are, moreover, made so tight, that they are with difficulty buttoned over the waistcoats; and they diminish the power of action in a mode highly prejudicial to the health and vigour of the soldier, drawing the body together, and checking that freedom and alacrity of motion in the body and arms, that are so conducive to the growth and expansion of the young, and to the comfort and health of all.

The shortness of the coat necessarily occasions a corresponding diminution in the length of the waistcoat, which, by that means, is reduced so much in its dimensions as to afford little warmth in winter, and to be totally useless for one essential purpose for which it was intended, viz. as a fatigue dress in barracks during the summer: to remedy those evils, the breeches are made of a preposterous length, and the waistband is brought so high upon the body, as to be extremely inconvenient and detracting from the military appearance of the men.

The caps of the infantry are not to be worn on one side, as is the practice in some regiments, but are to be placed on the men's heads, and brought well down on the forehead, and the cap-makers are responsible that the caps are of a size which will admit of their being so worn.

The patterns of the clothing of the army were fixed on by officers of great experience and judgment; and the regulations on this subject, which have received his majesty's authority, it is the commander in chief's determination to enforce with the most scrupulous exactness. He will request from the general officers composing the clothing board, (to whose vigilance and exertions the army is already much indebted) the greatest attention in sealing the patterns; and he will give the most positive directions to the general officers in command of brigades, whose particular province it is to examine the clothing on the men's backs, as soon as it is fitted, instantly to reject and send back to the clothiers any clothing which is not made up strictly according to the king's regulations; and it will remain to be determined as it may, whether the expence attending the loss shall fall on the officer, who, after such repeated warnings, shall presume to authorise a deviation from his majesty's commands, or on the clothier, who has the imprudence to obey instructions, which he knows are not in conformity to those plain rules which are laid down for his guidance.

There is another article of dress to which, though not furnished by the colonel, the commander in chief desires to call your attention, viz. the soldier's stock, which in some regiments is made of such a breadth, as to be not only uncomfortable to the soldier, but injurious to his health, by pressing on the glands of the neck, and by that means exciting scrophulous swellings in constitutions where there is a tendency to that disorder.—The stock, like every other part of the soldier's dress, should be adapted to the size and shape of the man.

The commander in chief requests you will make an immediate communication of the contents of this letter to the officer in the actual command of the —— regiment of —— and direct that the letter may be entered in the orderly books of the regiment.

I have the honour to be, sir, with much respect, your very obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-Gen.

——, Colonel of the —— Regiment of ——

The Spaniards on board the Iphigenia frigate, at Plymouth, having again suspended the effigy of Judas Iscariot the whole of Saturday, at sunset threw it over-board, when one of them, according to the custom of their country, jumped over after it with a

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large clasp knife in his hand, to rip it up. The strength of the tide, however, drew the unfortunate man under the vessel, and he was drowned.

Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, as Adkins, the Bow-street officer, was coming from the Secretary of State's Office, at the end of the Piazza, in Russell-street, a pistol was fired within three yards of him; he instantly laid hold of the man who had fired, and a woman who was standing by him at the time the pistol was fired and was proceeding to take them to the office in Bow-street, when several people attemped to rescue the prisoners, but without effect. Adkins sent the woman to the watch-house, and and took the man to the Secretary of State's Office, where Mr Read and Mr Graham, the magistrates, were in attendance. He was examined by them, and committed for further examination.

The prisoner said his name was John Hartley, that he came to London on Friday last, from Yorkshire; he did not come upon any particular business: he bought the pistol on that day for his own protection, and to protect his property. He lodged at the Saracen's Head, on Snow-hill, and left there a little before ten o'clock the same night, after loading the pistol with powder and ball.

A young man in Bewcastle, Cumberland, who was not on good terms with his wife, resolved a few days ago to dispose of her by auction. Not being able to find a purchaser in the place where they resided, she persuaded him to proceed to Newcastle for this purpose. Accordingly they set out, and this modern Dalilah laid her plan so well, that immediately on his arrival, a press-gang conveyed him on board a frigate preparing to get under weigh for a long cruize.

A melancholy accident happened on Monday, at Temple near Marlow, the seat of Owen Williams, Esq. Two gentlemen and two ladies ventured, for their amusement, into a boat upon the mill stream, at a short distance from the wiers. They were at first so insensibly drawn towards the sluices, that they did not perceive their danger. As they approached them, the force of the current baffled their efforts to direct the boat, and they were carried upon them. One of the gentlemen leaped out on the bank with the chain in his hand, and endeavoured to pull the boat from the opening of the sluice; but the torrent was irresistible, and his strength availed nothing: the boat filled instantaneously, sunk, and was dashed to pieces. In a few seconds two of the party appeared at some distance struggling in the stream, which soon threw them on a shoal in the middle of the river. The third, a young lady, sister of Mrs Williams, rose no more. The lady and gentleman so providentially saved have not sustained any material injury.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.—*The King* v. *Barrowclough*. The defendant, a sheriff's officer, was indicted for manslaughter, in killing and slaying Thomas Scott. It was a case which excited no ordinary degree of general curiosity. The deceased had formerly commanded a regiment in Ireland, but had retired from the army, and become a merchant in Manchester. His circumstances having become greatly embarrassed, a writ was put into the hands of Barrowclough for 10l. for the purpose of being executed against him. Barrowclough, with his assistant, proceeded, at an early hour in the morning, to the house of the deceased, and having obtained admittance, inquired for him. The maid-servant denied his being at home; but

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the answer not being satisfactory, the assistant or follower went up stairs to search the house, and Barrowclough remained below. The maid ran up stairs first, and called out to her mistress that strange men had got into the house, and were searching it. The assistant knocked at the chamber-door, and Mrs Scott said she would admit him as soon as she had dressed herself. In the mean time, Mr Scott, who was up and dressed, formed the desperate resolution of escaping out of the window of a room adjoining the bed-chamber, which looked into the yard. Mrs Scott assisted him in his descent. In his fall his knees broke several of the kitchen windows, which alarmed Barrowclough, who exclaimed to his man above, "He is here! he is here!" Upon running into the back yard, Mr Scott was discovered lying on his left side, upon the pave-stones, senseless, and apparently dead; he had received two violent contusions or fractures in the back part of his head, which in a few hours terminated his existence; he was lying with his feet towards the kitchen window, and his head towards an opposite wall, which divided the yard from an adjoining one. A model of the house and premises was exhibited to the jury, and it evidently appeared that the deceased had struck his feet against the sill of the kitchen window, by which he had been thrown backwards in the position he lay. Mrs Scott and two of her daughters, however, swore that they saw the deceased safe on his legs; that he had his hands on the wall and was endeavouring to escape, but that Barrowclough came behind him, and struck him with a stick, which occasioned his fall and consequent death. The surgeon who examined the deceased being called, expressed his conviction, that the fractures that the unfortunate man had received must have been from the effect of a concussion by the head being violently propelled against a hard flat substance, and could neither have been produced by a blow from a stick, nor by a fall backwards from a wall low enough for a man to reach his hands over; and he was also confident, that had he fallen from the wall, his position must have been the reverse of what it was.—His lordship was of opinion that there was not the slightest foundation for the prosecution, and the jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

DUBLIN.—On Saturday was presented to his grace the Lord Lieutenant, for his inspection, a mechanical musical instrument, as a specimen of the improvement of the fine arts in this kingdom, with which his grace was much pleased, and expressed his high approbation to the inventor, on his accomplishing so extraordinary a piece of workmanship.

For the gratification of the public, we here subjoin a description of the ingenious machine above mentioned: It is made in a gold box; it has round the sides four pieces of crystal glass, that the different parts of the mechaniam may be seen when in action. Upon opening the lid, there is an engraved plate (silver) representing an Irish bard leaning on his harp, supposed to be listening to another bard playing at some distance. In the branch of a tree is a bird on its nest, that, on touching a particular part of the box, rises and flutters while the music is playing, which is performed by percussion on small round polished pieces of steel.

We know not whether most to admire, the correctness of the execution, the soft and melodious tones it produces, or the perfectness of the music, in which the most critical ear

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cannot discover an error. We had almost forgot to mention that occasional notes are shaken very gracefully. On the whole, it is a most masterly piece of work, which does the inventor infinite credit; and we sincerely hope he will meet the reward due to such perseverance and ingenuity.

Last week, at Lingfield, in Surry, the wife of a labourer, named Davis, having gone out early in the morning, left an infant 14 months old in the cradle. On her return, she found the child dreadfully mangled; one eye torn out of the socket, its arms, face, and neck, much lacerated, and struggling for breath, as if oppressed with a weight. On turning down the clothes, the agonized mother perceived that it was occasioned by the cat, which with her kitten had found the way into the cradle, and probably being annoyed by the playfulness of the infant, had reduced it to the above state.

A servant in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, having some time since accidentally swallowed a needle, was, a few days ago, seized with excruciating pain in the small of her back; and on a neighbouring surgeon being sent for, he discovered the point of the needle making its way through the skin. It was immediately extracted, and the young woman is now recovering.

From the report of three professors, of Pest, sent to Hungary to examine into the cause of the earthquake of January last, it appears that the centre, from which the shocks were communicated, is in the environs of the mountain of Czoka. At their departure, the shocks, though feeble, were still perceptible. The number distinctly felt, between the 14th of January and the 14th of February, was 1000.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	105s. 4d.	Beans,	51s. 4d.
Rye,	58s. 6d.	Peas,	56s. 5d.
Barley,	47s. 5d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	28s. 7d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 49s. 9d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	102s. 0d.	Peas,	52s. 7d.
Rye,	55s. 4d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	44s. 7d.
Barley,	45s. 5d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	26s. 8d.		
Beans,	48s. 6d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 25th day of April, 1810, is 49s. 11d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

Agricultural Report.—The heavy rains in the early part of last month impeded the seasonable operations of agriculture upon tenacious soils, and considerably inundated the low lands; but the fortunate change of weather about the middle has made the ploughed field a busy scene, and promises a fine seed-time. The young wheats are rather thin upon some soils, having suffered somewhat from the slug and wire-worm; but the large breadths of spring wheats that have been sown at the latter part of the month, since the dry weather set in, are likely to make an ample compensation for any deficiency that may occur in the winter crop. The early sown ryes, and winter tares for soiling, have made a large shoot for the season, and promise to be a forward and luxuriant crop; a timely substi-

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tute for the turnip crop, that has suffered so much from the severity of the winter.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—A robe *a la Russe*, of spring green velvet, with appliqued stomacher and slashed long sleeve of white satin, ornamented with pearl. A mirza turban of frosted satin, with large pearl crescent in front.—White satin mantle, trimmed with gossamer down, and confined in front of the throat with a diamond broche. Diamond necklace and ear-rings. White satin slippers, laced and bound with silver. White kid gloves, and fan of carved ivory. A white satin slip *à l' antique*, trimmed with gothic lace; long sleeve, full at the top, with cuffs to correspond with the style of the dress. Laced stomacher front, peaked both behind and before at the bottom of the waist. Hair in the eastern style, confined with pink topaz, and flowing in loose irregular curls over the bands in front. Ear-rings and necklace of pink topaz. Pink satin slippers, with silver gothic clasps. White crape fan, wrought in silver jessamine. A Grecian frock of aurora gause, worn over white satin, laced from the bottom to the feet with silver. A nun's veil of gossamer net lace, thrown over a headdress, consisting of a silver *bandeau*, confining the hair; which appears beneath in dishevelled curls.

For Gentlemen. Full dress.—Superfine corbeau colour coat, with covered buttons; white marcella waistcoat, single-breasted; light sage green, or cream-coloured kerseymere breeches; those also of black florentine silk are very fashionable and consistent in this style of dress. Dark blue coats, with plain gilt buttons, are likewise considered fashionable. The cravat is still worn high and full.

MAY.

1st.—A very rare and curious fish, called the Opah, or King-fish, was found on Sunday, cast on the beach at Mundesley, Norfolk. It is of that genus which Linnæus distinguishes by the name of Chæfodon, and is said to be very common on the coast of Guinea. Pennant, in his British Zoology, says, that there have been only five instances of this fish being in our seas; four were caught in the North, and a fifth at Brixham, Devonshire, in 1792.

Some Danish prisoners confined at Edinburgh, have recently sent to their sovereign a small vessel made of bones, and the sails and ropes of which are made of their own hair. His majesty has ordered it to be exhibited at Copenhagen, and the profit transmitted to them.

The following singular circumstance occured a few days ago:—An assistant in the shop of a druggist in Bristol, putting up over head a large bottle of æther, spilt it upon his clothes, and being alarmed, called out to his companion, who, not aware of the danger, came with a candle in his hands, to see what was the matter. The vapour caught fire, and, in an instant, he was enveloped in flames. In this situation he ran into the street, where a gentleman wrapped his great coat round him; he was considerably scorched in his face, neck, and hands.

On Friday, an inquest was taken at Wincanton, on the body of Hannah Bowden, a remarkably handsome, genteel young woman, who (having been some time ill, was on her return from London to Tiverton) actual-

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ly destroyed herself on the roof of the stage-coach, in the presence of the coachman, guard, two gentlemen, and another woman, by thrusting a handkerchief down her throat, which produced suffocation! So effectually and determinedly did this interesting young creature accomplish her purpose, that it was necessary to use surgical instruments to draw the handkerchief back. Verdict—*Lunacy.*

A merchant of Nuremberg, of the name of Meisner, lately shot himself, his wife, and one child, in the room of an inn at Munich, where he lodged. His despair arose from pecuniary embarrassment, some bills of exchange which he had drawn upon a banking-house at Augsburg having been returned protested. In a note, which he left upon the table, he requested that they might all three be buried in one grave, which was complied with.

7th.—The following, which happened on Leith Links, Edinburgh, lately, is as singular an instance of the force of natural affection as we recollect to have met with. Some very wicked and evil disposed persons, on Thursday se'nnight, broke into a temporary inclosure, erected by the renter of the Links, for the purpose of securing a few sheep which fed there, and singled out as their prey a ewe, which had just lambed two days before, and which they beheaded on the outside the paling, leaving the head behind them. In the morning, when the keeper of the sheep came to let them out as usual, he found the lamb, the offspring of this ewe, standing over the head, as if lamenting its parent's fate, and it left it only by force.

On Tuesday, as a man belonging to Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, was passing through the Temple, he observed a woman, whom he knew to be a bad character, with a child about three or four years of age. She appeared to be inticing the child away with her, which induced him to watch her. He heard her promise the child a drum and a fiddle; she took it into a pastry cook's shop in the Strand, and gave it a tart. He followed her till she went into Johnson's alamode-beef shop, in Clare-court, and then went and gave information at the Public-office Bow-street. Mr Nares, the sitting magistrate, sent Rivett, the officer, who brought the woman and child before the Magistrate. The child was too young to give an account of itself. From the tale of the woman, and inquiries made by the officers, it was ascertained that the child was at nurse with a woman who is a laundress in the Temple, and who, while she was attending to her chambers, had intrusted the child to a woman, who had left it in care of the prisoner. The laundress, who had the child under her care, was in very great distress when she was traced out. The prisoner was discharged.

The celebrated Paul Benfield died at Paris, at the latter end of last month, in very indigent circumstances. His fortune on his return from India, a few years ago, was supposed to considerably exceed half a million sterling.

Last week, at Spalding, during a funeral procession, a cow, which had been over-driven, attacked the bearers, and compelled them to drop the corpse and fly for shelter. The animal then repeatedly butted at the coffin, and would probably have broken it to pieces, had not assistance been procured, and the beast secured.

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A few days ago, at Spofforth, near Knaresborough, aged 94, died John Metcalff, commonly called *Blind Jack*. He was born at Knaresborough in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he was instructed to play on the violin, and afterwards attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Harrogate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel carriage for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in the neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough, and commenced common carrier between that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the tracts were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager in the chace, which he would follow on foot, or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he followed for more than forty years was still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high-roads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. The plans which he made were done by a method peculiar to himself; and which he could not well convey the meaning of to others. His decendants are four children, and twenty grand children, and ninety great and great great grand children.

On Monday, the 14th instant, died Elizabeth Cobbet, of Full Sutton, aged 76, a maiden lady; and on Tuesday, the 15th, while her trustees were consulting her brother, W. Cobbet, of Strensall, how she was to be buried, he died during the consultation, aged 74. They were buried at Full Sutton on Friday, both in one grave. By their frugality, and narrow way of living, they have scraped together about 14,000l. They have both made wills, and left 2200l. to the poor of Strensall, Full Sutton, and High Catton, and about 2000l. more in small legacies. It is not known who will enjoy the remainder of the property. There is neither brother nor sister, nephew nor niece, cousin nor half-cousin, and it will be hard to find out the nearest a-kin.

It may be recollected that, about two months ago, an homeward-bound Indiaman, bringing dispatches, and those too of some importance, as they related to the rebellion in the Company's East-Indian troops, was met so near home by a French privateer as in the chops of the Channel. It may also be recollected, that the Indiaman, being doubtful of encountering the enemy's force, threw overboard the dispatches; in which operation, by the way, the usual precautions were adopted of using means to sink the box which contained them. By what means the box became liberated from the weights which were tied to it, to sink it, it is now very difficult to ascertain; but certain it is, that the box floated, and about a fortnight ago was cast ashore near Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, where it was taken possession of by a very respectable gentleman in that neighbourhood. Inquiry was immediately made to examine the contents of the box, in which, among several official documents of a

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public nature, were also found some letters from a very gallant and distinguished officer of the army, to a most amiable woman, his wife, which were immediately forwarded with very generous attention, according to the direction, and arrived in time to satisfy an anxious and apprehensive mind for the safety of a husband. Those letters were in themselves of deep family concern, and were also written after success had rewarded a bold and dangerous enterprise, and were consequently enhanced in their interest and value; and thus, by means so singular and uncertain, were repose and happiness substituted in the place of painful doubts and agonizing suspence. In the maritime world, the circumstance, trifling as it is, may lead to some important discovery, as to the courses of currents and tides, from Scilly to Cape Clear, not many miles from which latter place, after so long a drift, this box had been thrown on shore.

About half-past five o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the ancient mansion of the Noel family, at Exton, near Stamford, was discovered to be on fire. Before any assistance could be procured, the dining-room, drawing-room, library, and all the apartments immediately adjoining, were in flames; and a short time only had elapsed, before the whole of the rooms, east of the great hall, were a heap of ruins. There was not time to save any part of the valuable library, which, together with the whole of the furniture, and some pictures, were entirely destroyed. Gainsborough's *Woodman* narrowly escaped; and Northcote's admirable painting, *Captain Englefield in the Centaur*, together with a few others of this extensive collection, were not saved without extreme difficulty. The loss cannot yet be ascertained, but from appearances it must be very great. About half of the house is completely in ruins. Only a very small sum is insured.

ROBBERY OF THE WHITEHAVEN BANK.—In the month of January, 1809, the Whitehaven Bank was broken open, and robbed of notes to the amount of 15,000l., when by the exertions of Adkins, the officer, three of the robbers were traced out in Liverpool, and other parts of Lancashire. They were tried at the assizes for Carlisle last summer, and two of them have since been executed.

Within the last fortnight, Adkins received private information, that a number of the stolen notes were in London, and that they were about to be taken to Dublin for the purpose of being circulated. Adkins traced the notes into the possession of a Mrs Lee, who resides in the neighbourhood of John-street, a respectable woman. She said she received them from a man of the name of John Pullen, who has been a well known character on the town for above 30 years. Adkins, in consequence, exerted himself, and employed others to apprehend him, and on Friday night, Harry Adkins and Humphries apprehended him at a flash-house near the Seven Dials.

At a late hour on Saturday night he underwent an examination before Mr Graham and Mr Kinnaird, when the informations of four witnesses were read over, from which it appeared, that at the time of the rebellion in Ireland, Pullen was in Dublin, and became acquainted with a man of the name of Danson, who now resides in London, and supposing Pullen to be a respectable man, frequently conver-

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sed with him; and in conversation lately, he told Pullen that he had a friend, meaning Mrs Lee, who was going to Dublin. Pullen solicited Danson to request Mrs Lee to call at Mrs Moore's, in Dublin, to get an EO table, belonging to him, and bring it back with her, and also to take with her some Whitehaven Bank-notes, which he had by him, to the amount of 300l., and as they were not payable in London, they were of no use to him. He pointed out the way she could easily get them exchanged by a coal-merchant in Dublin, who could pay them to a captain of a Whitehaven collier, who traded to Dublin; and, for her trouble, she was to receive the difference of exchange between England and Ireland, which would amount to eight guineas in the hundred. Both these commissions Mrs Lee undertook, and by the correspondence that passed, Adkins received the private information of what was going on. On Pullen being taken into custody, he denied all knowledge of Mrs Lee, his ever having had any of the Whitehaven Bank-notes in his possession, and the whole of the transaction; and to induce a belief to what he said, he made use of the most horrid and blasphemous expressions. It is, however, most satisfactorily in proof to the contrary, as a letter of his to Mrs Lee, upon the subject of his EO table, and the Whitehaven notes, was produced.—He was committed for further examination.

19th.—At Chester assizes, on Tuesday morning, the 17th ult. the trial of Thomas Done, aged 20, a flatman from Runcorn, for the wilful murder of Betty Eckersley, at Lymm, came on. It lasted near five hours, when the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

It appeared on the trial, that on Saturday night, the 20th of August last, he was drinking at a public-house in Manchester, with Betty Eckersley, the deceased, and another young woman, who lived in the same house with her: when they went out, Done asked B. Eckersley to go on board with him, but she refused; he then took her in his arms, and carried her away by force. She was seen the next day in his cabin, lying on the bed, and appeared very pale, but the witness could not tell whether she was dead or asleep. About 10 o'clock that night, Holroyd, who drove the horse for Done's boat, came to a public house at Lymm, put the horse into the stable, drank a pint of ale, and went away at eleven o'clock. About twelve o'clock that night, the landlord heard the shrieks of a female in distress, which appeared to proceed from the place where the body was afterwards found: he listened, and distinctly heard these words—"O Lord Jesus!" A woman, who lives near the canal, also heard dreadful shrieks and cries, proceeding from the same place, but could not distinguish the words, and was not certain of the time, but believes it was about twelve o'clock at night; there was no house near the place where she heard the cries. The landlord got up about 7 o'clock next morning, and Done's horse and boat were gone. Seven or eight days afterwards, the body of Betty Eckersley was found sunk in the canal near Lymm, tied up in a sack, with her head out, her hands tied across her breast, her neck dislocated, and marks of violence on her arms and breast, and a large stone, 50 or 60 pounds weight, tied round her middle. Done made no defence, and no person appeared to give him a character except his own father. He

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seemed to be very little affected, and when the awful sentence of death was past upon him, said to the judge, "I am as innocent of the murder as your lordship;" and to the jury, "I forgive you all!" Then turning round to his acquaintance, he said, "Farewell to you, my lads!"

Last Wednesday, Thomas Done, convicted at the Chester assizes of the murder of Betty Eckersley, was executed in that city, and on the two following days his body was publicly exhibited, after partial dissection. The culprit, who was only twenty years of age, acknowledged having put the unfortunate woman into a sack, but with his latest breath he denied any share in her murder. On proceeding from the castle to the place of execution, he evinced much fortitude; but on ascending the scaffold, his strength and senses so far failed him, that the spectators thought him dead.

A bank was some time since opened at Newhaven, and a great number of notes, to a considerable amount, were issued, and made payable at Messrs Austen, Maunde, Austen, and Tilson's, bankers, London. A sum was deposited by the parties at Newhaven, but was soon drawn out, and after some time the bank at Newhaven was shut up. Notwithstanding, a number of notes, continued in circulation, and when presented in London, payment was refused, there being no effects. Information was received at the office, within these few days, that two men were travelling in a gig, putting them off. One of them had the appearance of a gentleman, and the other a servant, or companion. They were at Greenhithe within these few days, where they uttered some of the notes. From thence, they went to the Leather Bottle at North Fleet, and changed one of the 10l. notes. From that house they went to another in the same place, where, on perceiving the ostler of the Leather Bottle come in, they ran out of the house, and jumped over a garden fence. They were traced across the water to Averleigh in Essex; they left their horse and gig behind them. They were pursued, and at length taken; and from the description of them and the horse and gig, Adkins recognised them to be two old bad characters; and the magistrates at Ilford, before whom they were taken, committed them. Their names are John Williams and James Carpenter.

A most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed at Amersbey-green, Bucks, on Thursday last, at the house of Peter Lloyd Tateman, Esq. on the person of Abraham Hunt, who, with his wife, was left in the care of the house. Whilst the old people were getting their supper, at half past eight o'clock in the evening, a knock was heard at the door of the parlour in which they were sitting; and on Hunt opening it, two men, with crape on their faces, rushed upon him, forced him down, and bound him and his wife to some drawers. The villains then ransacked the house, but not being able to get into the study, they returned to the old man, and demanded the key. Not being answered immediately, the villains beat him about the head with sticks until he was lifeless. The thieves took away with them property, in plate and other articles, to the amount of 200l. The poor woman was found bound in the parlour, at ten o'clock the next morning, in a state of insensibility.

A female child, not more than two months old, was found in an open boat,

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floating down the river above Westminster-bridge, on Tuesday evening. It was decently dressed, and carefully wrapped up in flannel. A paper was found on the bosom of the infant, representing it as an unprotected orphan.

On Wednesday last, an elderly labouring man, whose name was John Tucker, put an end to his existence, by hanging himself in his cottage, where he lived, at Spittal, in the parish of Windsor. The reason assigned for his committing this rash act, and which was proved on the coroner's inquest, was, that he was in arrears for poor's rates, for his little cottage, about 30s., and for which he was summoned by the overseer to appear before the mayor. On the Tuesday evening, he took a pound note, which was all the money he could get, carried it to one of the overseers, and begged of him to take it in part, and he would pay the remainder as soon as he could earn it; the overseer refused to take it in part, but told the old man that unless he paid the whole, he would, the next day, make a distress on his premises. The poor man returned home to his wife and children, and told them what had passed, and gave his wife the one-pound note. He could not rest all night. It pressed so much on his mind and spirits, that when he got up in the morning to go to his daily labour, he committed this rash act.—*Lunacy.*

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, as an old gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood of Manchester-street, was sitting in his front parlour, no other person being in his house, he was extremely alarmed by the sudden appearance of a man, with a black crape over his face. The terror of the old gentleman was considerably increased by the man not speaking, but repeatedly making a noise like the barking of a mastiff dog. The robber opened the back parlour door, and beckoned to the old gentleman to follow him; which he refused. The robber then shook him by the shoulders, to induce him to go. The old gentleman still refusing, the robber forced him into the back parlour, pointed at an iron safe, and made signs for him to open it. The old gentleman not complying, the robber proceeded to take the keys from him; and, in the scuffle, the old gentleman fell over a chair, and a table fell upon him, which cut open his nose, broke his shins, and bruised him in other parts of his body. The robber appeared to know the key of the cabinet, and proceeded to unlock it, and took out three gold watches, three gold snuff-boxes, several diamond and pearl rings, and other trinkets, to the amount of between four and five hundred pounds: then, after giving the old gentlemen several severe blows, he took the candle, left the room, and locked the owner in. After some time, the old gentleman recovered himself, opened the window, and gave an alarm to the neighbourhood, no other person being in the house. The neighbours were obliged to have recourse to a ladder, and got over the yard-wall, and then broke open the doors. It could not be ascertained by what means the robber gained admittance into the house, but it is supposed by the area; and it is strongly suspected, that the robber was a servant who had formerly lived in the family, and that to prevent his being known by the old gentleman, he wore the crape over his face, and avoided speaking a

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word, but only expressed his approbation or disapprobation by making a noise like the barking of a dog.

The following singular occurrence took place, a few days ago, at the Royal Navy Asylum at Greenwich: A female child, five years of age, was sent anonymously to that establishment, with an intimation that fifty pounds in bank notes were sewed up in the child's clothes, which were accordingly found. The following account of the birth, parentage, and education of the little foundling was also given: The father was described as a seamen on board a British man of war, and, however unusual, it appears, that his wife, from some cause or other, was permitted to go to sea with him. The tar was killed in action, and, the day after his death, his wife was delivered of a female infant under one of the guns, and almost immediately expired. The child was taken care of by the mess-mates of its deceased parents, and fed with biscuit and water, all of them acting the part of nurses by turns, and carefully removing it from hammock to hammock, when they were called upon duty. On the ship's arrival in port, the fifty pounds above mentioned was collected among the ship's company, and the object of their bounty transmitted to the asylum. The child, which is remarkably healthy, has been baptized Sally Trunnion.

25th.—THE CHEVALIER D'EON.—In the vast range of biographical history, from the earliest period down to the present time, there never, perhaps, has been found a combination of events so remarkable—an assumption of character so various, and, in many cases, directly opposite, as in the life of this most extraordinary personage. After having sustained for the first fifty years, and in the most distinguished manner, the characters of a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman, we suddenly and unexpectedly find M. D'Eon assuming the dress, and, apparently with great reluctance, submitting to be taken for a woman; and it is not till upwards of thirty years afterwards, that, on his death-bed, are verified, beyond the possibility of doubt, his claims to the personal as well as mental distinctions of a man. As some account of the principal events which have marked the life of this mysterious being may not be unacceptable to the public, the following brief sketch is submitted, and its authenticity may be relied upon:

Charles Genevien Louise Auguste Andrée Timothee D'Eon de Beaumont, was born at Tonnere, in Burgundy, on the 27th October, 1727, or 8,* descended from an ancient and respectable, though not (at least in this branch of it) an opulent family. The young D'Eon passed the years of infancy and childhood under his parents' roof. At the age of 13, he was removed, for the completion of his education, to the College Mazarin, at Paris, and had scarcely finished his studies there, when the sudden death of his father and an uncle, from whom he had great expectations, left him doubly an orphan, and threw him on the world, dependant on his own exertions for advancement. He was, however, fortunate enough to obtain at this period the patronage of the Prince de Conti, who had long known and esteemed his father; and by the prince's means was introduced to Louis XV., who presented our young orphan with a

* It is rather believed the former is the correct date.

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cometcy of dragoons. Soon after this M. D'Eon was placed in the office of M. Bertier de Savigny, intendant of the generalité of Paris, where he not only gave great satisfaction to his superiors, by the talents and industry he displayed in his official occupations, but gained considerable credit by one or two small publications on the Finances of France. In the year 1755, however, a more important career was commenced by M. D'Eon, who was employed under the Chevalier Douglas, in transacting a negociation of the most delicate and important nature at the Court of Petersburgh, which, by their means, was reconciled to France, after many years suspension of all intercourse whatever between the two crowns. This event, which forms not only a very important era in the life of D'Eon, but by the change it produced at the time in the political arrangements of almost all Europe, is well worthy of more complete elucidation than it has yet received in history, places M. D'Eon in the first rank of diplomatic skill, and justifies the intimate and confidential intercourse which from this period he had the honour to hold with his sovereign, Louis XV., on political affairs. After some years residence at Petersburgh, D'Eon joined his regiment, then serving under Marshal Broglio, on the Rhine, and, during the campaign of 1762, acted as aid-de-camp to that distinguished officer. On the mission of the Duc de Nivernois to England, M. D'Eon became his secretary of embassy, and conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of both courts, that he was intrusted, on the part of England as well as France, to convey the ratification of peace, and received from Louis XV. the Croix de St Louis. On the return of M. De Nivernois, D'Eon was appointed first charge d' affaires, and afterwards minister plenipotentiary to the British court. He had not, however, long enjoyed his new dignity, when the arrival of the Comte de Guerchy suspended his ministerial functions, and was accompanied by the well-known and unfortunate dispute between the two parties. Without entering at this moment on any discussion of the merits of this case, it may yet be observed, that the repeated testimony both of Louis XV. and his ministers, nay, even the subsequent acknowledgment of some of his most inveterate enemies on this occasion, completely relieve M. D'Eon from any impeachment of his honour or integrity, however his prudence may justly be questionable in opposing so powerful adversaries. From this period till the death of Louis XV., M. D'Eon continued to reside in England, destitute, it is true, of any official character, but honoured with the notice and friendship of the most distinguished persons in this country. And here we enter upon circumstances of D'Eon's life, now rendered as mysterious in its origin, as wonderful in its successful concealment for so many years. Some faint rumours had spread at various preceding periods, that M. D'Eon was a woman, and, in addition to certain feminine appearances in his voice and person, still stronger surmise was indulged, especially at Petersburgh, on account of the total indifference, and even aversion to all affairs of gallantry constantly exhibited by D'Eon towards the females of that voluptuous court, where amorous intrigue is well known to have mixed itself on most occasions with political events. Not that the manners or deportment of D'Eon were either harsh or forbidding towards women,

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but the extreme caution with which he always avoided any private or particular intercourse with them, gave strength to the doubts excited as to his sex: and other circumstances concurring (the detail of which our present limits forbid) at this time to place the sexual claim of D'Eon as a woman, on the most absolute footing of proof both in France and England, he assumed the female dress, and from the year 1777 down to his death, was universally regarded as a woman. The first few years after this metamorphosis were passed by M. D'Eon in France, where, if the merits of the newly established demoiselle are to be estimated by the reception she met at the court of Louis XVI., and the expressions of esteem and respect made to her by almost every person of consideration in the kingdom, she was deserving of the highest praise. About the year 1785, M. D'Eon returned to England, where he has resided ever since. The French revolution, fatal to so many other establishments, deprived him also of a pension granted by Louis XV., and confirmed by his successor. For a few subsequent years, the sale of part of his effects, and the profits of a public fencing exhibition in various parts of the united kingdom, enabled M. D'Eon to subsist with decency; but the increasing weight of age and infirmities gradually rendered him incapable of these exertions, and for many years past he has been struggling with poverty and distress. At the close of the year 1804, an arrangement was made with a highly respectable bookseller for the publication of M. D'Eon's life, (several other negociations with different booksellers had previously failed) which, from that time down to a very short interval preceding his death, he was engaged in preparing the materials for, and as the whole of these materials will now come into the possession of the gentleman who had originally undertaken to edite the work, it is intended that the public shall in due time be gratified with a complete and authentic history of this most extraordinary and mysterious being.

The writer of this article (who is the editor referred to, has long known M. D'Eon, and was induced to accept the office in the first instance out of sincere respect for his character) can truly say, that, with the exception of the last and most singular discovery of the sex of the chevalier, he has never had the smallest reason to impeach M. D'Eon's integrity or veracity; and on this point, also, he is inclined to hope that he may find among the papers of the deceased some strong excuse, if not a complete justification of the measure. In the interim, he would take the liberty of recommending to others that charity he is disposed to exercise himself.

For these two years past M. D'Eon scarcely ever quitted his bed, though it was only within these few months that he has laid aside the pen. His health gradually grew weaker, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated in his death on Monday se'nnight about ten o'clock. It was not till after his decease that Madame Cole, the old and respected friend of the chevalier, whose fortunes, or rather misfortunes, she had shared for many years, on performing the last sad office to her friend, of laying out the corpse, found it was that of a man. After the first surprise had subsided, the discovery was the next morning communicated to some of the chevalier's intimate friends, who judged that it would be proper to ascertain all points relative

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to so singular an occurrence; and accordingly, on Wednesday last, in the presence of the Pere Elizie, who had attended the chevalier in his last illness, Mr Wilson, the Professor of Anatomy, Mr Ring and Mr Burton, two respectable surgeons, Sir Sidney Smith, the Honourable Mr Lyttleton, the Honourable Mr Douglas, Mr Hoskins, a respectable solicitor, Mr Richardson, bookseller, of Cornhill, and some others, a complete inspection and dissection of the sexual parts took place, and it was decidedly ascertained that the conformation of the organs was that of a male. And that all doubt as to the identity of the person might be removed, some persons of the first respectability were called upon, who gave their positive testimony that the person then before them was the same who had always passed for the Chevalier D'Eon. M. D'Eon has left two, if not three nephews, of the name of O'Gorman, related also, we believe, to the noble family of Thomond, in Ireland. None of those gentlemen are however in England at this time.

The chevalier was yesterday buried at St Pancras.

The following account probably contains the most authentic particulars respecting the extraordinary suspicion that principally contributed to bring publicity on this singular character.

"This gentleman, at the time of his first coming over to England, was captain of dragoons in the French service, and secretary to the Duke de Nivernois, in which character he behaved so much to the duke's satisfaction, that that nobleman upon his departure for France got M. D'Eon appointed minister plenipotentiary in his room.

"In a little time after, however, the Count de Guerchy being appointed ambassador from the court of Versailles, the Chevalier D'Eon received orders, or rather was requested, to act as secretary or assistant to the new ambassador. This, it seems, mortified the chevalier to such a degree, that, pretending the letter of recal which accompanied it was a forgery, (as a correspondent and intimate friend likewise, and neighbour of the French prime minister, gave him no notice of it), he absolutely refused to deliver it, and thereby drew on himself the censure of his own court.

"Upon this, the chevalier, with a view of exculpating himself, or from a motive of revenge, or perhaps both, published a succinct account of all the negociations in which he had been engaged, exposed some secrets of the French court, and, rather than spare his enemies, revealed some things to the prejudice of his best friends. Among other persons very freely treated in this publication, was the Count de Guerchy; and it was this treatment that drew on him a prosecution for a libel on his excellency. It was but natural that this behaviour should draw on M. D'Eon the resentment of the court of France, or at least, that the chevalier should apprehend it. Whether or not, therefore, that court solicited his being given up, which is very probable, reports were spread, not only that it had done so, but even had, on being refused, sent over persons to kidnap the chevalier, and carry him off by force or fraud, since it could not come at him by fair means.

"If the chevalier himself was not the author of these reports, he at least credited them so far, that he wrote four letters to complain of these designs against him, as known to him by undoubted authority; one to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, another to

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Lord Bute, a third to Lord Temple, and a fourth to Mr Pitt; and to ask their advice, if, as he had contracted no debt, and behaved himself in all things as a dutiful subject, he might not kill the first man who should attempt to arrest him, since he could not consider such arrest in any other light than to kidnap him; weakly alleging, that were the laws to condemn him for so doing, which he could not, he said, conceive, the spirit of them must feel the stroke. But if he really knew from undoubted authority, that there was a design against his person, and the villains intrusted with the execution of that design, he might easily have prevented it, and in a legal way, by an information against them. What became of D'Eon after his trial, is not known. About four months after, his house in Scotland-yard was forcibly ransacked for him, and in doing it a door broke open by six persons, some of them well known, in consequence, they said, of orders from above; a thing not at all improbable, considering into what misdemeanors, it is reasonable to think, the chevalier's indiscretion and ignorance of our laws might have betrayed him; misdemeanours, perhaps, sufficient to justify even more violent proceeding in searching for, and apprehending the persons guilty of them.

"In the year 1777, we find such strong doubts entertained of his sex, as to produce wagers to a large amount, and a curious trial before Lord Mansfield.

"The action was brought by Mr Hayes, surgeon, in Leicester-fields, against Jacques, a broker and underwriter, for the recovery of 700l.; the said Mr Jacques having, about six years ago, received premiums of 15 guineas per cent., for every one of which he stood engaged to return 100 guineas whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was actually a woman.

"Mr Buller opened the cause as counsel for Mr Hayes. He stated the fairness of the transaction, and the justifiable nature of the demand, as Mr Hayes, the plaintiff, thought himself now to be in possession of that proof which would determine the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, and for ever render the case indisputable.

"In proof of this fact Mr Le Goux and Mr De Morande were called, who declared positively the person called the Chevalier D'Eon to be a woman.

"Mr Mansfield, on the part of the defendant, pleaded that this was one of those gambling, indecent, and unnecessary cases, that ought never to be permitted to come into a court of justice; that, besides the inutility and indecency of the case, the defendant had taken advantage of his client, being in possession of intelligence that enabled him to lay with greater certainty, although with such great odds on his side; that the plaintiff, at the time of laying the wager, knew that the court of France treated with the chevalier as a woman, to grant her a pension, and that the French court must have some strong circumstances to imbibe that idea; therefore he hoped that the jury would reprobate such wagers. The defendant's counsel did not attempt to contradict the plaintiff's evidence, by proving the masculine gender.

"Lord Mansfield expressed his abhorence of the whole transaction, and the more so by their bringing it into a court of justice, when it might have been settled elsewhere, wishing it had been in his power, in concurrence with the jury, to have made both parties lose; but as the law had not ex-

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pressly prohibited it, and the wager was laid, the question before them was, who had won. His lordship observed, that the indecency of the proceeding arose more from the unnecessary questions asked, than from the case itself; that the witnesses had declared they perfectly knew the Chevalier d'Eon to be a woman: if she is not a woman, they are certainly perjured; there was, therefore, no need of inquiring how, and by what mode they knew it, which was all the indecency.

"As to the fraud suggested, of the plaintiff knowing more than the defendant, he seemed to think there was no foundation for it. His lordship then recited a wager entered into by two gentlemen in his own presence, about the dimensions of the Venus de Medicis, for 100l.; one of the gentlemen said, 'I will not deceive you; I tell you fairly, I have been there and measured it myself.'—'Well,' says the other, 'and do you think I would be such a fool as to lay if I had not measured it. I will lay for all that.'

"His lordship then went on to state to the jury, that this chevalier had publicly appeared as a man; had been employed by the court of France as a man, as a military man, in a civil office, and as a minister of state here and in Russia; that there was all the presumption against the plaintiff, and the *onus probandi* lay upon him, which might never have been come at; for it appeared, the only proposition of a discovery of sex that had been made to the chevalier, by some gentlemen upon an excursion, had been resented by D'Eon, who had instantly quitted their company on that account. It might therefore have never been in his power to have proved his wager, but for some accidental quarrels between D'Eon and some of her countrymen. His lordship was therefore of opinion, that the jury would find a verdict for the plaintiff.

"The jury without hesitation gave a verdict for the plaintiff—700l. and 40s.

"On Saturday last, the policy business respecting the sex of Madame D'Eon, was solemnly argued before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, when the defendant pleaded a late act of parliament for the non-payment of the policy he had underwritten, which statute provides, 'That no insurance shall be valid, where the person insuring cannot prove an antecedent interest in the person or thing insured.'—The chief justice admitted the statute to be binding in the present instance; by which decision all the insurers in the above transaction will now be deprived of the golden harvest they so long expected."

From the year 1778, we heard little of the chevalier, except that he was frequently engaged in public exhibitions of fencing, in which he was particularly skilful. Towards the close of life, he lived retired near town: for the last two years he had been afflicted with illness, and had been attended by the Pere Elizie, who during that time never suspected him to be a male. On Monday night he died, about ten o'clock, and the Pere coming next day, ascertained by accident his real sex.

The body of the late Chevalier D'Eon, was privately interred within the parish church of St Pancras on Monday morning; on the coffin was inscribed:

"Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste Andre Timothe D'Eon de Beaumont, né 17 Octobre, 1727, mort. 21 Mai 1810."

The Duke of Queensberry allowed

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the Chevalier D'Eon an annuity of 200l. to the day of his death.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	108s. 2d.	Beans,	51s. 4d.
Rye,	61s. 4d.	Peas,	54s. 8d.
Barley,	48s. 0d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	28s. 8d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 51s. 1d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	106s. 6d.	Peas,	58s. 1d.
Rye,	59s. 6d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	45s. 1d.
Barley,	45s. 9d.	Bear or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	27s. 0d.		
Beans,	49s. 7d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 18th day of May, 1810, is 48s. 7¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The dry weather at the beginning of last month has greatly improved those wheats that were somewhat injured by the severity of the winter, and which, from the prolific nature of the plant, have tillowed off many side stems, that have nearly filled up the vacant spaces caused by the slug and frost; by which the greater part that looked dubious in April now promise a moderate good crop. Those that were not injured have shot finely into spindle, with a deep-coloured flag, which always precedes a large and fruitful year.—The early sown spring corn has shot up regularly in those situations where the seed was sown before the late dry weather set in. The barley curls well upon the flag; and the oats throughout have large prominent stems, both of which are indications of full crops. Beans have made a strong and rapid growth in the last month, and swell largely for blossom.—The early sown pease are a very indifferent crop, having been much injured by the severity of the spring, which the latter have escaped, and promise a full crop. The hops have made strong shoots, and look healthy.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*Promenade Costume in the Egyptian style.*—An Arabian tunic and petticoat of fine white cambric, sitting high round the throat, with appliqued net, in the crescent form; robin stomacher, and Egyptian border round the bottom. Armenian hat, composed of shot amber sarsnet, with white floss binding and cord. Grecian scarf of the same colour, with rich brocade ends. Half-boots of amber-coloured kid or silk, the same as the hat. Gloves of York tan or buff kid.

Park or Garden Promenade Habit.—A round robe of jaconot muslin, with high French ruff, and appliqued border of narrow lace round the foot. A cassoc coat or *demi polisse* of cerulean blue shot sarsnet, finished round the bosom with a basket border, extended on white satin, confined at the bottom of the waist with a silver or steel clasp, and to the bottom with three regular divided silk cords and tassels. An Austrian tippet of white satin, with full floss binding, and tassels, to correspond. Arcadian hat, composed of the same materials as the coat, and ornamented with full curled white feathers. The hair in ringlet curls, with caul of white or amber net; a small spring flower is occasionally added. Half-boots and parasol of cornelian blue *en suite*. Gloves of lemon-coloured kid.

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JUNE.

1st.—DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—One of the most extraordinary efforts that has ever been made to commit this diabolical crime took place at an early hour yesterday morning, in an attack on the person of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The author of the atrocious attempt, which was most miraculously frustrated, was an Italian of the name of Seillis, a page or valet to his royal highness. His royal highness has three people of this discription in his household, who attend him alternately a week each. Two of these were foreigners, and the third Mr Neale, a native of this country. It was the latter's turn of duty.

Soon after twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, his royal highness came home to his apartments in the Kitchen Court, St James's, from the Antient Concert. Mr Neale, who was in waiting, attended the duke to bed, and afterwards withdrew. About half past two o'clock yesterday morning his royal highness was awoke by a violent blow on his right temple; a second immediately followed. It was repeated a third time, but a providential movement of his royal highness's arm intercepted the stroke and prevented it from proving fatal. The duke at this time became sensible of his danger; but the lamp which usually burned in his chamber being extinguished, he had no means of discovering its extent, or the source from which it proceeded. Before his royal highness could get out of bed several blows were directed at him, some of which he received on his arms and hands, and others on his legs and thighs. They were all inflicted by the duke's regimental sabre, which was usually hung up in his bed-room. His royal highness at last grappled with the assassin and wrenched the sabre from his grasp.—The villain fled.

His royal highness was so affected by the loss of blood, and the sudden nature of the attack, as to have hardly power to call for assistance. The attendants, however, were soon roused, and an alarm was spread throughout the palace, it being supposed that robbers had broken into the apartments. In consequence, a serjeant and a file of men entered the hall, ascended the stair-case, and proceeded to his royal highness's bed-room, the whole way to which was covered with blood, as the duke, on the escape of the assassin, had gone down to the hall to call up the porter and procure his light. On searching the premises, no traces of the assassin could be found, till they came to the room appropriated to Seillis, when it was his turn of duty.—On opening the door, a quantity of blood was found on the floor, and the miserable wretch was discovered lying on the bed dressed, except his coat, waistcoat, and shoes, with his head nearly severed from his body, and a razor, the instrument of his suicide, beside him. The body was quite dead when found, and to appearance had been so for many minutes before.

Messengers were immediately dispatched for medical and chirugical assistance for the duke, and soon after three o'clock, Mr Home, the surgeon, and Sir Henry Halford, arrived at his royal highness's appartments. The Prince of Wales was soon apprised of the diabolical attempt, and instantly repaired to his royal brother's, to offer him every consolation and assistance in his power. Having recei-

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ved the assurances of the medical attendants that no immediate danger was to be feared, his royal highness set off for Windsor to break the intelligence to the rest of the royal family, and to tranquillize them as to any apprehension of ultimate danger. The rumour of this shocking event rapidly circulated at the west end of the town, and the palace and its vicinity soon became crowded with persons of every description, anxiously inquiring the particulars. At eight o'clock the following bulletin was exhibited at the entrance of his royal highness's apartments:

"His royal highness's wounds are not immediately dangerous, and he is as well as can be expected under the circumstances of the case.

"Eight o'clock. A. HOME."

Cleveland-row, and the immediate vicinity of the palace, accessible to carriages, was covered with straw, and every possible precaution taken to prevent any noise that could disturb his royal highness. As his wounds are numerous and severe, amounting to eight or nine, considerable apprehensions of fever are of course entertained.

The name of this unhappy wretch, as we have already mentioned, was Seillis. He has left a wife and four children; the eldest a girl, about eight years old. The poor little creature was in the crowd yesterday morning at the palace, a melancholy spectator of the bustle and confusion excited by the horrid catastrophe that has deprived her of a father. Seillis had lived with the duke about ten years, but had once left him and lived with Mr Manners, the gentleman, we understand, of that name, who married the Duchess of Roxburgh. He soon, however, returned to his royal highness's service, and became so great a favourite of his master, that he and his family were accommodated with lodgings over the gate-way, leading into the Kitchen Court from Cleveland-row; from which there was a communication with the duke's suite of apartments. Here they were supplied with coals, candles, &c. from his royal highness's establishment. His royal highness had also so far extended his favours to this man, as to condescend to become sponsor to one of his children, on which occasion he prevailed on one of his royal sisters to stand with him. In consequence, Seillis became in some sort an object of particular attention to all the branches of the royal family, from whom he and his children received many little presents and marks of notice.

It has been since ascertained that Seillis slept for the last four nights in the room which he occupied when in waiting, although it was not his turn of duty, and his wife's apartments were contiguous. This deviation from his usual practice having been mentioned to him, he excused himself by saying, that some of the children were ill. He was seen in the duke's bed-room at eleven o'clock with some linen in his hand, although he had no business there, it not being, as we before observed, his turn to attend. In a closet in the room, there was also found a pair of slippers, which were known to be Seillis's; from which circumstance it is inferred that he had concealed himself there for the purpose of effecting his horrid design.

No reason has been assigned sufficient to account in the smallest degree for this accumulation of crime and ingratitude. It is said, that the deceased had been engaged in a dispute with one of his fellow-servants, and that it was left to the determination of his royal highness, who deci-

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ded against him. This is supposed to have irritated his mind, and instigated him to the murderous intent. It may, perhaps, have been the effect of insanity; but the previous concealment in the closet, and subsequent retreat to his own apartment, are destructive of this hypothesis. Indeed, it is said, that arrangements of such a nature were made by Seillis, as, in case of the completion of the diabolical deed, must for the moment at least have involved the page in attendance in the suspicion of being its sole author.

Mr Read, the head of the Bow-street office, was employed during the greater part of yesterday in taking down the depositions of such witnesses as were likely to throw any light on this horrid business. Mr Secretary Ryder attended the examination.

The following bulletin was the latest shewn yesterday evening:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland remains composed, and is as well as can be expected.

"HENRY HALFORD.

"Six o'clock, Thursday evening."

The following are additional particulars of this unaccountable attack:—

On Wednesday, the Duke of Cumberland dined at Greenwich. His royal highness returned to town, about eight o'clock, in an open carriage and four. The duke then went to the concert for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians. His royal highness returned to his apartments in St James's Palace, about half-past twelve o'clock, and went to bed about one. About two o'clock, he was awoke by the assassin, when he was sound asleep. On his royal highness extricating himself from the attack of the villain, and getting out of his bed-room, he exclaimed aloud to his valet in waiting, repeatedly, "Neale, Neale, I am murdered! I am murdered!" Neale, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, got up instantly; and the duke informed him of the particulars, and said, the murderers were in his bed-room. Neale armed himself with a poker, and he and his royal highness proceeded along the passage, when Neale stepped upon the sword with which the duke had been attacked, which was one of the duke's, and had been sharpened within these few days.

His royal highness, supported by Neale, (it being necessary, from the copious discharge of blood,) proceeded to alarm the house. The housekeeper was the first who came out. The duke and Neale, without the least suspicion, knocked at the assassin (Seillis's) door, who, it is supposed, mistook what was said, viz. that "Seillis, the duke has been murdered," for "Seillis, you have murdered the duke," as he was heard making a noise; and it was then supposed he concluded he was detected, as he was heard opening a drawer, in which was the razor with which he cut his own throat. The razor formerly belonged to the duke, but had been given to Seillis lately.

Upon the alarm being given in the palace, Lieut. Buller, with a serjeant and several men, who were on duty in the palace, entered his royal highness's apartments, and found the villain on his bed, with his head nearly severed from his body; the blood that issued from him had nearly covered the bed-clothes and furniture.

In consequence of the attack upon the Duke of Cumberland, the royal family will come to town this day from Windsor.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday

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an inquest was held in the apartments of his royal highness, on the body of Joseph Seillis, the Italian servant, who attempted his assassination.

The coroner stated to the jury, that a long investigation of the principal witnesses had been already gone into, and that of course it would only now be necessary to have the depositions then taken read before them to the witnesses, who should have the power of making any additions or alterations which they might chuse. He also stated, they would have an opportunity of inspecting the bed-chamber in which his royal highness had slept on the night of the attempt, and the body of Seillis, the supposed assassin, just as it had been found by those who had first discovered it.

The first deposition read was that of his royal highness himself. He stated, that he had been awakened about three o'clock on Thursday morning by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately afterwards followed by two others, accompanied by a hissing kind of noise. From this circumstance his first conclusion was, that a bat had by some means or other entered his room. There was a lamp and taper burning in the chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter, which lay upon his table completely covered with blood. This immediately struck him with the idea that there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly struggled as quickly as he could out of bed. At this moment a naked sabre was dropt upon the floor, and he perceived the figure of a man flying into the yellow room, and escaping on towards the apartment in which Seillis slept. He went down stairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm through the house of murderers. On returning up stairs, he found that the sword which had been dropt was his own regimental sabre and also found a pair of slippers belonging to Seillis in the closet adjoining his bed-room, and the key of the door on the closet side of it; a thing very unusual. There was also in the closet a dark lanthorn, which he had reason to believe was left there by Seillis. Seillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his displeasure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

Christopher Neale, one of his royal highness's pages, deposed, that he slept in a room which was separated from the duke's only by a thin partition; on Thursday morning, he was awakened about three o'clock by the duke's voice, who cried out several times "Neale, Neale, I am murdered."—He instantly started up, and the duke told him to take care, as the murderers were in his bed-room. The duke was in his shirt, all covered over with blood. He (N.) immediately seized the poker, and as he proceeded onwards towards the door of the yellow room, which was open, he trod upon a naked sword, which was reeking with blood. He took it up, and asked the duke's permission to pursue the murderer. The duke answered, "No, no, Neale, for God's sake do not go from me, or leave me alone, as there are more of them in it." The duke then leaned on his arm, and they went down stairs together. The porter was by this time roused, and the duke directed him to lock the doors, and allow no person to leave the house. They then met Mrs Neale, whom the duke directed to go and alarm Seillis. After this they returned to the duke's chamber, to search for the assassin. He looked into the closet, and there he found Seillis's black leather slippers, a dark lanthorn, a bottle of water, the scabbard of a sword, and two bolsters; the key of the closet door was on the inside. A report by this time reached the duke that Seillis had been murdered. Mr Home, the surgeon, then arrived, and found that the duke had received several wounds upon the head, the throat, the thigh, the hand, and the left arm. After this the attention of all was directed to the duke's personal safety. He had on the night before attended the duke while undressing. The duke had desired himself to be

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awakened at 7 o'clock, next morning and he had in consequence directed the maid to have a fire ready at six. It was plain that the person who made the attack on the duke must have remained secreted in the closet, as all the other doors leading to the duke's apartment were locked. A few days since Seillis had, according to orders, taken the duke's regimentals and sword out to make them ready for a review, which did not afterwards take place. He afterwards returned the regimentals, but left the sword upon the sofa in the duke's room, where it had lain ever since until the fatal night. Seillis had no cause whatever to be displeased with the duke; on the contrary, he seemed his favourite servant. He had done more for him than for any one else in the house.

Some dissatisfaction had arisen about two years since. It had been the custom of the duke to allow his servants 3s. 6d. extra on travelling days, and at this time they had only half a guinea per week, board wages. The duke afterwards increased the weekly allowance to 14s. per week, discontinuing, however, the extra allowance upon travelling days. A paper to this effect was drawn up for the servants to sign, professing their satisfaction at the arrangement. Seillis refused to sign this paper. He said, "He'd be d——d if he would, and that none but low blackguards would consent to it." This was reported to the duke, who declared, in case of Seillis's persisting, his wife and family should quit the apartments which he had given them. Seillis after this signed the paper. He had never since this heard of any disagreement between the duke and Seillis. He (N.) never abused Seillis, though he had often provoked him to the utmost. Seillis was a man of very malicious disposition, and totally unable to bear the least contradiction. He had quarrelled with the steward at Kew, and frequently with the other servants. There was no particular despondency about him of late. He had within these few weeks a slight cold, of which, however, he had recovered. He had assisted in dressing the duke at 10 o'clock on the night on which he attempted the murder. The duke went to the Ancient Concert Rooms. He had no doubt that Seillis had an enmity to him, and he suspected he had attempted the murder on that night, in the hope that its perpetration might be imputed to him (N.) as he was the page in waiting.

Anne Neale, wife to the above, deposed, that she had been called up at three o'clock on Thursday morning by the alarm of the duke's murder. She found his royal highness in the page's room, bleeding profusely. He directed her to call Seillis. She went to one of the doors of his room, (there were two doors) and knocked. There was no answer. She then went to open the door of the yellow room, but it was locked. After this she was joined by the porter, and they went round to the other door of Seillis's room in order to awaken him; when near the door they heard a gurgling noise, like that of water forcing its way through the throat; the porter looked in, and exclaimed that Seillis had cut his throat. She was alarmed and retired. Seillis was a very obstinate man, and would bear no contradiction, not even from the duke. He constantly persisted in every dispute that he was in the right, and indeed it was not safe to differ from him. The duke had on all occasions shewn him the most particular kindness; even lately, when he was affected with a cold, he would not allow him to go on the outside of the carriage, but insisted on his going inside with himself to Windsor. The Princess Augusta and his royal highness had stood sponsors, by proxy, for Seillis's last child, and her majesty had made the mother a present of two pieces of India muslin. Seillis had a key to pass from his own apartments to the duke's, without going out of doors. He was always very distant with the other servants. He seldom spoke to her; but on one occasion lately he met her, and told her that Mrs Marsh, the housekeeper to the Royal Cockpit, was dead, and that he would apply to the duke to get the place for his wife. He said the duke would ask Lord Dartmouth. He preferred asking a place for his wife rather than himself, because he was so con-

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venient to the duke, he knew his royal highness would not spare him. He hoped, however, to get some sinecure about the palace. The whole royal family were particularly attached to Seillis, and on every court day they had his wife and children brought into the gallery to see them. Even on the last day the queen was in town, she had the young baby brought into the room to be shewn to her. She never heard Seillis was jealous of his wife; quite the contrary, he was a domestic man, particularly attached to his wife, and fond of his children.

Benjamin Smith, was porter to his royal highness. He had also been alarmed on the night of the murder. On being aroused he gave directions to the sentinels, and returned with Mrs Neale to Seillis's room. He knocked and looked through the key hole, but no person answered. He then went to Seillis's own house to inquire for him; his child said he had slept that night in the palace. Upon this he returned back to Seillis's room in the palace, and as he got near the door, he heard a gurgling noise, as described before. He had come to Seillis' room through the ball-room, which communicated with his royal highness's bedroom, and he remarked that the shutters of the windows were ajar.

Mathew Gresslen (a foreigner) stated, that he had been alarmed by Mr Neale, with the news of the attack on the duke. He took a case of pistols and went towards Seillis's room. He heard the gurgling noise, and also heard the porter exclaim, "Seillis has murdered himself;" he withdrew for assistance. Seillis was, in his opinion, a most mild and civil man, not at all likely to offer offence to any one. He admitted having heard of his quarrel with Neale.

J. Creighton, was a serjeant of the Coldstream-guards; he was on duty at the palace on the night of the alarm. He went up with some soldiers into Seillis' room, and he there found him with his throat cut. He had no coat on, but wore his pantaloons and stockings. When he went in, he found a razor on the floor, which he took up and placed on a chest of drawers. The body was quite dead, but still warm. There was not the least appearance of struggling about it.

Thomas Strickland, was an under butler to H. R. H. He saw Seillis on the fatal night in the duke's room, at eleven o'clock, with a clean shirt in his hand. He was not surprised at it, as he supposed it might be his night for waiting; Seillis did not speak, but he looked up and smiled as he passed him; there was at no time much intercourse between them, but he considered the deceased a very civil man.

Sarah Farley deposed, that it was her business to shut all the windows; she had done so in the ball-room, but admitted she had not put up the bars; she had closed the doors of every room, except that of the one which connected Seillis's with the duke's; she remembered the situation of the closet, she had left the key in the lock, and was positive she had left it outside. When she was there, there were no slippers nor sword in it. She had placed the bolsters there. These bolsters were used as an ornament to the duke's bed in the day time; but when the bed was made, they were placed in the little closet. She had seen the dark lanthorn since the alarm, and was positive she had seen such a one in Seillis's dressing-room window; it was of a square form.

——, was a page in the Duke of Sussex's service; had met the deceased at Windsor. Seillis expressed dissatisfaction of a preference given to Neale in the duke's service, and stated his determination to leave it. He seemed much dejected one day in Windsor Park, when conversing on this subject.

——, a jeweller, had seen Seillis often when he called with jewellery. About five months ago, Seillis asked him if he knew of any place vacant, as he was going to leave the duke's service. He remonstrated with him on the injury he would do his wife and children by such a step, and there the conversation ended.

The coroner here stated that two letters had been found in Seillis's portfolio addressed to the duke, and remonstrating on the preference given

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to Neale. One of them also remarked the difference between the treatment of the pages of the Prince of Wales and those of his royal highness; as the prince regularly placed his pages inside the carriage, while those of the duke rode outside.

The jury now adjourned to view the duke's bed-chamber. It had been carefully sealed up, so that every thing remained exactly in the same state in which his royal highness had left it; the bed, the dressing-table, the very water in which his wounds were washed, remained undisturbed. On a chair beside the bed, lay the night-clothes the duke had on when he was attacked. His shirt was literally steeped in blood. Two cotton night-caps which he had on, and a thickly wadded blue silk bandage with which they were fastened, were cut completely through with a stroke of the sabre. The assassin seemed to have stood rather back towards the head of the bed, which was placed in a small recess, in order to avoid discovery, and was therefore obliged to strike down at the duke's head in a slanting direction; in consequence of which, the curtains, which hung from the top, impeded the action of the sword, and to this alone can his royal highness's preservation be imputed: several of the tassels of the curtain were cut off. The sword was a large military sabre of the duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted with the force of the blows. His royal highness's shirt was cut through in several places, and a great splinter was shivered from the door through which he made his escape. Adjoining the room itself, and communicating with it, is the little closet where the murderer secreted himself. There is in this closet a small press, in which the bolsters were usually put, and in which he hid himself, as the scabbard of the sabre was found in it.

After having inspected this room, the jury proceeded to that of Seillis, and there a most frightful spectacle presented itself. On the door being opened, the body of the murderer became visible. It lay on a bed of matted blood, in half erect posture, livid and loathsome. A horrid gash extended from ear to ear; the under jaw almost dropped, and over all the features the distortion of pain was visible, apparently struggling with the ghastly composure of death. The razor, with which the fatal deed was perpetrated, lay near him on a chest of drawers. The back of his head reclined upon his watch, which was suspended from the head of the bed, and a bason of blood and water was on the table beside him. His cravat, almost cut to pieces, was found beside the razor. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity, even amid the convulsion into which they were distorted. He had on his blue cloth pantaloons, on which his hands, all smeared and stiff with blood, were extended, and his grey worsted stockings, but no shoes. He appeared to have been left-handed.

On the return of the jury, the deposition of Mary Anne Seillis, wife to the deceased, was read.—It stated that he had been walking with her and the children in the Park the day of the murder, and appeared unusually chearful. He said he should sleep that night at his room in the palace. She remembered his speaking to his sister, and saying, "Death is a debt which we must all pay, and it matters not when we do it." He advised with her about the dresses which the children should wear on the birth-day. He was in no pecuniary embarrasment, was a sober and domestic man, never drinking any spirituous liquors even at his meals. The night be-

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fore, he had made her a glass of brandy and water, but would not taste it himself. He always paid the greatest attention to her, and shewed the most tender fondness for his children. She never saw the most remote symptom of derangement about him. She remembered his having a dispute with Neale, in consequence of which he was about to leave his royal highness's service; but she represented to him the great benefits which his family derived from having coals, candles, and apartments in the palace, and he never mentioned the subject afterwards.

Thomas Jones, was a surgeon and apothecary; attended Seillis's family since 1803, and never saw him in a low state of mind. He had lately a cold, of which he had recovered. He saw him on Monday last as he was attending one of his children. Seillis seemed very anxious about the child, who has since recovered.

William Jackson, examined the body of Seillis; he had given himself a wound in the throat with a sharp instrument. The windpipe was cut completely through; the wound was above six inches in length, and an inch and a half in diameter; he had no other wound on his body, and had no doubt it was the cause of his death.

James Ball, a footman to the duke, was alarmed also by the cry of murder, and went to Seillis's room with the serjeant. The serjeant said the body was dead; he put his hand on his thigh and found it still hot. The duke was particularly kind to Seillis. He always knew Seillis to be a sober and a very civil man. He was very domestic, and when he was not on duty, one was sure to find him with his family.

Thomas Devenall, another serjeant of the Coldstream-guards, and J. Cready, a private soldier, deposed exactly to the same effect with Serjeant Creighton.

The coroner shortly recapitulated the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The proceedings lasted for many hours.

Upon examining the situation of the Duke of Cumberland's bed, it appears most surprising that his royal highness should have escaped, for it is placed in a recess, and is only accessible on one side. The duke, therefore, in getting out of bed, was obliged to come in contact with the assassin. It appears that Seillis must have made a most violent thrust with the sabre at the duke as he was attempting to escape, for part of the frame of the door is cut away: but it seems rather to have been done by a lunge than by a blow, as the point of the sabre is bent.

The apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland have been kept in the precise state in which they were found after the miscreant made the attempt at assassination; and they were yesterday crowded with visitors of all ranks, and of both sexes. It has been thought proper to leave every thing in the state in which it was found, lest any doubt should arise as to the identity of the ruffian; and nothing can be more conclusive than the circumstantial evidence which arises out of the state of the room—at the same time that the whole displays such a cool and cautious preparation, and such a horrible barbarity, as to exceed any thing that the imagination could conceive, without an actual sight of the premises. Access to the apartments is free, and the names of the visitors are taken down.

It was generally understood that the body of Seillis was to have been buried at Charing Cross at midnight, on Saturday. The curiosity of some people was so great, that they actually waited in the Kitchen Court till three o'clock yesterday morning. The body, however, was not taken away till about twelve o'clock yesterday, when a hearse drove up close to the Sutling-house, and immediately after four men brought the body out of

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the duke's house in a shell, and put it into the hearse, which drove furiously away with it.

The numerous inquirers, yesterday, at the Duke of Cumberland's, were admitted to see the duke's bedroom, and the room in which Seillis put a period to his existence. They were both in the same state as when the assassination was attempted. The sheets and white satin pillows, that were on the duke's bed when he was attacked, were put on it again, to satisfy the curiosity of the public. Seillis's remains were taken from the Duke of Cumberland's on Sunday noon, in a hearse, to the neighbourhood of Oxford-street. It was a matter of doubt whose duty it was to perform the office of burying the body in a cross-road. The Board of Green Cloth sat upon the subject till nine o'clock on Sunday evening. About one o'clock on Monday morning, the body was removed to Scotland-yard by four men, and interred in a hole nearly opposite the egg warehouse and the lime wharf. Notwithstanding so much secrecy was observed, and it being midnight, about thirty persons were collected.

A few days since, as Peter Lack, a youth of Fore-street, Lambeth, (who from his birth has been subject to the epilepsy,) was walking in the Thames, at low water, with his stockings off, facing Vauxhall, he sunk unobserved into a ballast-hole, near the middle of the stream; his hat, however, floated, and was noticed by John Royal, a waterman, as he was crossing with a fare; on his return, he again observed the hat, and was led to fear some person was drowned near it; he therefore rowed to the place, and upon trying with his boat-hook discovered a body in about four feet water; being soon after assisted by Hammond, a waterman of Vauxhall, they raised it to the surface, and as soon as possible got it to the shore, and conveyed it to Mr Hunnock's, who keeps the White Lion, facing the stairs; he received the apparently dead youth with humanity, undressed him, and sent for Mr Hood, a neighbouring surgeon, who, on examining the body, found it in so hopeless a state as to afford no prospect of restoring it to life; however, he determined to try the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society; persevering in which for some time, he was so fortunate to bring on symptoms which encouraged him to continue his exertions; his judicious and unremitting assiduity was crowned with success; the youth was resuscitated, to the astonishment of every one, and conveyed the next evening to his desponding mother. Our correspondent further says, that upon minute investigation it appears that the body could not have been less than fifteen minutes under water, and about five minutes from the time it was raised to the surface to the arrival of it at the White Lion, being twenty minutes before Mr Hood saw it. We sincerely congratulate the directors and friends of the above noble and beneficial institution on this additional proof of its utility to society in general. Mr Hood has had the honorary medal of merit conferred upon him, and the two watermen have been liberally rewarded by the committee of the institution.

The culture of the tea-plant in the island of Corsica is said to have been crowned with complete success, and will of course be productive of important consequences, as 34 millions of pounds of tea are annually imported into Europe from China. Corsica is situated nearly in the same latitude as China.

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4th.—This day, being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, when he entered his 73d year, was celebrated in Edinburgh with the accustomed expressions of loyal and affectionate joy. The royal standard was displayed from the castle, and the great guns fired at 12 o'clock. The troops in the garrison were drawn up on the Castle-hill, and fired three vollies at the same time. At one o'clock, the shipping in the roads and the battery at Leith fired a royal salute. The first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers, commanded by the Right Honourable Charles Hope, the Mid Lothian artillery, under command of Major Brown, and the Prince of Wales's volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Inglis, paraded in Burntsfield Links, where they fired three vollies in honour of the day. Afterwards the colours of the first regiment were lodged at View Forth, the seat of the right honourable the lord provost.

About two o'clock, the different mail coaches paraded the bridges and principal streets on the south part of the city, and afterwards proceeded to Leith. The harness was new, and the guards and coachmen were dressed in full uniform. The complete state in which every thing appertaining to this establishment appeared, reflects the greatest credit on the Post-office, and on Mr Drysdale, the contractor. The letter carriers, as usual, appeared in new liveries.

In the evening, the right honourable the lord provost and magistrates, and a great number of the first characters, among whom were the Right Honourable Lord Napier, the Earl of Ancram, Sir Edmund Nagle, the officers of the North British Staff, &c. &c., met in the Outer Parliament-house, which was, as usual, elegantly and fancifully decorated with emblematical paintings and devices in flowers, where a number of loyal toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate tunes, by the band of the first regiment of volunteers.

While the company were in the Parliament-house, a slater went up to the top of St Giles's steeple, and sat across the weathercock for some time. On leaving his seat, he turned it round three times, and descended in safety.

In London, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the day was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty; and the same sentiments pervaded, and were expressed throughout every town and village in the united kingdoms. Our limits do not admit of our detailing the particulars.

Female Heroism.—On Friday night, two men attacked the house of a widow woman, named Cornish, at Clonard, near Wexford, in which were two young girls, her grand children. While the robbers were forcing their way into the house the girls armed themselves, one with a pitch-fork, the other with an oak stick. The first man who entered was immediately knocked down and secured, but the other coming to his rescue, a severe contest ensued, which lasted some time, when the robbers thought proper to decamp, leaving behind them a bag and a halter. The girls were severely wounded; one in particular has been dreadfully lacerated in the face by an iron standard of a car (supposed to have been brought by the robbers for the purpose of forcing the door of the house, and which was found after their departure). She is now in care of a surgeon; nine stitches were found necessary to close one of the wounds. We have often heard

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of the valour of Irish men, but surely this trait of genuine heroism in Irish women deserves to be recorded.

Friday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a number of villains, armed, attacked the house of one Kirrevan, at Powerstown within a mile of Clonmel. They fired several shots into the house, which they broke open, and after committing a good deal of mischief, swore Kirrevan to quit the place within three weeks. Kirrevan had recently settled on the farm, and the only assignable pretext for this outrage, was his being a stranger.

An old man of the name of Jeremiah Graham, who lately died in a garret, in Kilklinton, near Carlisle, in the 78th year of his age, spent a great part of his life in the accumulation of money; and nothing more gratified him than a view of his rising hoards, to which he was in the habit of paying daily visits. Among his treasure were found a great number of gold pieces, the coin of Portugal, and which formerly had currency in this kingdom. Though his personal estate amounted to at least *five thousand pounds*, his annual expences, during the last years of his life, did not exceed five shillings, for his victuals were the elemosynary contribution of his relations, and the last coat which he wore was coeval with his beard, being nearly sixty years old; and, as it was diversified with patches of various hues, it exhibited a costume peculiar and unique. In some particulars it resembled that of Spencer's Miser:—

"His garments nought but many ragged clouts
With thorns together pinn'd and patched was."

The only luxury with which he indulged his palate was tobacco; but it cost him little, as the mole-skin pouch, in which he stored this article, was generally replenished by the bounty of his neighbours.

GENEROUS HIGHWAYMAN!—Mr Nicholls, a farmer at Toft, near Bourn, was last week stopped by a highwayman, who robbed him of 16l. Mr N. at first delivered a pocket-book, containing 28l., with a representation, that it was all the money he had to assist him on his journey; the robber hereupon returned him two 1l. notes. They were then parting, but Mr N. told him that he might as well give back the pocket-book. The fellow acquiesced, and with the pocket-book returned a 10l. note, saying it was more than he should want.

BOW-STREET.—EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—Yesterday Geo. Towers was brought before Mr Read by Humphreys, by whose exertions he had been apprehended, charged with robbing Pierce Bryan, Esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, of three valuable gold watches, three gold snuff-boxes, a number of diamond and other rings, bank-notes, and other articles of considerable value, to the amount of 1000l. In consequence of the wounds and bruises the prosecutor received at the time of the robbery he has been confined to his room, and he was yesterday brought to the office in a sedan-chair, in which he remained in the body of the office, and Mr Read attended close to him to take his evidence, which was given in such a truly Hibernian style, that the magistrate and all present were kept in a continued laughter; but when we state some part of his general conduct, his mode of giving his evidence will not be thought so extraordinary. He sometimes has as many as from six to twelve

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servants, and at others none; frequently, when he has a number of them, he will act in the most good-natured manner, and send them out to keep holiday, telling them he does not want them.

He stated, that the prisoner lived with him in the capacity of a footman about six months; during that time he missed a silver butter-boat, which was traced to the prisoner, as having stolen it; in consequence of which he was apprehended; but the witness did not prosecute him, and, on his liberation, took his note to pay the amount of the butter-boat, at seven shillings a week. In the beginning of last May the prisoner was discharged from the prosecutor's house. On the evening of the 8th of May, the prosecutor's niece, who resides with him, went out in his carriage to pay a visit, leaving, as was supposed, no person in the house, except an old woman; but the prosecutor was not sure of that, and, in fact, it is much doubted. The prosecutor was sitting in the front parlour reading, with two candles burning. About a quarter before twelve o'clock he heard the parlour door opened gently, and, on looking towards it, he observed a man, with something over his face, which had the appearance of a crape. The way the prosecutor described the movements of the man, was exactly the same as a performer in a ballet of action; every step he took he made a noise like the barking of a dog, and at the same time pointing towards the door, for the prosecutor to follow him, which he declined to do; the fellow then opened the parlour door, and dragged the prosecutor after him, and he fell over a table, which falling upon his left leg, cut it open in three places. The fellow then held him down, and picked his breeches and coat pockets; from the former he took bank-notes to the amount of one hundred pounds, and the key of his iron chest; and from his coat he took his pocket-book, containing several bank-notes, but to what amount he could not tell. The fellow then proceeded to unlock the iron chest, and took out the gold watches, snuff-boxes, and jewellery, to the above amount; after which the villain got upon the prosecutor, and, with a violent blow, cut open his temple; which induced the prosecutor to ask him, if he intended to murder him; the villain made no reply, nor did he speak one word during the whole transaction, but continued the whole time making noises like the barking of a dog. He put the candle out, and locked the old gentleman in the back parlour. After a little time, the prosecutor, who is very infirm, got to the window, and called out, "Thieves! murder!" &c. which alarmed the neighbours, many of whom were afraid to enter the house: the watchman at length forced the street door open, and a number of persons entered the house, broke open the parlour door, and released the old gentleman. The villain, it appeared, had left the other candle in a corner, in the front parlour, in such a situation, that there cannot be a doubt of his intention to set fire to the house, but the candle breaking prevented it. The prosecutor said, that although he could not see the face of the fellow who robbed and ill-treated him, from the appearance of the prisoner's person, and his knowledge of him when he was in his service, he had no doubt of his being the robber.

Charles Humphreys, belonging to the office, discovered the prisoner's lodgings, secured him and put him into a coach; tied his hands, conveyed him to the Brown Bear public-house, and locked him up; he then returned to the lodgings, where he learnt that a box, which the prisoner said belonged to a soldier who lodged with him, was his own; upon which Humphreys broke it open, and found the whole of the property stolen from the prosecutor, except a gold watch, seals, chain, and snuff-box, which were found upon the prisoner, and a watch and snuff-box which cannot be found. Humphreys produced all the articles, which were identified by the prosecutor. In the snuff-box, which was found upon the prisoner, were bank-notes to the amount of 37l.; they proved to be part of the notes taken out of the prosecutor's breeches pocket, the num-

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bers of which were proved by a clerk of Mr Antrobus, the tea-dealer in the Strand, who had given the prosecutor change the day preceding the robbery.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

A scene, most shocking to humanity, was witnessed on Wednesday evening near Fitzroy-square. A poor woman, actually in labour, and attended by her midwife, was delivered of a child at the door of a Poor-house, to which she in vain requested admittance. A crowd was naturally collected, and the utmost indignation was expressed at the brutal indifference shewn by the officers of the Poor-house; for while the poor creature was labouring in agony, they remained inexorable. The infant perished during this inhuman scene: at length the people broke open the door of the house, and carried the unhappy mother into one of the wards.

HAMBURGH, *May* 29.—The Liepzick Gazette contains the following advertisement: "Two thousand dollars reward. A variety of inquiries what has become of an individual, who, under the name of Kock, (Honourable Mr Bathurst,) on the 25th of November, 1809, disappeared from Perleberg, having proved fruitless; whoever can give information of the present place of his residence, if he be still alive, to Mr Robert Walter, at Liepzick, shall receive two thousand dollars, Saxon. The person inquired after was, at the time of his disappearance, 26 years of age, very tall, of a slight make of body, of a fair complexion, with ruddy cheeks, dark blue eyes, long black eye-brows, black beard, dark brown hair, speaks a little German, and had in his possession at the time of his disappearance an English gold repeating watch, with two or three gold seals, with his arms on them, and the motto '*tiens la foi.*' Whoever has found such seals since the 25th of November, if he will bring them to the same address, shall receive four times their value, as soon as it shall be ascertained that they belong to the gentleman missing."

Yesterday, between twelve and one, a serious accident befel Lord Hawke. His lordship was driving down Gloucester-place, to his own house there, previous to his meeting the Four-in-hand club, in his curricle, which unfortunately came in contact with a green-grocer's cart. He attempted to jump out behind, in which his efforts were unsuccessful, and he was thrown out of the vehicle, much hurt, and carried into the house of his friend Mr Clavering Savage, where he was, as soon possible, attended by several professional men. He was not dangerously hurt; but one shoulder was put out, and he had also received a severe blow on the head. The knowledge of this accident threw a great damp on the Whip-club meeting, which, for the last time this season, his lordship was preparing to attend. The Hon. M. Hawke, his lordship's brother, with other friends, on hearing of the accident, quitted the procession.

Yesterday, for the last time this season, the Four-in-hand, *alias* the Whip-club, made their grand set-out from Mr Buxton's, round Cavendish-square, and from thence towards Salt-hill. The favourable weather attracted an assemblage of all sorts; but particularly of the ladies of fashion, such as no former exhibition of the kind has been graced with. The square and its neighbouring streets, were crowded with all the elegance of the town, in and out of carriages;

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but the melancholy accident which we have mentioned in the preceding paragraph, deprived the cavalcade of more than half its glory. On hearing of the sad accident that had befallen Lord Hawke, five or six of the club declined their intended drive; in consequence of which, only five moved forward; and it was uncertain whether they would proceed to Salthill, or stop at a shorter distance. Those who went on, to gratify the public expectation chiefly, were Mr Buxton, the renowned leader; Sir C. Bamffylde, the veteran; Sir John Rogers, an approved coachman; Mr Spicer, nothing lacking; and a young hero, Lord Portarlington, it being his first appearance. The Hawke *terril*, the Buxton *bit*, the Lawrie equipments, attracted, as usual, the observation and admiration of all the fashionable *Jehus* of the metropolis, from the titled and accomplished charioteer, down to the sneering drivers of the regular stage coaches, who attended in numbers to witness the prowess of the gentlemen amateurs of so elegant and useful an art. The unfortunate circumstance which we have noticed prevented the club from "coming it so strong" as they expected; consequently, though they were all "prime," they were not entirely "bang up to the mark!!!" a circumstance which was a great draw-back on the pleasures both of the gentlemen who attended, and of the very numerous and beautiful assemblage of the genteel and noble fair who were present, and who made it no question which to prefer in the hearts of the male spectators—the procession of the Four-in-hand Club, or the exhibition of British female beauty!!!

A considerable sensation was excited in the city yesterday, by the Dover letters received in the morning, announcing the landing of a French general at that place, charged with dispatches to our government. It was said that he was picked up in an open boat off Boulogne, by one of our ships of war, and carried into the Downs to the admiral, who sent him to Dover to the agent for prisoners. He was accompanied by a black servant.

Other reports, upon which we are much more disposed to rely, assign a motive of a quite different kind to the unexpected visit of this officer; who turns out to be no less a person than General Sarrazin, who was second in command to Humbert, when the French landed at Killala, in Ireland, in the autumn of 1798. We understand that, in consequence of some apprehensions of being arrested by the French government, he determined to place himself beyond its power, and adopted the extraordinary resolution of seeking a temporary asylum in this country. In pursuance of this determination, he proceeded to the coast with his servant, procured a boat and put to sea, and was taken up in the manner we have stated. He remains for the present at the Ship Inn, at Dover, where nobody is suffered to see him, but the commanding officer of the garrison, the agent of the transport board and the port collector. As we are not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the offence imputed to general Sarrazin, or the grounds of his apprehensions, we cannot undertake to pronounce upon his motives for coming to this country. It may be for a diplomatic purpose; it may be to ensure his personal safety.

A severe hail storm took place on

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the 18th, ult. in the vicinity of Mont-de-Marsan, and at Sainte Colombe, and Codines, near Saint Sever, in consequence of which, half the vintage in those quarters is destroyed. On the same day, at three in the afternoon, a hail storm, the most violent and dreadful within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, ravaged the territory of Colignac, in the canton of Nerac, and in the space of a few minutes blasted the hopes of the richest harvest, and the most abundant vintage. People who were in the fields were obliged to fly, covered with contusions, to whatever shelter they could find, and numbers of birds and poultry were found dead. At the same hour on the succeeding day, the parish of Villereal, and the adjoining parishes, were visited by a similar scourge, and with effects equally destructive. Several of the hailstones were as large as a goose's egg, and weighed one hectogram, five decagrams. Every pane of glass exposed to the storm was broken.

There have been some disturbances at Birmingham. A riot began in the market-place, about half past two on Monday, in consequence of the high price of the potatoes—1s. 3d. per peck. The populace threw them about, and broke many windows; they also threw down, and carried away the stalls of the butchers, and threw them into the moat near the market-place; broke the windows of a baker's shop in Edgbaston-street, and from thence proceeded to a potatoe-grower's at Edgbaston, by which time the military from the barracks made their appearance, and took fifteen, whom they found in the house, into custody, and lodged them in prison.

Monday last, an inquest was held on the bodies of Maturin Dagorn, a French pilot, and Mary his wife, at an inn in Prospect-row, Plymouth-dock. It appeared in evidence, that the husband was jealous of his wife, (but without the least ground for it, as the woman was universally allowed to be very prudent and discreet,) and formed the desperate resolution of putting a period to her existence and his own, which he effected on Saturday last, by first shooting her with a pistol, and then shooting himself with the same pistol, loaded again for the purpose. After a full and deliberate investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of *wilful murder* of the wife, and *felo de se* on the husband. He is ordered to be buried in a cross-road.

Dagorn, after drinking tea with his wife, went into the bed room, and called her to him; the poor woman having, perhaps, a presentiment of her fate, did not go immediately; but her husband calling out a second time—"Mary, Mary, are you coming? I would not do you more harm than I would to myself;" she unfortunately obeyed, and, on her entering the room, he immediately shot her under the left breast. The report of the pistol alarmed the neighbours, who ran to the spot; and one of them approaching the door, which was not quite closed, saw Dagorn with a pistol in his hand, which he presented, declaring he would shoot any person who dared to enter his apartment; and immediately locked the door; at this time he was loading his pistol again, and while the alarmed neighbours went to procure further assistance, a second report was heard. The door was instantly burst open, when the first object that presented itself was the poor woman dead on the floor, with her clothes on fire, and

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her husband lying dead on the bed, with a pistol by his side. The body of Mrs D. was carried down stairs, and water being procured, the fire was soon extinguished. A surgeon attended, and examined the body; it was found that the ball had entered between her 5th and 6th ribs, and taken off the lower part of the heart. On examining Dagorn's body, it was found that the ball had entered just above his 6th rib, and passed through the centre of the heart.—It appeared in evidence before the coroner, that he had frequently threatened his wife; even on the very day he committed the diabolical act he had declared his intention, and had provided a razor, (which was found open on the table,) a sword, and a horse-pistol, which was loaded.—Mrs Dagorn was a native of Cornwall, about 31 years of age, and had resided at Plymouth upwards of nine years, during which time she had two children by her husband, both of whom are dead.—Their property, which amounted to about 114l. becomes forfeited to the lord of the manor; his wages and prize-money are confiscated to the crown.

SALE OF WIVES.—On Friday two coal-heavers, named Adams and Picty, having agreed to exchange wives, went to Smithfield, for the purpose of performing the contract in open market. The two women had halters round their necks, and one of them was accompanied by four children, two of whom the buyer agreed to take. One of the city marshalmen, however, interupted the disgraceful scene, and the parties refusing to depart until they had completed the bargain, Picty was taken into custody, and ordered to be committed to prison by the lord mayor, in default of bail, for having assembled a mob, and interrupted the business of the market.

COINING.—Sarah Stansell, Elizabeth Jones, and Elinor Mackell, three soldiers wives, were charged by Hamilton, an officer of the Marlborough-street police-office, with feloniously coining a large quantity of counterfeit shillings and sixpences.

It appeared, from Hamilton's evidence, that, in consequence of information, he, in company with two other officers, and one of the city marshalmen, went to a house in Field-lane, Holborn, which they entered, and on breaking open a room upon the second floor, they discovered the prisoners, two of whom were seated at a little round table, and the other sitting on the window-stool, nursing a child. The prisoners were thrown into such consternation by the abrupt entrance of the officers, that they shrieked aloud, and almost overturned the table. One of the officers secured the prisoners, while the others searched the room. On the table was found a large quantity of circular bits of copper, about the size of a sixpence, and rounded at the edges; and several pieces of scouring paper strewed about. In a cupboard, and other parts of the room, were also found some *aqui fortis*, *cream of tartar*, several pieces of leather, and a punching iron, with which some of the pieces of metal were stamped. All these materials, together with the prisoners, were secured and taken to the Poultry Compter.

The other officers corroborated Hamilton's evidence, and each produced some token of the prisoners' guilt. Elinor Mackell was discharged at the suggestion of Mr Powell, the solicitor of the Mint. The other

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two prisoners were remanded for further examination.

James Bennet, *alias* Henry Abrahams, and Moses Lyon, were brought up, charged with a street riot at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, by blowing a post-boy's horn. The only thing remarkable in the case, was the celebrity of one of the gentlemen's characters, who cut a conspicuous figure in the late O. P. war of Covent-Garden theatre, to whom many were indebted for the honour of an introduction to the judgment-seat of Bow-street. Our readers will recollect the name of Mr James Bennet, of Carey-street, gentleman.

The guardians of the night stated, that Mr James Bennet, *alias* Henry Abrahams, and Mr Lyon, were scouring Fleet-street, about one o'clock in the morning, sounding a *tally-ho* on a post-boy's horn, followed by a pack of Paphian nymphs at their heels, who joined in the cry. Mr Bennett, on being remonstrated with, offered to display his pugilistic prowess, an exhibition which the watchmen prudently declined, and after some difficulty they secured him under lock and key at the watch-house. Mr Lyon, who trusted at first to the swiftness of his heels, was overtaken, and soon joined his companion in the bilboes.

After a patient consideration of the case, Sir Matthew Bloxam admonished the defendants to behave better for the future, and advised them to settle the matter handsomely with the watchmen. Mr Bennett, however, who is a "sprig of the law," refused to compromise the affair, and insisted upon giving bail, in a case where he considered himself grievously injured. The worthy alderman, of course, withdrew his proffered lenity, and insisted that both the defendants should give bail, because he was willing they should be indulged in a prosecution. The prisoners were removed from the bar.—Soon after, however, some of Bennet's friends interceded in his behalf, and begged that he might be allowed to make it up, as he had repented of his rashness, which he was permitted to do.

27th.—Court of King's Bench. —Little Goes.—*Walker* v. *Bunkle.*—Mr Garrow hoped that the verdict to be given in this case, joined to the exertions of the police, in detecting and bringing to punishment those persons who were concerned in the abominable traffic of Little Goes, would have the desired effect, and would go far to cut off the temptations which were at present held out to servants intrusted with money of their masters, and to the wives of tradesmen, who might be laying by a little money for the payment of any extraordinary demand, to embark that money in illegal insurances. The regulations lately adopted in the drawing of the state lottery, by which it was alleged, that insuring had been greatly diminished, if not entirely done away, in consequence of the drawing being completed in a single day, would be greatly frustrated, if practices such as those which had been resorted to by the present defendant, were suffered to exist, and if he and others in his situation were to be allowed to pocket the fruits of their own deception, and of the credulity of their unfortunate victims. The plaintiff in this case was a bricklayer, who had been enabled by his industry to lay by between 80l. and 100l. to meet a demand which he expected to come against him. When that period, however, arrived, to his grief and astonish-

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ment, he found that the money which he flattered himself was ready to satisfy the purpose for which it was intended, had been handed over, day after day, by his wife, to the defendant, in the insuring of certain numbers in a lottery or Little Go, in which the defendant, a shoemaker, was concerned. This lottery, unlike the state lottery, which was to be drawn in one day, it was stipulated should last for 37 days, and, as if even one insurance a day was not sufficient to satisfy the eagerness of the votaries of fortune, was to be drawn twice during each of these days, morning and evening.

Sarah Cartwright said she was neice to the plaintiff. She insured with the defendant, at the desire of the plaintiff's wife. The lottery was to continue for 37 days, and was called Martyr's Go. The plaintiff's wife paid from 1l. to 5l. at a time. The witness paid it for her, or saw her pay it 34 days. The first day she paid only 12s., but afterwards there was no payment of less than 1l. The highest payment was 5l. This the witness only made once; afterwards she paid 3l. and 4l. more than once. She uniformly saw Mr Bunkle himself, and the money was constantly paid to him. There were two Goes—the Go in the morning was called Martyr's; that in the afternoon Hodges's. The witness had seen her aunt at both, but could not say what sums she paid at Hodges's Go.

Cross-examined by Mr Parke. This transaction took place about the month of April, 1809; Hodges's Go began a few days after Martyr's finished. The defendant kept a private house; she could not say the Little Go was in the room; she never saw it; her aunt did not take the witness for the purpose of enabling herself to recover the money by the present action; she expected to have made by the Little Go; she got papers from the defendant, but the greater part of them had been burnt, as she had been informed; she now produced some of them; on being read, they consisted of payments of bits, or lucky chances, and of rests or balances to be paid. Sweeps meant the first and last drawn tickets, and G. meant guineas.

Again examined by Mr Garrow—To the best of the witness's knowledge there was nobody present during the drawing, on the part of the foolish adventurers, to take care of their interest.

Cross-examined by Mr Parke—How she happened to know this, she never being present at the drawing?

A. Mr Bunkle used every day, a little past twelve o'clock, to bring into his parlour a list of the tickets drawn, for the information of those in waiting. The defendant himself explained to the witness the meaning of the words and letters on the tickets produced by her.

Re-examined by Mr Garrow—The witness heard her aunt declare, in Mr Bunkle's presence, that she had lost to him upwards of 80l.; his answer was, that he should have been happy to have paid her more bits if she had got them. This happened about six months ago, and the plaintiff's attorney was present at the time.

Mary Walker, daughter to the plaintiff, went to the defendant's sometimes with her mother; sometimes without her. She went with her mother six or seven times, and her mother paid sometimes 3l. or 4l. The witness herself has paid as much as 3l. This, however, she did only once. Six or seven times she paid 2l. or more, and about twelve times 1l. or more. She went by herself about twenty times in the whole. Sometimes the insurances were for Martyr's; sometimes for Hodges's Goes. The defendant used to go and fetch the lists from some other place. Those which were prizes were marked, and those which were not were left blank. The witness had never one hit. Her's were always blank. She heard her mother, in Bunkle's presence, state her loss to be upwards of 80l. He did not deny it, but said he should have been happy to pay her, if she had had hits. Being shewn one of the lists, she said the letters F. and L. at two of the numbers meant first and last. There were only a few numbers

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in the list, which the witness said, did not apply to her mother's numbers alone, but extended to the whole congregation assembled at the defendant's, which occasioned Mr Garrow to remark that they were fed from hand to mouth, their lottery not being intended, like the state lottery, to be drawn in one day.

Cross-examined by Mr Parke—The witness stated she was now turned of 13, and, of course, was not 12 years old at the date of the transactions in question. She did not know why her mother had taken her to the defendant's, or if she had any other reason besides initiating her in the mysteries of this system of education.

Re-examined by Mr Garrow—Her father was a bricklayer, and her mother could not always get out at the proper hour, as her father was ignorant that his wife was insuring.

Again cross-examined by Mr Parke—The witness had heard from her mother that the defendant had been arrested at the plaintiff's suit for 40l. and upwards.

Lucy Cartwright, mother of the first witness, heard the defendant say, he wished the plaintiff and his wife had come to him before he had been arrested, and he would have given them 10l. or 20l. rather than it should have been done. Mr Parke advised the witness to remove her daughter from such a school of immorality as speedily as possible.

Mr Parke then addressed the jury, declaring that he did so under great distress of mind. He really was convinced that the plaintiff's wife appeared here in a most odious light, and he could not deny that the defendant's conduct, as it appeared before the court and jury, was as bad. The conduct of the plaintiff's wife had been most abominable, in carrying on such transactions in the presence of infants, who could be there for no other purpose, if not for the planning of this action, unless with the wish to initiate them in these abominable mysteries. He had no defence for his client. He did not wish him to escape. But he cautioned the jury against being carried away by indignation at his conduct. Their's was not the task of punishing the defendant, but that of reimbursing the the plaintiff for such loss as they saw evidence for believing he had sustained. The admission, in presence of all the plaintiff's family, seemed rather singular, but if the sum paid had actually amounted to 80l., why was the defendant held to bail only for 40l.?

Lord Ellenborough said, the money paid in this case, being for an illegal consideration, the plaintiff was clearly entitled to recover it back. There was nothing to discredit the witnesses, and the only question was, how much had been paid? As to this, the evidence was altogether indefinite, except as to an assertion by the plaintiff's wife, not denied by the defendant, that she had expended 80l. As justly remarked by the counsel for the defendant, why, if the claim was for 80l., hold the defendant to bail for 40l.? The plaintiff's own mind should best suggest to him the amount of his claim, and the jury might fairly take the plaintiff's own oath in reduction of his demand.

The jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, found for the plaintiff, Damages, 40l.

We are happy to state, that the very afflicting scene which took place at the door of a Poor-house in Fitzroy-square is likely to undergo a strict investigation. Last night the officers of the parish met and examined witnesses of the shocking affair. They ascertained that the unhappy woman lives in Monmouth-street; that she is a married woman, and was but five months gone in her pregnancy; that she over-fatigued herself with walking on Sunday last, and that on

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Wednesday morning she felt symptoms of approaching labour; that application was made in her name to the officers of some parish, but whether her own parish or not is not yet known, to receive her into the house, as, from the premature time, she had made no provision for the delivery; that they refused to give her an order. In this extremity she was put into a hackney-coach by a midwife and another woman, and driven through two or three parishes before she came to the Poor-house in question; that there she was denied admission by the school-master, the matron not being at home; and he did this from the fear of bringing a burthen on the parish, in case she were unmarried. She was delivered of a child in the street, but it was still-born; and it was the opinion of the surgeons that it must have been dead for two or three days. The officers of the parish are resolved to follow up the inquiry, and ascertain what parish officers refused her an asylum, when applied to regularly for the purpose.

Friday, three men were employed to empty a privy in the Lower-road, Islington, when one of them placed a ladder, which stood firm upon the surface, but, as soon as he added his weight to it, it sunk, and he dragged another man after him; the third, in attempting to relieve them, shared the same fate, and all were suffocated. It has since turned out that the privy had been a well 100 feet deep.

A young man, butler to Mr Gould, of Cork, was bit in the thumb about five or six weeks ago by a cat, of which he took no notice, until signs of the hydrophobia had shewn themselves in the strongest degree within the last week, which, after baffling the utmost skill of the physicians, caused his death within these few days.

DEATH OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.—On Wednesday last died, in Horsham gaol, aged 82 years, Simon Southward, formerly of Boxgrove, near Chichester. This singular character was a miller, which occupation he followed with industry and attention till about the year 1766, when, by a strange species of insanity, he fancied himself Earl of Derby, King in Man, assumed those titles, neglected his business, and became very troublesome to many of his neighbours. In February 1767 he was arrested for a small debt, at the suit of the late Duke of Richmond, and was conveyed to the old gaol at Horsham, from which he was removed (the first prisoner after its completion) to the present gaol, and from which he was released after a captivity of forty-three years, four months, and eight days, on Wednesday last, by the hand of death! Simon Southward was in stature about six feet, was exceedingly well made, and had a commanding countenance: his manners were generally affable, and his deportment polite: he was, however, when offended, exceedingly wrathful, and with difficulty pacified, particularly when his ire had been occasioned by doubts about his assumed dignity. He supposed himself a state prisoner, and would accept of no money or clothes which were not presented to him as coming from the king, his cousin. His dress was generally a drab coat of a very ancient cut, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. Simon was addressed, as well by the governors of the gaol, as by his fellow-prisoners and visitors, "My lord," and to no other denomination would he ever reply. He had been supported for a number of years past by a weekly stipend from the parish of Boxgrove, which was paid to him by Mr Smart,

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and which his lordship expended on necessaries with the strictest economy, but could scarcely ever be prevailed upon to receive a meal or other favour, except under the description above stated. His remains were removed on Friday for interment at Boxgrove.

On Thursday last a melancholy event took place at Heden, near Canterbury. A young man, named James Lawman, from disappointment in love, the object of his affections having refused his advances, resorted to the fatal expedient of becoming his own murderer; for which purpose he procured a pistol, and after having loaded it, retired to a private room in the house, where he effectually perpetrated his horrid design, by discharging the contents through his left side; the ball came out at his back and passed through the ceiling. The unfortunate man languished in the greatest torture for nearly twelve hours, and seemed perfectly sensible of the rash deed he had committed.

ENGLISH HOSPITALITY.—A few evenings since was distributed by the executors of the late Mrs Middleton, at her house at Kensington, to 50 poor decent persons, 50 Bibles, 50 blankets, 50 half-quartern loaves, 50 pounds of beef, and to each one shilling. Independent of this, since her death, a sum of money was distributed.

DEATH OF MR WINDHAM.—At half-past eleven, yesterday morning, at his house in Pall-mall, aged sixty years, expired, without a groan or any apparent struggle, the Right Hon. William Windham, of Felbrigge-hall, in the county of Norfolk, long known and universally admired for his abilities as a man, a statesman, and an orator. His best eulogium consists in the general sentiment of sorrow that agitated all bosoms on the sudden and unexpected blow that terminated in his death. The feeling of sympathy extended from the throne to the cottage—from the king, who viewed in him one of the best supporters of his legal rights—from the people, the firm and strenuous assertor of their civic liberties: all who approached him were equally charmed with the urbanity of his manners, and the chearful vivacity of his conversation.—He never demeaned himself with haughtiness from his pride of place, but considered every human being as a man. In all the relations of life he acted as became a Christian—the infinite number of his private friends will be the best criterion of his virtue in that respect.

His hardy fortitude in submitting to and enduring the painful operation that caused his death, was only to be equalled by his resignation during his sufferings since. In these times of peril and public calamity, the absence of his talents and principles will truly be deplored by the whole nation. No man stood more high in the estimation of all parties for honour, honesty, and patriotism, than Mr Windham did; his enemies through life were only political ones, their animosities are buried with him in his tomb, and remembered not in his epitaph.

It is a most distressing recollection to his country and his friends, that his life has apparently been shortened by that quickness and vivacity of determination which governed all the actions of his life. The origin of the complaint which ended in this gentleman's death, was a contusion received in rescuing the most valuable part of the library of his friend, Mr Frederick North, from the fire which consumed the latter's house in Conduit-street,

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about twelve months since. Mr North, at his going abroad, recommended to the particular care and personal custody of Mr Windham several tin boxes containing some very rare manuscripts; adding, that "his library, though very valuable, could be replaced, and was insured; but that the manuscripts would be an irreparable loss." Mr Windham had, it is said, deferred the removal of the boxes to his own house; and this was the reason why, at the imminent hazard of his life, and with the certainty of great personal injury, he rushed into the midst of the flames to rescue them. He succeeded; but at the same time received the contusion which, after this length of time, has terminated so fatally. It was attended, however, with no serious inconvenience to him, and scarcely accompained with pain; but he apprehended that it might be troublesome, and he consulted all the most accomplished professional men in town, and that separately, on the question of his suffering it to go on, or of submitting to an operation. Mr Cline, Mr Philips, Mr Wilson, and others, advised against the operation. They concurred, though unknown to one another, in assuring him that there was no danger in avoiding the operation, but that there was much danger in undergoing it; that the knife was at all times to be used with awe, and never but where life was absolutely at stake, or where the probable prolongation of life was to be made endurable by relief from pain. But other surgeons gave him an opinion that the humour might be safely cut out, and he instantly resolved on the experiment. He would not even wait for any preparation of the system. He had the best operator in London selected, and the operation was done with the most perfect skill; no blame is imputed to the gentleman. But that which, in the decline of life, too often happens upon deep incisions of the body was soon perceivable—a morbid ichor appeared, followed by general inflammation, and ending in typhous fever, the fatality of which no power of medicine could baffle. His fortitude was such, that he engaged the operator to perform his duty, without the usual precaution of tying down his patient; and even when it was found necessary to cut deeper than was at first expected (the tumour not being insulated as was supposed, but having a cancerous root on the bone, which it was absolutely necessary to scrape,) he said repeatedly, "I can bear it;" but when they reached the bone, he said, "Now, indeed, you may feel for me." It is said, that the tumour itself, judging from the appearances that rendered it necessary to carry the operation so far beyond what was at first intended, must, if left to take its course, have necessarily proved fatal whenever it should break (which would have been probably in a month or two,) as the system would be incapable of supporting the discharge that would come from it. He was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and bore it with the most perfect equanimity.

He was attended in his last moments by Mr William Elliot. He expired without a struggle, or a groan. He had slept, the preceding night, from eleven to eight o'clock; and it was thought that if any thing could have given a favourable turn to his wound, it would be that. But his powers were consumed.

During the viceroyalty of Lord Northington, in Ireland, Mr Wind-

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ham was his secretary. It was on his appointment to this situation, that expressing doubts of his ability to do justice to the office, or to adopt the practices supposed to be necessary, to his friend Dr Johnson (as mentioned in Mr Boswell's work,) the Doctor said, with a pleasant smile, "Don't be afraid, sir, you will soon make a very pretty rascal." Dr Johnson had the highest opinion of his integrity and intellectual powers; and in a letter to Dr Brocklesby, recorded in the same work, written at Ashbourne, in the year 1784, he says, "Mr Windham has been here to see me; he came, I think, forty miles out of his way, and staid about a day and a half—perhaps I may make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again till I come back to the regions of literature, and there Windham is *inter stellas luna minores.*"

ST JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, *April 5.*—London, an elderly negro-man slave, and Ryan, a female slave, were on Friday executed for an attempt to poison the Lady of C. White, Esq., naval commissioner at English Harbour, by infusing a quantity of laudanum into a glass of porter handed to Mrs White at dinner. Ryan was housekeeper in the family, and purchased the poison from London, and prevailed upon a servant boy (previously executed), to mix it in his mistress's drink; the colour and smell of the liquor excited Mrs White's suspicion, and fortunately she only tasted it. The evidence upon which they were convicted, was the most conclusive and satisfactory, yet both the prisoners asserted their innocence to the last. Ryan was the only woman executed on this island for more than twenty years.

BOTANY-BAY.—SYDNEY.—GENERAL ORDERS.—Lieutenant-General Foveaux has learned with equal indignation and surprise, that men *who have been prisoners in the colony*, have so far forgotten their former condition as to obtrude themselves into the courts of justice in the character of *counsellors and advocates.* Determined to prevent the continuance of a practice as injurious to decency as it is in fact destructive of justice, Lieutenant-General Foveaux feels it incumbent on him to forbid any person from presuming to interfere with causes pending before the courts, without an especial licence from him for that purpose.

Government received dispatches yesterday from Sierra Leone. There has been some disturbance in the settlement; but fortunately, from the class of persons to which it was confined, not of a nature to endanger the safety of the colony. The governor, Captain Columbine of the navy, had found it necessary to put under arrest a Mr Grant, who demanded a seat in the council; and also the Honourable Captain Forbes, who supported his claim. The dispatches were brought by Lieutenant Bernis of the Tigris, who reports that tranquillity was completely restored when he came away.

In the Paris newspapers an article was lately inserted respecting a very interesting phenomenon, recently observed in the department of the Taro. The following are the most exact details respecting it, as given under the date of Parma, May 28th:

"The ground being covered with white snow, the atmosphere very unsettled, and the clouds drawn by a furious whirlwind, on the 16th of January, between eight and nine o'clock

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in the morning, red snow fell on our hills and mountains in a very considerable extent, and particularly between the Enza and Taro torrents. During the fall of this snow, the air appeared red. In half an hour afterwards white snow began to fall, and this was followed by a shower of insects, which were extremely brisk and lively. The inhabitants of this part of the Appenine were a good deal frightened at the phenomenon. The depth of the coloured snow was different. In certain places, it was half a line, and in others, it exceeded six lines. A quantity of the snow and insects, from different spots, has been sent to Parma in its solid state, with the necessary precautions. The colour was real orange, more or less dark, according to the thickness of the snow. On its being dissolved, even very slowly, it left nothing at the bottom; but it lost its colour, and when melted, it preserved a light shade, which could not be observed without comparing it to pure water. The insects belong to five well-known species, very distinctly to be observed, and very different."

30th.—ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—On the night of Sunday last, about the hour of twelve, a party of men, whose number and equipment for the work of blood yet remain to be accurately known, paid a fatal visit to the house of Timothy Collins, an honest and industrious farmer, residing at Ballygarran, nearly on the road which leads to Ballymacaw, and about four miles distant from the former and three from the latter place. The family were asleep, and some little time elapsed before the command to open the door was complied with. This was at length done by Collins himself, who was instantly shot dead. Some of the assailants immediately entered, and knocked down the sister of Collins with the butt-end of their pieces, whom they met in the first instance, and who appears to have advanced towards the door on the report of the shot. They then went forward, and deliberately fired into a bed, in which the two brothers of Collins lay. The ball entered near the shoulder of one of them, and inflicted a dangerous wound. The other brother was repeatedly and ferociously struck with the instruments in the hands of his enemies, while a boy, who was making a considerable noise, experienced similar treatment. The female, in the mean time, having somewhat recovered from the blows, had crept for safety under the bed. The assassins, imagining that they had fully accomplished their deadly purpose, went to the outside of the house, and joined their associates. There, as it may be fairly presumed, some consultation took place, when, like Macbeth, they resolved "to make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate." The door was shut and firmly secured on the outside, and fire set to the house, in order that the flames should perfect what unexampled barbarity might possibly have left unfinished. The whole party withdrew, as soon as they saw that this concluding scene of their dreadful tragedy had taken effect. The brothers, already weltering in their blood, speedily felt the horrors of their situation accumulated by the rapid and furious approach of the smoke and flames. The wounds they received had deprived one of them of the power of exertion; but the other, although enfeebled, had yet sufficient strength to go to the door, and, by an effort of despair, to pull it open, having laid hold of it by the under part and dragged it inwards. He

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then returned, and took out his brother and the boy, and immediately went back to search for his sister. By this time, the room was completely filled with the flames, which had particularly seized on the bed, underneath which this terrified and wounded female had taken refuge. He distinctly heard her groans; but to rescue her was now impossible; and he was compelled to abandon her to her fate, in all that agony of mind of which kindred affection alone can judge! Her body was found next morning almost wholly consumed. The three survivors found accommodation in a neighbouring house till the morning, when the man who was shot at in the bed and the boy were brought to the Leper Hospital, where their situation receives every attention. The ball has not been extracted, nor can the consequences of the wound be as yet pronounced upon. The boy is likely to recover, and the wounds of the other brother are not material. Of the abandoned wretches who, in violation of every law of God and society, have perpetrated the crime we have described, nothing whatsoever is known. If report and suspicion be well founded, they must have come from some distance. It is said, that some horses were taken from lands in the western part of the county on the evening of the day on which the transaction took place, and that several strangers were seen returning in the same direction on the morning of Monday last. The cause of the murder appears to be no other than that which has so often disgraced the name of Ireland, and brought death and calamity on so many of its inhabitants. Collins was a resident of the county of Waterford for nearly twenty years; but his original extraction from another county, is a delinquency for which there is no mercy in the code of these ferocious savages. He had received from them official notice, for such is the regularity of their tremendous proceedings, to quit his dwelling, or abide the consequences of disobedience to a mandate which puts to shame and terror every feeling of civilized men. By a sum of money he had purchased the promise of immunity and peace; but the contract was broken by those with whom it was made, or disregarded by some of their associates. His own and his sister's blood, the ruin of his family, and the safety of the community at large, loudly and impressively call upon the government and the magistracy to search his murderers out, and consign them to that punishment which their guilt deserves, and which justice demands.

On Friday se'nnight the inn at which the mail-coach stops at Castle-Blaney, kept by Mr Faughey, was burned to the ground, and Mrs Faughey, her two children, two maids, and two dragoons perished in the flames. About two o'clock in the morning, Mr Faughey was awoke by a suffocating smell proceeding from the apartment below, and he instantly got up to explore the cause. On coming to the room which had excited his suspicion, he found it all in a blaze; at that moment the door burst open, and a body of flame forced its way up the stairs, which rendered all access to the apartment which he had just quitted impossible, and there lay his wife and infant children. He immediately gave the alarm, and endeavoured to procure assistance: a ladder was brought with as little loss of time as possible; his wife and children were his first care, and he placed the ladder to the front of their bed-

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room; the flames raged with unabated fury, but the tender mother was seen to approach the window, bearing a child under each arm; a gleam of hope took possession of every countenance, but, alas! it was only for a moment, the floor gave way under her feet, and the parent with her helpless offspring sunk together into eternity. The feelings of the bye-standers, particularly the distracted husband and father, may be imagined, but not described. Three of five dragoons, quartered in the house, were rescued from the flames, and a third servant-maid, after suffering severely, precipitated herself from a window, and was shockingly mangled on the pavement: there is no hope of her surviving, nor indeed is it desirable that she should recover, as, besides other disabilities, she is deprived of both her eyes. The cause of the conflagration has not yet been discovered. Some think it was effected by a gang of villains whom Faughey lately detected, having in their possession a parcel of bank-notes which had been lost; but this is too horrid a conjecture to be indulged on slight grounds.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat, . 116s. 9d.	Beans, . 54s. 2d.
Rye, . . 63s. 11d.	Peas, . . 56s. 5d.
Barley, . 49s. 1d.	Big, . . 0s. 0d.
Oats, . . 29s. 10d.	

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 51s. 4d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat, 114s. 10d.	Peas, . . 56s. 1d.
Rye, . . 60s. 7d.	Oatmeal, per boll, . 42s. 7d.
Barley, . 46s. 10d.	Beer or Big, 0s. 0d.
Oats, . 27s. 9d.	
Beans, . 52s. 7d.	

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 13th day of June, 1810, is 50s. 5¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*Walking or Carriage Costume.*—A round high robe of French cambric, with Armenian collar, and cuffs edged with narrow *antique* lace; three rows of appliqued lace heading round the bottom. An Egyptian mantle of lilac shot sarsnet, trimmed with broad Spanish binding, and deep thread lace. A Persian bonnet of the same material, ornamented with narrow stripes of white satin ribbon, and trimmed at the edge with lace, or a plaiting of French net. A small French cap, and flowers appearing in front of the forehead. Chinese parasol, with deep awning of white silk, Ridicule to correspond. Lilac kid slippers or half boots. York tan gloves.—Child's dress of nankeen, or buff kerseymere, of the Highland order.

Evening or Full Dress.—A round robe, with long sleeves, and *demi-traine* of white gossamer satin, or white crape, over a pink satin slip.—The Maria Louisa *pelerine* of the most delicate French net, trimmed round with a broad lace, and confined in the centre of the bosom with a broach of pink topaz, set round with brilliants. A deep ruffle at the wrist, of lace similiar to the tippet. Hair confined from the roots behind, and fastened with a Persian pin of diamonds, flowing in front, and on the sides, in blended curls and ringlets; a diamond tulip or crescent in front. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets, to correspond. Roman slippers of white kid, with silver clasps and binding. An occasional scarf of buff

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or purple silk, with variegated border and ends. Gloves of white French kid, and opera fan of carved ivory.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The growing wheats have so much improved by the dry weather, that, if the thin plants keep clear of mildew, we may calculate upon three-fourths of an average crop. In Norfolk, and other parts of the eastern district, the corn has seldom gone into ear with a better promise. The beans are generally short; but the peas, under good horse hoe-culture, never looked more kindly. Oats do not promise a crop, except where they had benefited by partial rains. The barleys hold their colour, and have time enough to turn out productive. A large breadth of the early sown turnips have been taken off with the fly, which a second sowing in many parts has not remedied. The hay crops are lamentably defective through every part of England, and Ireland also; 10l. per load was given for it currently in the hay market last week.—Clovers, tares, and other green food, are equally short, so that the succeeding winter will probably be the most trying for horses and cattle ever known. The grass is generally burnt up on light soils, and even the strongest meadow lands have afforded but little feed. Hops continue strong in bine, though in Kent and Sussex they have been loaded with the fly, which in some of the weaker plantations have been succeeded by the honey-dew: speculations, notwithstanding, are in favour of a high duty for the year. The plants of potatoes promise a general crop, particularly in the old grounds of Essex and Kent. The meat markets have held up their prices, in consequence of the deficiency in the usual supply of garden peas and beans; but lean stock are considerably lower, from the scarcity of feed in all parts. Horses of almost all kinds are lower in price full 20 per cent. The wool trade is dull for home produce, and foreign imports of Spanish have experienced a reduction of price from 12s. to 8s. per lb., and few buyers are to be found on these terms: the recent speculations in this article have been to an immense amount, which, whatever may be the national benefit arising from them, threatens considerable loss to adventurous individuals. Fine South Down fleeces reach 3s. per lb.; but for long wool there is no fixed price, as there is little or no demand for it.

JULY.

3d.—OXFORD.—INSTALLATION OF LORD GRENVILLE AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The Right Hon. Lord Grenville arrived yesterday, and took up his residence with the Rev. Dr Parsons. This morning, at half past ten, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, and proctors, proceeded in grand procession from Baliol College to the theatre, where the business of the day was opened by the chancellor, and the following distinguished characters had the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws conferred on them, viz. The Duke of Somerset; the Marquisses of Buckingham, Downshire, and Ely; the Earls of Essex, Abingdon, Jersey, Fortescue, Carysfort, and Temple; Lord Viscounts Bulkeley and Carleton; Lords Braybrook, Cawdor, and Carrington; the Right Hon. William Wickham, George Tierney, William Elliot, Sir J. Newport, Bart.

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and Sir John Anstruther, Bart. and Mr Fagell, of the United Provinces.

Lord Grenville walked in procession in the full *costume* of the chancellor, (a gown richly embroidered with gold, a velvet cap, with gold tassels, &c.) along with the heads of colleges, principals and professors, doctors, &c. Many young noblemen belonging to the university, also formed a part of the splendid train, in their purple robes, trimmed with gold. The heads of houses, &c. completed the shew. The whole being seated in a semi-circle, to which, from the variety and gorgeous richness of the *costume*, they gave a most splendid appearance.

The annual speech, in commemoration of the benefactors of the university, in Latin, was delivered by the public orator, Mr Crowe, of New College, in an animated style. The prize compositions were then recited by the gentlemen to whom they had previously been adjudged. The Installation Ode, composed by the Rev. Mr Copleston, Professor of Poetry to the University, and set to music by Dr Crotch, was next performed, and was well received.

The theatre was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of nobility and gentry. It is supposed that there were between 3000 and 4000 persons in the room. Sir Sidney Smith was amongst the illustrious visitors.

In the evening, a grand miscellaneous concert was performed at the theatre, under the direction of Dr Crotch, in which Madame Catalani, Mrs Bianchi, Mrs Ashe, Messrs Braham, Bartleman, Vaughan, Bellamy, &c. performed. Madame Catalani's song, "*Ah ti nuova*," was rapturously encored; as were those of Mr Braham, "*Last Words of Marmion*," and Mr Bartleman's "*O Lord, have mercy.*"—"*God save the King*" was called for at the conclusion of the concert, in which Madame Catalani sung the first verse, to the delight and admiration of the whole company. The theatre was as much crowded as in the morning.

The nobility and gentry dined with the vice-chancellor at Baliol College, where an elegant dinner was served up, consisting of every delicacy the season produced.

A surprising mixture, and variety of characters and professions, are brought together in this place.—To say nothing of real Oxonians and their lordly visitors, here is all that London can spare in the shape of milliners, mantua-makers, and hair dressers *a la Brutus*, and *a la Titus*. Here are tailors with the newest cut; even a quack-doctor with his nostrums and specifics; and moreover a *corn-cutter*, who styles himself a *great chiropodist! Libertine*, the wonderful Signior *Polito*, who has come here (as he says, in consequence of the vacancy of the *natural philosophy chair*,) to exhibit and lecture on the qualities of a number of inhabitants of *Asia, Africa and America*, 'yclept *wild beasts*, amongst which is a *beautiful* elephant, who has come all the way on purpose, with his travelling *trunk*. Also Mr Sadler, the *aeronaut*, with a large balloon, and a very elegant car, in which he will ascend from Merton Fields, "an earthly guest," to visit the upper world.

A most remarkable phenomenon presented itself on Monday afternoon about three o'clock, at Ramsgate. During a squall of thunder and rain, a stream of water, apparently seven or eight feet in diameter, was observed to issue from a very heavy black cloud in the east; which, after taking a horizontal direction towards the

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south, for about half a mile, suddenly fell into the sea, a very little distance from the shore, with a rushing noise, agitating the water all around in a most extraordinary manner, and rebounding again to the height of several yards.

5th.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*The King* v. *William Cobbett and others.*—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the court against Wm. Cobbett, R. Bagshaw, John Budd, and T. Hansard, who were severally convicted of a gross and scandalous libel, by writing, printing, and publishing the same.

The defendants having appeared in court,

Lord Ellenborough proceeded, and read the whole of the evidence as given at the trial against Cobbett, the other defendants having let judgment go by default.

Mr Cobbett admitted on the occasion, that he was the sole proprietor of the paper in which the said libel appeared.

R. Bagshaw put in an affidavit, stating, that he was the publisher of the paper in question; but that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the contents of any of the papers which he so published; that he had no knowledge of the libel charged in the information, neither did he ever read it till the prosecution was instituted against him. It proceeded further to entreat the considerate mercy of the court, and solicited, if it were the intention of their lordships to place him in a state of confinement, that, in consideration of his being afflicted with a violent asthma, they would not send him a distance from his friends.

Mr Budd also put in an affidavit, stating, that he was certainly the vender of the paper in question, but that he had no knowledge of the libel that it contained; and he also implored the mercy of the court, on account of his infirm state of health, which was corroborated by a respectable surgeon, who joined in the affidavit for that purpose.

T. Hansard put in an affidavit, which stated, that he was the printer of the paper; that he had been employed by Cobbett five years; that it was quite out of his line to alter or to suggest any doubts as to the fitness or unfitness of the composition of these publications; that the manuscript copy of the article complained of was sent to him by the defendant, Cobbett, from Botley, on the Friday preceding the publication, and that he put it immediately into the hands of the compositors. He did not know that it was of the offensive description which it since appears to him to be, and for which he expressed great contrition.

Mr Cobbett then presented himself to the notice of the court. He said, that situated as he then was, and in the hands of the court as he then appeared, he did not think it necessary to trespass upon their valuable time at present. On a former occasion he had expressed himself pretty fully to their lordships, and he would now add, that neither of the other three defendants had any thing whatsoever to do with the offensive publication, which was the subject of the present prosecution; and for himself, he could say, that in the writing of that paragraph he intended nothing in the most remote degree disrespectful to the government or the state.

Lord Ellenborough.—"This is the fit opportunity that you now have of saying any thing which you may think expedient to urge in your behalf; and whatever you wish to say the court will readily hear it."

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Mr Cobbett.—"After what I have already said, I do not wish to take up any more of your lordship's time, but place myself in the consideration of the court."

Mr Borough, as counsel for Mr Hansard, addressed the court shortly in mitigation of punishment.

The Attorney-General observed to the court, that Mr Cobbett was not probably aware that this is the only time that he can be allowed to urge what he may have to say to the court.

Mr Borough proceeded, and he was followed by Mr Gurney, on behalf of Budd, which was nearly a repetition of what already appeared stated in his affidavit.

Mr Bowen, for Bagshaw, also addressed their lordships in mitigation of punishment. He pressed on the consideration of the court the age of this defendant, who is now upwards of 60 years old.

The Attorney-General, in reply, agreed with the several counsel for the other defendants, that their respective cases were very different from that of Mr Cobbett. "They have not, like him, entered into a public vindication and defence of the libel; a defence which was almost as bad as the libel itself. So far indeed they are different from each other. But although there may be, and are shades of guilt in those offenders, yet all must know that all who are engaged in the circulation of such libels are amenable to the law. To the principal culprit he would direct now more immediately his attention; from him the libel emanated, and to him all the profits of it results. Whatever of malignity exists in it, is to be attributed to him—to him alone its poison belongs. With him it was the *calculus* of base lucre; upon it, as upon others of the like description, he founded the sources of an unrighteous profit. In reading this atrocious publication, it was impossible not to discover in it the mischievous design of forcing the military of the country to a dislike and hatred of their situation, to excite insubordination in the ranks, and to create and sow the seed of mutiny among the men against their officers and superiors. It went, through the medium of the military, to strike a deadly blow at civil liberty and civil security, and that at a time too when the civil liberty of the country is so threatened, and when the military system of subordinate discipline was never in the memory of man so necessary or so requisite. He also availed himself of a period when the study of the government, and when the wishes of the community went hand in hand to render the situation of the military not only laudable but eminent, and to render that of the private and the humblest in the ranks comfortable and secure."

Here the learned Attorney-General went over the libel, and commented on every part of it, and dwelt with considerable severity on that part of it which more particularly traduced the German Legion, asserting in behalf of that gallant body of men, that the reproaches which this foul libel cast upon them were as false as they were wicked. In short, he observed, that, in holding these persons up to the hatred of the people, he was at the same time raising even in their minds a disgust, if it could be raised, against the service in which his majesty had been pleased to employ them; whilst, on the other hand, his libel has the direct wickedness of insinuating into the minds of our native soldiery the necessity of resistance to lawful commands. From these topics the Attorney-General noticed

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the furtherance of the wicked intent of the libel in directing its malice towards the government; and he concluded a very able and energetic speech, with praying, for the sake of providing against the effects of such atrocious scurrility, such judgment as the court in its justice and its wisdom would think meet, adding, that the army looks to the sentence, the government looks to it, and the people pray it.

The defendants were ordered to be brought up on Monday next for sentence.

9th.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The avenues to the court this morning were crowded at a very early hour, in consideration of the judgement to be pronounced on William Cobbett, Thomas C. Hansard, John Budd, and Richard Bagshaw.

The prisoners having with some difficulty got into the court,

Mr Attorney-General prayed the judgment of their lordships against them, and Mr Justice Grose pronounced

THE SENTENCE.

His lordship first addressed William Cobbet. He told him "that he had been convicted of a foul libel, the tendency of which went to sow dissentions in the army, to create disgust at the service in the foreign troops employed therein, to excite mutiny in our soldiers, and to move in their minds an utter abhorrence of their duty to their king and country, by acquainting them that the soldiers of the enemy were placed in a more enviable situation than they were, and by enforcing that assertion by comparisons made between the service of the enemy and the service of their own sovereign. A government which is a mere military government, like that of the enemy, and which makes plunder and domination over subordinate states the sole maxim of its conduct, could not be made a subject of comparison with the government of this country by any man who had the least experience of public life, without that man entertaining the most malignant motives, which could only be directed to the vicious and wicked purposes of embarrassing the government, and of paralizing the state. That those motives could only be imputed to the defendant, there could be no doubt, unless it might be entertained that motives if not quite so wicked, yet as base, did prompt him to commit such an offence, namely, the object of base and unworthy lucre. To a man who has had the experience of the defendant, who has heard and known how others have been punished by courts of justice for offences of libel, it was a matter to be regretted that experience had made him worse; for his crime, taken in the aggregate, was of a worse dye than any of the description of libel that came before any court in modern days; it was an attack upon the military system, at a time when the military system was most in request; when an active and vigilant enemy, who had laid prostrate surrounding nations, was only divided from this country by a very narrow sea; and when, therefore, all the energies of the state, and all the energies of the whole of the military force of the empire, were, in the most urgent degree, required to be called into action. This, then, increased the poison and malignity of the libel, and makes it the more necessary to visit with severity the crime of which the defendant was convicted."

Here the learned judge pointed out many of the most prominent parts of the libel in question, and after passing suitable comments on each most

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particularly those parts which went to traduce the German Legion, pronounced the following

SENTENCE ON WILLIAM COBBETT;

Viz. "You, William Cobbett, are sentenced to pay to the king a fine of 1000l.; that you be imprisoned in his majesty's jail of Newgate for the space of two years; and that, at the end of that time, you enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, yourself in the sum of 3000l. and two sufficient sureties in 1000l. each. And further, that you be imprisoned till that fine be paid, and that security given."

His lordship then proceeded to pass the sentence of the court on T. C. Hansard. He observed, that the case of the other three defendants was different from that of the defendant Cobbett, in so much as they had no share in the profits of the libel; but as Hansard had seen the copy before it was printed, he ought to have avoided letting it be printed. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench prison, and at the expiration of that time, to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, himself in 400l. and two sureties in 200l. each; and further, to be imprisoned till such security be given.

The other two defendants (Messrs Bagshaw and Budd, the publishers) were each sentenced to two months imprisonment in the same prison.

GLASGOW.—ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION.—On Saturday evening last, was concluded the annual course of public lectures delivered in Anderson's Institution for the instruction of artisans and mechanicians, on the principles of useful science. The class, which has been regularly attended by several hundred individuals, on the above occasion presented the professor, Dr Ure, with a splendid microscope, to which was affixed a plate bearing the following inscription:—

To ANDREW URE, M. D.
Professor of Anderson's Institution,
From his Mechanics' Class, as a testimony of their esteem and gratitude.

On presenting it, Mr Thos. Muir, jun., one of their number, delivered an appropriate address to Doctor Ure.

Died, at Colooney, Ireland, on Thursday the 19th ultimo, Mr G. Yeoman, late master of a troop of equestrian tumblers, (who a short time ago exhibited in Sligo) and native of Edinburgh. He, on passing with his company through the above village, apparently in perfect health, had been suddenly seized with an alarming indisposition which confined him to his bed, where, as we are informed, he was left by his party, without the smallest means of support, among strangers, with a lovely little girl, his daughter, to endure every misery the most racking pain, and the most hideous poverty could inflict. No one instance of ingratitude or base desertion has within our recollection occurred to equal that which the wretched Mr Yeoman and his poor child experienced during the five weeks they were in Colooney from one of his party, (a relation) to whom he had committed, or who had rather seized on all his property, horses, carriages, &c., directing his route with his unlawful acquisition, towards Ballyshannon. For three weeks after his confinement, he kept concealed the miseries of his situation, still hoping for some aid from his unfeeling relative; but receiving none, and being unable longer to struggle with sickness and adversities in silence, he called on the humanity of some of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, merit the highest praise for their exertions to prolong the life of a truly unfortunate stranger.

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9th.—BOW-STREET.—On Sunday night, in consequence of some private information received by the Bow-street magistrates, a strong party of police officers repaired to a public-house, the sign of the Swan, in Vere-street, Clare-market, said to be the rendezvous of a society of miscreants of a *detestable* description. The officers proceeded to search the house, where they found a company of 21 persons, the whole of whom, together with the landlord of the house, they apprehended, and lodged for the night in the watch-house of St Clement's parish. The house was a place of call for coffee-house and tavern waiters, and most of the persons taken were of that description. There were also amongst them some private soldiers of the guards.

Yesterday morning at eleven, the Bow-street officers proceeded with three coaches to the watch-house, to bring up the prisoners for examination; but the concourse of people was so great that the carriages could scarcely proceed. Bow-street, and all the avenues leading to it, were also immensely crowded, and so continued till past five in the afternoon.

The prisoners underwent a long examination. Several were discharged, the proofs against them not being sufficiently strong to warrant their detention for trial; but their liberation was instantaneously productive of the most dangerous consequences. The multitude, male and female, fell upon them as they came out. They were knocked down, kicked, and covered with mud through every street in their endeavours to escape. The women, particularly those of Russel-street and Covent-Garden market, were most ferocious in the application of this discipline; and the lower order of the male spectators were by no means lax in their exertions to mark their detestation of those wretches.

Out of the whole number, eight were ordered to find bail for the misdemeanour, and in default were committed to prison. They were housed for a time at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, until the crowd should disperse. The crowd, however, continued to block up the street and its avenues. A coach was drawn up before the door of the Brown Bear, for the conveyance of a part of the delinquents to prison. This afforded a fresh signal to whet the eagerness of the mob, who pressed close round the carriage, and could not be kept off by the constables. It was therefore seen, that any attempt to convey the prisoners that way must have exposed them to extremely rough handling, if not to murder. It was in consequence deemed prudent to detain the coach there, and by that means to fix the attention of the multitude, while the prisoners were taken, about half-past four, over a wall at the rear of the Brown Bear, and into a large yard behind, which has an avenue to Russel-street, through which, after some time, they were conducted, hand-cuffed three together, to coaches, and conveyed to prison.

One of those committed is a soldier; the rest of them flashy-dressed fellows, in coloured clothes, with nankeen trowsers, silk stockings, &c.; all hale robust fellows, the oldest not above 33.

The crowd was not dispersed from Bow-street and its vicinage till near six o'clock, and appeared to be extremely mortified at the escape of their intended victims.

A short time ago, a duck, belonging to Mr John Clemishaw, of Winmoor, near Leeds, laid an egg, rather

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above the ordinary size, which was broken for the purpose of being cooked for dinner, but, on examination, the contents were found to consist of a dark muddy slime, neither resembling the yoke nor the white of an egg, in the middle of which was deposited a young snake of the length of ten inches. When the egg was broken the reptile unfolded itself, and remained apparently in a healthy state for about twenty hours, when, having wrapt itself up again, it soon after died, and is now preserved in spirits by Mr Clemishaw.

It has recently come out that the unfortunate clergyman, Mr Glasse, who destroyed himself some time ago at an inn in the city, had collected the sum of 800l., with which he intended to take refuge in the privileged palace, Holyrood-house, until it was in his power to satisfy his creditors. He had the whole of the above sum in bank-notes, which he inadvertently left in a hackney-coach, without having noticed its number; and this unlucky circumstance, it is said, according to a letter he left, was the cause of his committing the rash act. Seven hundred pounds of the notes were, however, recovered by his executors in rather an extraordinary way. The hackney-coachmen and watermen were applied to, and it was discovered that a hackney-coachman, who had been very poor, was all at once become rich, and had purchased a coach and a pair of horses; the executors, accompanied by police officers, went to this man, whom they interrogated and frightened, until he hinted that he would inform them how they might recover the notes, if they would promise to give him 100l., the sum his coach and horses had cost. This was agreed to, and Jarvis immediately produced the remaining 700l.

Last week, as a number of persons were digging for peat at a place called Rigg, near Gretna, one of them accidentally knocked off the top of an earthen jar, which, on being examined, was found to contain a great number of ancient coins and belt-buckles, all silver. The coins were mostly of King Edward I. of England, and some of the ancient kings of Scotland, and it is supposed have been in the ground nearly 600 years.

Two bogs became on fire lately in the vicinity of Tralee, both of which proved inextinguishable to the collected efforts of the persons in their respective neighbourhoods. One of those is Currovagh Bog, and the other Knockawagun; the latter injured the growth of a few of the surrounding crops, and threatened to destroy some cabins, which it rapidly approached, but was prevented by a fall of rain. The high road, which runs through it, was occasionally rendered impassable by smoke and flames.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Society for Encouragement of Christianity among the Children of Jews.*—Mr Gurney applied, on the part of a Jew of the name of Isaacs, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for bringing up the body of his son, a youth not fifteen years of age, for the purpose of having him delivered up to his father's custody and keeping. The father was a slopseller, &c. at Chester, and about two years ago, being then in prison for debt, the boy in question had left the house, in consequence of a quarrel with some of the other children. The father did not hear of his child for some time, but at length was given to understand that he was in the service of a medical gentleman,

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on Tower-hill, where he was well treated. It was not for a considerable time afterwards that the father ascertained that his son had left his place, and, after the most anxious inquiry, he had lately discovered that he was in a school, or in some way under the care and protection of a Society for the Encouragement of Christianity among the Children of Jews. There could be no doubt that the father had the undoubted right to the custody and keeping of his own child. He had applied to the master of the school, and also to several members of the committee, begging that he might be delivered up to him, but this had been refused. It appeared even that they had removed the boy into the country, that his father might not have the opportunity of seeing him. He had applied for this purpose, and the answer was, that if he chose to go 200 miles to see the boy they would permit him to do so, and if it should appear that he did not remain in their care of his own free will, that they would deliver him up to his father. He presumed to think, however, that the father had a right to this indulgence without going 200 miles to obtain it. He applied for the *habeas corpus* to be directed to the master of the school and three members of the committee.

Lord Ellenborough.—"The boy has been two years from under the service of his father."

Mr Justice Le Blanc.—"And that too because he could not maintain him."

Mr Gurney.—"The father was then in prison. He is now in business again, and is anxious to have his son with him, who might be useful in carrying on the business."

Mr Justice Le Blanc.—"The boy remains where he is of his own free wish."

Mr Justice Grose.—"And why should we remove him from so safe a custody, where he is willing to remain. According to your own account of the matter, he is now under much better care than that to which you propose to send him."

Mr Gurney said, that on this principle Jewish parents were liable to have their children taken away from them.

Lord Ellenborough.—"This is not a case in which the child was taken away. You would be more correct in saying here the child had been abandoned by his father; and now, when he has been able to procure a safe and comfortable asylum, you apply to take him away from it without his consent. Have you any case, without at all touching on the plea of religion, where such a thing ever occurred?"

Mr Gurney said, he made this application solely on the right of the father to have his son delivered up to him. The father swore in his affidavit, not that the child had been left without protection, but that he had left the house in consequence of a quarrel with another of the children.

Mr Justice Grose.—"We issue these writs for the benefit of the child, and here we will best consult his interest by allowing him to remain where he is."

Mr Gurney.—"It does not appear, nor are we sure, if the boy remains in his present situation of his own free will."

Lord Ellenborough.—"On the shewing of your own affidavits it appears that he does."

Mr Gurney.—"They have not allowed the father to see him."

Lord Ellenborough.—"They have offered to do so, and even to deliver

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up the boy, if it should appear that he did not continue there of his own free will."

Mr Gurney.—"Yes, but to have seen him the father must have gone 200 miles."

Mr Justice Bailey.—"The father's guardianship of the boy ceased when he was fourteen years of age."

Lord Ellenborough.—"The boy was left unprotected by his father, two years ago. He has since that time been fortunate enough to find a place where he receives support, protection, and education; and can we, in the exercise of our sound judgment for the benefit of this boy, take him from this protection which he has fortunately found, and send him back to a situation where he may be again exposed, even to the chance of being once more reduced to the state from which he has been rescued?"

Mr Justice Le Blanc.—"There would have been a great difference in the case, if the boy had been inveigled away. Here he left his father's protection at a period when it could no longer avail him."

Mr Justice Grose.—"If the child had wished to be removed, that would have been a different question; we are in the use of granting these writs for the benefits of the child only."—Rule refused.

SPARTAN FRIGATE—The following is the French account of the action of the Neapolitan flotilla with the Spartan:—

NAPLES, *May* 5.—A cut down ship of the line, carrying 50 guns (thirty 24-pounders and twenty 33-pound carronades) has continued for these four days in the Gulph of Naples, and interrupted the communication with the capital. Means were prepared to take her, or at least to oblige her to retire.

The day before yesterday, the 3d, about seven in the morning, a flotilla, consisting of a frigate, a sloop, a brig, a cutter, and six gun-boats, that sailed the preceding night, arrived within a short distance of the enemy's vessel, which they resolved to carry by boarding. The fog prevented them from ascertaining the strength of the enemy. When it cleared up they were within pistol shot; but they found that the sides of the vessel were too high to allow them to board. The action began. The Neapolitans bravely supported it during three hours, from the heights of Pausilippo to those of Iscnia. Although they were caught in a calm which detained them for three quarters of an hour under the enemy's fire, within half pistol shot, nothing could induce them to give up the attempt, until the enemy bore off and got out of the bay. On the morning of the 4th she was seen at a great distance, making for Sicily; in the evening she was out of sight.

At the beginning of the engagement the commander of the squadron had his arm broken by a shot; the second in command was killed, and two other officers wounded. At the end of the affair we had 30 killed and 90 wounded. The frigate and sloop have received a good deal of damage, but they will soon be in a condition to put to sea again. They returned at four o'clock in the evening, with the gun-boats. The brig, which was very much damaged, sunk after the action. It was impossible for any squadron to behave with greater bravery than the flotilla did in this brilliant affair, which was not attended with all the success that we at first expected, but which has, notwithstanding, produced this advantage, that it has removed for some time the enemy, whose presence was productive of so much inconvenience.

We do not recollect to have seen a more modest French account of any action. They admit that they sent out for the purpose of capturing, or "at least obliging to retire," *one* British frigate, a flotilla consisting of

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a frigate, a brig of war, a sloop, a cutter, and six gun-boats!! They admit that, at the end of the affair, they had 120 killed and wounded; their frigate and sloop a *good deal* damaged, and the brig (a vessel of 28 guns) sunk; and, to carry the compliment to the bravery of our navy to the height, they add, "It was impossible for any squadron (a squadron against a single frigate!) to behave with greater bravery than the flotilla did in this brilliant affair!"

The following particulars are derived from the English account of the action sent home by the Spartan:

To induce the enemy to engage, Captain Brenton ordered the Success frigate, which was cruizing with him, to sail out of sight, which she did, and was becalmed. Ignorant of this circumstance, but confident of victory, the enemy's squadron sailed out of the bay in the morning, filled with men, many of them volunteers from a Swiss regiment, amounting to one thousand one hundred and eight men. The squadron consisted of a frigate of forty-four guns, a brig of war of twenty-eight, and two smaller vessels, one of ten, and the other of eight guns, besides eight large gun-boats. The capture of the British frigate was considered as certain. Murat, the principal officers of his court, and nearly all the population of Naples, lined the shores as spectators. The squadron finding only one frigate, immediately concluded that she would strike without firing a shot. As this greatly superior force ranged along-side, Captain Brenton ordered all the crew above to give three cheers. The intrepid coolness of the proceeding had the immediate effect of damping the ardour of the enemy. A tremendous and well-directed volley from the Spartan drove below, with great slaughter, nearly all the soldiers and marines who crowded the decks. After a few broadsides from the Spartan, the frigate sheered off, and as she entered the bay, our brave countrymen beheld one of the forts firing upon her with indignation. For a considerable time during the battle, Captain Brenton stood upon the capstan, exposed to a terrible fire, cheering the crew, and watching the manœuvres of the enemy. Upon one of the lieutenants requesting him not to expose himself in this manner, he replied, "In about half an hour the victory will be ours, and we will then go below and take a glass of wine on the occasion." Soon after, a grape shot struck his hip-bone. In the act of falling, he was caught in the arms of one of his officers, and carried below. The wound was for some time considered to be mortal.

After this accident the battle was continued with increased fury on the part of the Spartan. The sailors thought their beloved commander was killed, and revenge occupied their minds above and below, from the one end of the ship to the other. At length one of the sloops of war struck, and the rest made the best of their way back. A calm took place, which prevented the Spartan from cutting them off, otherwise it was evident that every one of them must have fallen into the hands of our heroic countrymen.

By the last accounts from Malta, we are happy to find that Captain Brenton is likely soon to recover, and that this able and interprising officer will, in a few months, be able to return to the duties of a service, of which he constitutes one of the brightest ornaments.

SAVAGE CANNIBALS.—The following interesting article respecting the *Fegee Islands*, is copied from the Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser, published by authority:

Upon a first acquaintance with a barbarous people, it is not easy always to determine on their characters, which therefore must, in many instances, be left to time and future intercourse. Long after our first acquaintance with the inhabitants of Tongataboo, they were considered hospitable; but at length betrayed their sanguinary and ferocious character, by repeated acts of perfidy and atrocity.

The people who are the subject of these

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remarks also were considered of an amicable turn of mind, until by a recent conduct they also have betrayed affections more to be dreaded than caressed.

On the 7th of October last, which was shortly after the arrival at the Fejees of the Favourite, Captain Campbell; Mr Thomas Smith, his second officer, was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives, with seven others of the ship's company, and remained nine days in captivity; during which interval he experienced and witnessed horrors, from his narrative of which the following account is accurately deduced.

It begins with stating, that on the 7th of October he went from Sandal-wood Bay round to the Bay of Highlea, with three boats, in quest of Sandal-wood, one of which, the ship's long boat, he commanded; another, a whale-boat, was under the command of a Mr Lockerby, formerly chief officer of the American ship Jenny, and the third under Mr Graham, who had fortunately returned laden to the vessel in time to escape the calamities that fell upon the former two. At Highlea he heard that Bullandam, the chief of the district of Buya, was expected with a force to make war upon the island of Taffere or Taffei, and that it was the intention of the Highleans to aid his enterprize. The next morning the two boats prepared to return to the vessel, but were cut off by Bullandam's fleet of canoes, 140 in number, orderly advancing in a semicircle; and finding it impossible to pass them, it was considered advisable to bear up to the fleet, hoping by such display of confidence to preserve the lives of the crews. When within hail, they were ordered to advance; but the whale boat was prevented by a large canoe bearing down, and running aboard, cutting her in two. Mr Lockerby and the crew were picked up and made prisoners, and Mr Smith and the long boat's people were made prisoners likewise. The captors were about to dispatch some of the people with their spears and clubs, but were prevented by the chief commanding the canoe, until the superior chief should be consulted. When presented to Bullandam, he proposed to employ them in his intended assault against Taffere, in which he proposed to himself great assistance from their muskets, and seemed much disappointed when informed that the powder was spoiled, and the guns useless. He had no wish, however, to commit any personal injury on his prisoners; but, on the contrary, shewed some attention to Mr Smith, whom he respected as an officer, and generally invited to accompany him when he went on shore, always endeavouring to sooth his apprehensions, and quiet his solicitude of returning with his companions to the ship, by an assurance that as soon as the island of Taffere was subjugated, and its inhabitants destroyed, he would employ all his subjects in procuring wood for the vessel, to which they should be returned in safety.

On the 11th of October, the junction of forces being thoroughly arranged, an immense fleet of canoes sailed from Highlea for the expedition, and having a fresh head-wind the canoes were set to windward by poles, at the rate of three knots an hour. At night this formidable armament came to, round the north-east part of the island; and Bullandam took Mr Smith on shore, to pass the night with him, his night guard consisting of ten men armed with spears and arrows.

Early in the morning of the 12th, the whole of the army returned to their canoes, which, on a signal from Bullandam, set forward in complete order; and, at about three in the afternoon, the fleet anchored abreast of a village in Taffere, the van coming to close action with a fleet belonging to the island.

The attack was made with arrows at a distance; and as the canoes of Taffere maintained their position, they soon closed, when a desperate and stubborn conflict with spears commenced. The islanders, however, at length gave way to numbers very far superior; and to escape an otherwise certain destiny, all leaped into the water, and swam towards the shore, from which a division of Bullandam's fleet was endeavouring to cut them off.—The canoes were taken possession of,

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with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who, being presented to the relentless chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired. The body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat, the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search, on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and, without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some, who still had life and motion, were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity then even the general massacre itself had been. Among the slaughtered were some few men, whose age perhaps had prevented their flight; but in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the consternation that succeeded to the unhappy natives of Taffere, as no doubt paralysed the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration could alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bullandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it lain by for themselves.

The Tafferians being wholly defeated and dispersed, the island was taken possession of by Bullandam's forces, which were very numerous. This principal chief invited Mr Smith on shore, as he seemed inclined to shew him favour; and Mr Smith declares it to be one of the most beautiful places he had ever seen; the houses, in number about 100, ranged on the declivity of a hill, interspersed with cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and other trees, and each house defended with a wall of piled stone. The buildings were however all set fire to, by Bullandam's order; and Mr Smith becoming solicitous for his release, was informed by the chief, that as soon as all the victims were devoured, he should be set at liberty with his companions. The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Taffera on their return to the main island, where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great chief; and here had again to witness a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards part of a human leg was offered to Mr Smith, who had not broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and upon his captors appearing astonished at his refusal, he gave them to understand, that if he ate of human flesh he would instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable festivity the whole night.

On the 15th, the chief in the canoe that captured Mr Smith's boat applied to Bullandam for the prisoners, and the

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long-boat, in order to return them to the ship, declaring his intention to demand three whale teeth and 12 hatchets for their ransom; but this proposal was not then attended to. Twenty or thirty men then arrived at the place of rendezvous, each bringing a basket of human flesh, half roasted, which mode Mr Smith learnt they took to preserve it. The day of deliverance at length approached from a captivity the most afflicting, from a diversity of causes, that man could be exposed to; and after enduring it nine days, and totally fasting, he was at length turned over to the chief of Niti, with orders to demand the ransom for himself and six of his companions; but previous to quitting the voracious party, a new incident of cruelty occurred:—One of the unfortunate inhabitants of Taffera had swam from his distressed island to the main, but was perceived as soon as he gained the shore, and was in consequence pursued by a multitude, armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs. The pursuit terminated with the life of the wretched fugitive, whose body presented a new source of exclamation and cannibal festivity.

On the 16th, Mr Smith was restored to his overjoyed shipmates, with all his companions except two, one of whom was Mr Lockerby, who were afterwards indebted for their rescue to a determined perseverance in the captain, his officers, and people, which was highly creditable and meritorious. Mr Smith, Mr Lockerby, and all the others, had been repeatedly on the very point of assassination, to which these people seem to possess no kind of repugnance whatsoever, but on the contrary, it appearing their chief object of delight. Their determined obstinacy in effecting every thing they attempt, can alone be equalled by the extraordinary precision of their arrangements, which are planned methodically, and executed with an energy and calmness that surprise even an European; with strength of body, they possess a thorough contempt of danger, and a heedlessness of pain. Their present conqueror, Bullandam, has already become terrible, and bids fair to possess himself of the sole sovereignty of the islands. But though implacable and sanguinary in his resentments, yet we are assured that in his disposition strong traces of kindness were perceivable towards all except the enemies of his arms.

These people are very avaricious, and, from the foregoing account, must be considered insatiably cruel. Their numbers, no less than the leading traits in their character, render them formidable to an incompetent power of defence; so that, in all respects, it becomes the duty of vessels trading thither to be no less cautious than at Tongataboo, the natives of which are indeed the less dangerous, as they are less powerful and numerous.

MASSACRE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP BOYD, AT NEW ZEALAND.—It appears that whilst the Boyd was at Botany Bay, the captain met with one of the two chiefs who govern the island of New Zealand, of the name of Tippahee, and agreed with him to purchase some timber to take home to England. As soon as the voyage would permit, the ship arrived at the island; and the captain being introduced to the chief, who had got home before him, was promised the timber in two days. In the mean time the captain was invited on shore, and attended the chief with part of the ship's company in the boat. Nothing particular transpired on this occasion; but the chief returned on board of the ship, attended by a number of canoes full of men. They were permitted to examine the ship as a matter of curiosity. Tippahee, the chief, was treated with great respect; and having continued on board some time, he got into his boat, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of meeting the captain of the ship, who, he said, had gone to see the timber. Instead, however, of leaving the ship, he gave a yell, which was the signal for the massacre of the whole ship's company. There were about 30 in all, 20 of them they tore limb from

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limb, and regaled themselves upon the flesh of the unfortunate victims. About ten of the men, to save their lives, climbed the masts, and two women passengers, and a lad, ran down below; the chief hailed the men, and told them, that they had got all they wanted, having plundered the ship; and that if they would come down their lives should be spared. The deluded men obeyed, and fell, like their comrades, a sacrifice to the inordinate and brutal appetites of the cannibals. The two women and the boy were taken on shore, and their lives spared. but the ship was burnt. The captain and men ashore were never heard of. The rival chief Pari, situated at a different part of the island, heard of the affair, and expressed his sorrow on the occasion to the captain of the City of Edinburgh, who was at the island for timber, and prepared to accompany him with an armed force to release the women and the boy, in which they fully succeeded, and the latter are now safe on board the City of Edinburgh, at the Cape.

The following address was accordingly circulated on the subject:

"All masters of ships frequenting New Zealand, are directed to be careful in not admitting many natives on board, as they may be cut off in a moment by surprise.

"These are to certify, that during our stay in this harbour we had frequent reports of a ship being taken by the natives, in the neighbouring harbour of Wanganoa, and that the crew were killed and eaten.

"In order to ascertain the truth of this report, as well as to rescue a few people who were said to be spared in the general massacre, Mr Berry, accompanied by Mr Russel, and Metangangoa, a principal chief of the Bay of Islands, who volunteered his services, set out for Wanganoa, in three armed boats, on Saturday the 31st of December, 1809, and, upon their arrival, they found the miserable remains of the ship Boyd, Captain John Thomson, which the natives, after stripping of every thing of value, had burnt down to the water's edge. From the handsome conduct of Metangangoa, they were able to rescue a boy, a woman, and two children, the only survivors of this shocking event, which, according to the most satisfactory information, was perpetrated entirely under the direction of that old rascal Tippahee, who has been undeservedly caressed at Port Jackson.

"This unfortunate vessel intended to load masts, &c. She had been there three days after her arrival; the natives informed the master that in two days they would shew the spars. Next day, in the morning, Tippahee came from Tippusia, and went on board; he staid only a few minutes, and went into his canoe, and remained alongside the vessel, which was surrounded with a considerable number of canoes, which soon collected for the purpose of trading, and a considerable number of natives gradually intruded into the ship, and sat down upon the deck. After breakfast, the master left the ship, to look out for spars, with two boats. Tippahee, after waiting a convenient time, now gave the signal for massacre; in an instant the savages, who appeared peaceable upon deck, rushed upon the unarmed crew, who were variously employed about the ship: the greater part were massacred in an instant, and were no sooner knocked down than they were cut to pieces, still alive. Five or six of the men escaped up the rigging. Tippahee now having possession of the ship, hailed them with a speaking trumpet, and ordered them to unbend the sails, and cut away the rigging, and they should not be hurt; they complied with his commands, and afterwards came down upon deck; he then took them ashore in a canoe, and immediately killed them. The master went ashore without arms, and of course was easily dispatched.

"The names of the survivors are, Mrs Nancy Morley and child, Miss Betsy Broughton, and Thomas Davidson (boy).

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"The natives of the Spar district in this harbour have behaved well, even beyond expectation, and seem much concerned on account of the unfortunate event; and dreading the displeasure of King George, have requested a certificate of their good conduct, in order to exempt them from his vengeance; but let no man after this trust a New Zealander.

"We further certify, that we have given Tarra, the bearer of this, a small flat-bottomed boat, as a reward of his good conduct, and the assistance he afforded in getting us a cargo of spars.

(Signed) SIMON PATTISON.
ALEX. BERRY, Supercargo.
JAMES RUSSEL.

"Given on board the City of Edinburgh, Captain Simon Pattison, at the Bay of Islands, January 6, 1810.

"I certify the above is an exact copy, taken from the certificate in the possession of Tarra, a chief of New Zealand, by me. Given under my hand this 11th day of July.

"WILLIAM SWAINE,
"Master of the ship Cumberland."

The boy Davidson, mentioned above, owed the preservation of his life to his being club-footed, the natives taking him for a son of the devil!

EDINBURGH.—COURT OF SESSION.—SECOND DIVISION.—FREE MASONRY.—It is well known that a schism took place some time ago among the masons of this city, in consequence of certain proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which were deemed prejudicial to the general interests of the order. The following lodges, Ancient Mary's Chapel, Canongate Kilwinning, St David's, St Andrew's, and Caledonian, withdrew, in consequence, from the Grand Lodge, and met as independent lodges.

The Grand Lodge applied for an interdict against the meeting of the lodges who had declared themselves independent, and which had still retained the original name, by bill of suspension and interdict. This application was rejected by the judges of the First Division of the Court, in so far as regarded the interdict; but, on account of the novelty of the question, they passed the bill of suspension, the merits of which came afterwards to be discussed before the judges of the Second Division.

Their lordships ordered memorials, and the plea maintained by the parties was in substance as follows:—The lodges erected by the Grand Lodge, contended that the independant lodges were not entitled to meet; as their members were not masons, having been expelled and interdicted from all masonic privileges by the Grand Lodge; that their meetings must be held illegal, and even a nuisance, as they did not act in conformity to the rules prevailing among free masons, by having separated from the Grand Lodge; and that, at all events, none of them were entitled to meet under the name of their original lodge, as that name, and the privileges connected with it, belonged exclusively to those who continued to communicate with the Grand Lodge.

The independent lodges, the chargers, on the other hand, maintained, that the suspenders, as members and office-bearers of a mason lodge, had no *persona standi*, and that therefore they had no title to appear in this action; that as they (the chargers) once had been admitted masons, no sentence of the Grand Lodge, or of any other tribunal, could deprive them of that character, and that, as they had complied with the requisites pointed out by the statute of the 39th of the king, they were entitled to the privileges conferred upon mason lodges by that act, which gave no power to the Grand Lodge to controul any other of the lodges in

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Scotland, and in which the name of the Grand Lodge was not so much as mentioned.

Upon advising the memorials, the court pronounced this interlocutor, (7th July, 1810)—"The lords having resumed consideration of the process, and advised the mutual memorials for the parties, in respect the suspenders insist in the character of office-bearers of a self-constituted society, which is not entitled to the privileges of a corporation, repel the reasons of suspension, refuse the interdict, and decern."

By this judgment, it is settled that the Grand Lodge, or any other lodge holding of it, have no power to prevent any other lodge from meeting; and the right of the independent lodges to meet without interruption is completely established.

The President, (Lord Justice Clerk) in delivering his opinion upon this question, stated that all that was necessary to entitle a lodge to meet, that existed at the passing of the act 39th of the king, was, that it complied with the requisites of that statute; that the Grand Lodge could not take away the inherent privileges of masons from those who did not chuse to acknowledge its authority; that a mason lodge may take what name and meet at whatever place it pleases; and that there seemed no good reason why there might not be two Grand Lodges in Scotland, as well as in England. His lordship gave some very happy illustrations in support of his opinion.

Counsel for the suspenders, Hon. Henry Erskine, John Clerk, and John Greenshields, Esqrs.; agent, Mr David Murray, W. S.—For the chargers, John Burnet, and James Harrowar, Esq.; agent, Mr I. O. Brown.

17th.—Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, there was a very tempestuous storm at Windsor, of thunder, hail, and rain, which lasted for upwards of half an hour. The hailstones that fell were as large as a common marble. It has beaten all the fruit off the trees, and cut the peas and beans down in the gardens, in Windsor and its environs. At Ditton, the lightning set fire to a barn, filled with corn, which was entirely consumed. The tempest was severely felt in most parts of the county of Kent. Two gentlemen, who took shelter under a tree, near Canterbury, were killed by the lightning; and much about the same time a man was struck dead on the road between Dartford and Shooter's Hill. He was unfortunately carrying some carpenter's tools, which probably proved conductors to the lightning that destroyed him.——At Bexley Heath, three men were walking together; they were all knocked down, and one of them was killed, and his watch melted. The other two soon recovered. About a mile beyond Kilburn Wells, a brilliant ball of fire passed rapidly along, which had a most sublime and awful appearance. The Watford coach was coming to town at the time, and the coachman and a female passenger were struck down by the lightning. The hand of the woman was very much hurt, and the ring on her finger was melted. A team which was near the coach, about half a mile from Paddington, had one of the horses killed by the lightning, and a woman in the cart was struck down. At Hampstead and Highgate, the lightning was most alarming, and so near, that the thunder was like the roaring of heavy artillery. A poor old man, who was working in the garden of Mr Sheathe, in the

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Edgeware-road, was struck blind by the lightning. Great damage was produced by the rain. The streets in many parts of the metropolis were impassable, and the property of the inhabitants in their kitchens and cellars received injury. Westminster-hall presented an unusual appearance. The water overflowed the sewer at the back of the Exchequer Coffee-house, and soon covered the lower part of the hall.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—The only trial that excited any interest was that of Mr Patrick Daly O'Shaughnessy, a Hibernian veteran shoemaker of 71, for an assault on a countryman, named Thomas Smith, on the 31st of November last.

The traverser, a respectable looking old man, appeared at the bar, supported on crutches; as his *understanding* seemed considerably deranged, for *gout* and *rheumatism* had made sad work with his *feet* and *legs*.

The case for the prosecution was stated by Mr Barry, and the first witness examined was the prosecutor Smith, who stated himself to be a green-grocer in the neighbourhood of St James's market. The traverser owed him an old debt of fourteen pounds, but being unfortunate in his affairs had failed, and was unable to pay. But having done penance for his misfortunes in the King's Bench prison, and received due *absolution* under the late insolvent act, he returned to his old vicinage, near St James's-street, where he was formerly a respectable tradesman, and endeavoured to glean a livelihood amongst his old friends and customers. Smith met him in the street, near Pall-Mall, on the 31st of November, and immediately afterwards came to take his morning draught at a public-house, in Crown-court, Pall-Mall, kept by another countryman, named M'Gauran, to whom he mentioned his having met Mr O'Shaughnessy; and upon Mr M'Gauran's asking if he had spoke to him, Smith answered, in terms not very complimentary to Mr O'Shaughnessy's character, he had not; that he had lost enough by him already; and did not want to have any acquaintance with him. In a few minutes Mr O'Shaughnessy made his entree, when M'Gauran said, "Here is the very gentleman we are talking about." Mr O'Shaughnessy, on seeing Smith, and suspecting that what he had been saying was not much in his favour, immediately said, "Is this the little rascal that has been talking about me?" and immediately, seizing him by the throat, and twisting his hand in his neckcloth, said, "If the little rascal dared to say a word against his character, he would knock his brains out." Although the veteran was rather worsted in his feet by years and disease, Smith soon found out that his hands had lost nothing of their pristine vigour; for he took so tight a gripe of his jugular regions, as disabled him at once from action and utterance, and in a convulsive struggle to disengage himself, both fell together; by the aid of M'Gauran, the host, Mr O'Shaughnessy was forced to let go his hold, and Smith, to use his own phrase, was quite *kilt*, and just for all the world like a man that was hanged and cut down, for he did not know where he was. He never said a word to provoke this attack.

Mr M'Gauran supported the testimony of Smith; and being asked, on his cross-examination by Mr Alley, whether Mr O'Shaughnessy had not been wounded, and lost his wig in the scuffle, he answered, that he saw no blood, nor any body strike Mr O'-

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Shaughnessy; but that after he had put the parties into the street, somebody found a wig, and called out to Mr O'Shaughnessy to come back and take it, but he answered, "By J——s, he would not, but he would go and swear a robbery." Two other witnesses swore to the same effect.

Mr Alley, for the traverse, made an able and ingenious appeal to the jury, in his speech to evidence, and said, that he was instructed other witnesses would appear, whose testimony would completely upset the evidence for the prosecution. He called a man named Warren, who described himself as a hair-dresser, and was barber in ordinary to Mr O'Shaughnessy, whom he had just shaved that morning, on his way to the scene of action. But his evidence, so far from fulfilling the predictions of the learned counsel, completely substantiated the facts for the prosecution, and Mr O'Shaughnessy was found guilty.

The court, in passing sentence, observed that in this case there was some difficulty in apportioning the punishment, between the nature of the offence, the years and debility of the traverser, and his incompetence to compensate by fine; that, as he could not pay in his purse, he must suffer in his person; and he was therefore sentenced to confinement for two months.

Mr O'Shaughnessy, with an air of cheerful submission, thanked the court for their impartiality, and said his counsel had ably pleaded his cause, but nothing could be done against a torrent of perjury.

Mr Justice Nares, conceiving that he had expressed himself disrespectfully to the court, was proceeding to reprimand him; but Mr O'Shaughnessy explained, by saying, he meant to say nothing disrespectful to the court, but to thank them for their impartiality. He was not so ignorant as to act so improperly. He knew his duty better than "to go beyond his *last*," for he well understood the maxim, "*Ne sutor ultra Crepidam.*"

This pleasantry on his trade and situation, and the good-humoured air with which it was expressed, excited a favourable feeling.

Mr O'Shaughnessy added, that he should bow dutifully to the sentence of the court; all he wished was, that they would not condemn an honest old fellow, who had never before been under accusation, to be confined, at the risk of his life, amongst thieves and house-breakers. He had always been used to very different company. If they would consider his case, he would remember them in his prayers; and the best end of an old man's blessing would do them any harm.

It was understood that application would be made to the keeper of the prison to which he was sent to accommodate him in his house.

On Friday evening, a meeting of bankers and merchants was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and means of supporting such merchants as were under temporary difficulties, and whose characters entitled them to assistance. Among the bankers who attended the meeting were Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith; Masterman and Co.; Everett and Co.; Were, Bruce, and Co.; besides several others, and a number of the most eminent merchants. After some discussion, it was determined that a proposal should be made to the creditors of some of the houses under embarrassment, to receive the full amount of their several demands by four equal payments; in

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bills drawn at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, bearing interest. This proposal was immediately accepted, and a list of debts and assets, of which the following is a copy, was laid before the meeting:

	Debts.			Assets.		
Graves, Sharpe, Fisher, and Fisher,	503,000	0	0	632,542	15	7
Rowlandson and Bates, ...	283,818	7	10	330,444	10	2
Rowlandson, Isaac, and Co, . .	283,918	7	6	339,432	0	2
Hardy, Ottley, and Co, ...	311,812	19	0	377,775	13	3
John Goodair, ...	381,952	12	2	487,209	9	8
	£1,764,582	6	6	£2,167,404	8	10

Four of the most respectable merchants in the linen trade have been selected to superintend the affairs of the above parties, viz. Mr Richard Fort, Sir Robert Graham, Mr Shaw (of the house of Shaw and Fletcher,) and another.

A fire broke out at the house of a gardener of the name of Coombe, at Wycombe, Bucks, on Tuesday night, and soon consumed it. The house was built of wood, and the fire was so rapid, that a son of Mr Coombe, a youth five years old, perished in the flames. He slept in a room over the kitchen, in which the fire broke out. The accident was occasioned by a spark communicating to some clothes which were left on a horse to dry.

At Ipswich Quarter Sessions, on Friday, an indictment was preferred against John Dunthorne, a schoolmaster, at Dennington, for improper conduct towards several infant females, who were under his tuition; when the defendant was found guilty on two indictments, and sentenced to pay a fine of 40s.; to be imprisoned in the county gaol at Ipswich one year, for each offence; and to stand in the pillory the last Saturday in December of each year.

The fair of Montpellier, (O'Brien's Bridge) near Limerick, exhibited on Monday, the 6th, a scene truly terrific:—Two parties, distinguished as the Shehane's and Lynch's families, opposed to each other, notwithstanding a continued rain, fought the whole day in a manner best suited to savages, and only terminated their dispute, after much bloodshed, by the latter faction driving many of their opponents across the Shannon; chusing the lesser evil of being drowned, rather than having their brains beat out by the clubs and cudgels of their conquerors. Two or three magistrates were at the fair, but not having the assistance either of the civil or military power, they were obliged to be silent spectators of what so frequently occurs to disgrace that country.

Yesterday morning, as a young horse, belonging to Mr Hancock, of Carrington Mews, May Fair, was passing through Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, in a break, the fore axletree broke; the driver was thrown from his box, but not seriously hurt; the horse kicked and plunged, and the carriage coming in contact with a post and lamp-iron, the horse kicked with so much violence that he broke his off hind-leg short in two.—His throat was immediately cut. Mr Hancock had only purchased him on Thursday, and paid the high price of one hundred guineas.

Thursday, a carman of gigantic size and strength, got a complete milling from a young tandem driver. The gentleman was remonstrating with him on the impropriety of his

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conduct, as he intentionally strove not only to injure his vehicle, but endanger his life, by driving against it. The carman replied by applying the butt end of his whip. The offender, however, soon found that he had met with his match, for he received a severe chastisement for his rudeness.

DORCHESTER WOOL FAIR.—On Wednesday the annual fair for the sale of wool, was held at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, in two immense barns, belonging to Mr Davy, a respectable inhabitant of that town, one of which was stowed with the wool belonging to the farmers of the neighbouring districts; and in the other, which was near 300 feet long, and 50 feet wide, four tables were laid for the company to dine together; about 200 persons sat down. The Earl of Macclesfield was at the head of the principal table, and John Fane, Esq., one of the members for the county, at the head of another.

The London wool-staplers did not attend the meeting in such numbers as was expected, but the country buyers bought freely, and before sunset the whole of the wool was sold.—South-down, from 66s. to 75s. per tod (of 28lb.); Berkshire, from 38s. to 42s.

The following is an authentic account of the number of beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves, killed in London within the last twelve months:—

Beasts.—One hundred and forty-four thousand, nine hundred and eighty.

Calves.—Thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Sheep and Lambs.—One million, twenty-five thousand, four hundred and eighty-three.

Horses.—Ten thousand, one hundred and eighteen.

Making a grand total of one million, two hundred and fifteen thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine skins.

BOW-STREET.—On Friday, a person following the trade of a farrier, was examined before Mr Nares, on a charge of having had an incestuous intercourse with his own daughter. The girl, who was pregnant, previously deposed on oath, that between four and five months since, she was living at home with her father and mother, at their lodgings in Haye's-court; she slept in the same room with them, but in a separate bed. Her father came home one night intoxicated, after she and her mother were in their beds. He came into her bed, and took indecent liberties with her; she resisted him, and got out of bed; he got up too, followed her, and got her into bed again, and effected his purpose. Her mother continued in her bed, and did not interfere in any way, except calling out, and saying to her father, "Let the girl alone." Upon this information Mr Nares granted his warrant against the father, and he was apprehended on Friday morning at Hammersmith. He was taken to the office, and the girl sent for to give evidence against him; when he confronted her in every particular, and most positively denied the charge. The mother recollected the night described by the girl, and her husband coming home intoxicated; she scolded him for being in the state he was, which offended him, and he said he would not come to bed to her; and he laid down in his clothes on the outside of the bed in which the girl and a child were, and he went to sleep in that state. The girl, feeling some inconvenience from her father being on the outside of the bed-clothes, got up, and left the bed, and she had no doubt that he did not commit the crime imputed to him by her daughter. The girl, however, persisting in the tale she

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had originally told against her father upon oath, the magistrate was under the necessity of committing him for further examination.

The girl went home with her mistress, who is a very prudent respectable woman. When they got home, the mistress took her into the parlour by herself, and there interrogated her very closely, assuring her if she would confess the truth to her she would always be her friend; when she confessed that the shocking charge she had made against her father was false, and that she was pregnant by a master-tailor, with whom she had lived servant, and who had given her two guineas to carry the child to her father. The mistress, horror-struck with the little wretch, took her before Mr Nares again on Friday evening, when the magistrate very forcibly pointed out to her the wicked course she had been pursuing. Afterwards the magistrate sent a discharge to Bridewell for the father.

The little wretch is not fifteen years old yet, and for her age is the most depraved character that has ever been heard of. She got into her present place by means of a false character.

21st.—OLD BAILEY.—Nicholas Tomlinson, Esq., a post-captain in the navy, and B. Tanner, a shipwright, at Dartmouth, were indicted for conspiring to forge and utter a receipt, by means of which they had defrauded his majesty of 29l. 5s. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution on the part of the crown. This was a charge which had its origin so far back as 1805. Captain Tomlinson's ship, the Pelter gun-brig, had undergone some repairs at Dartmouth, and he had given Tanner, the shipwright he had employed, a bill upon government, amounting to 96l. for repairs to his ship, which included the blacksmith's bill, to the amount of 29l. 5s.; but it since appeared that the blacksmith's bill was a forgery, he having only done work to the amount of 4l. 6s.

N. Randal, the blacksmith, who had done his part of the repairs, proved this bill to be a forgery, and that he had done work only to the amount of 4l. 6s. on the Pelter brig. It was the prisoner Tanner who employed him: he did not know Captain Tomlinson.

The judge here interposed, and asked the Attorney-General if he had any proof that Tomlinson was privy to the forgery, which was answered in the negative. It appearing also that the forgery was charged as committed in Middlesex, which was the act of Tomlinson, and not of Tanner, who uttered the bill and receipt in Devonshire, the jury were directed by the judge to acquit both prisoners.

Lord St Vincent, and other distinguished naval characters were present.*

A few days since, as Mr and Mrs Barber, with two other ladies, were returning to Cambridge from Heasingfield, in a vehicle called a pic nic, which carried two persons before and two behind, the horse, being irritated by flies, turned his head in such a manner as to get entangled with the harness, and tore the bridle from his head; he then ran away, when the parties were thrown out, and at Lord's Bridge Mrs B. was flung with such violence over the bridge, that, striking against a pro-

* Captain Tomlinson, after his complete acquittal, published a statement, explaining the real causes of this nefarious transaction.

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jecting part, she was killed on the spot.

A girl, about twelve years old, having coveted a watch which belonged to a carter in Dundee, a near neighbour of her father, she, by the assistance of a key, entered the carter's house, and had got possession of the object of her wishes, when, hearing a foot-step on the stair, and conscious of the crime she was committing, she ran to the fire-place, and ascended the chimney. The hue-and-cry was instantly raised, and the thief was discovered sitting on the top of the chimney, at least fifty feet from the ground. A crowd of people assembled in the street, and eyed with horror her perilous situation. A constable, who was employed to take the thief, having thrust his head and shoulders out of a sky-light, the girl's terror became extreme; and, scrambling down the outside of the chimney, she ran along the roof of the house to the very edge of the eves-drop. Some humane people prepared blankets to receive her, in case she should fall, but the girl continued, however, to run on the roof, and was at last taken, by the united efforts of a messenger, a town-officer, and a slater.

John Gilbert was indicted for feloniously stealing, secreting, and embezzling a sum of 515l. 5s. 6d., which he was intrusted to receive on the 8th May for account of his employers, Messrs Rowe, Goad, Reece, and Co., brokers, in All-hallows, to whom he was clerk. The prisoner offered no defence, but adduced a number of very respectable evidences to his character, many of whom had known him from three to nine years, and spoke of him in the most favourable terms. He was found guilty.

William Harding and James Fago, two young men of respectable appearance, were capitally indicted for a highway robbery upon a girl of the town, named Pickering, about three weeks since, in Greek-street, Soho.

The prosecutrix appeared to be the daughter of a Bow-street runner, and had for six years cohabited with Harding, who was at last induced, by the advice of his friends, to dismiss her.—She swore, that between twelve and one in the night stated in the indictment, she went into a public-house, the George, in Greek-street, to get change of a one pound bank-note. She saw the prisoners there, and immediately came out again. But they instantly followed her into the street; Harding knocked her down, without saying a word; Fago took her by the arm, and twisted the note out of her hand; and they both ran away. She called no watchmen; she saw none in the street; nor did she tell any one else until she went home to her father's residence in Tottenham-place. But on her cross examination by Mr Arabin, the whole charge appeared to be such a gross, desperate, and atrocious attempt to swear away the lives of those young men, one of whom she suspected to have advised the other to discard her, that Sir Allen Chambre thought it unnecessary to hear any other evidence, or to sum up for the jury, and both prisoners were acquitted.

A woman, 74 years old, lately hung herself with several pieces of packthread, twisted together by herself, aided by part of a bed-cord, in her house, at Neston, in the county of Cheshire. What is very singular, she desired her niece never to omit bringing her every piece of cord she could find, as she would stand in need

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of it some time: the need was therefore explained as above.

A few days ago, a hawk, of the large kind, near Buxton, very unceremoniously dropt from the regions of the sky, and popt upon a weazle, which he carried up. In about a minute the hawk came down faster than he rose; the weazle having fastened at his throat, killed him in a very short time.

Yesterday morning, one of the most deliberate and horrid suicides was committed by a young man of the name of Tranter, a footman in the employ of the Prince of Wales. He entered Carlton-house as early as between five and six o'clock, and went into the servants hall, where he was found writing by another servant named Barr, who had got up early. They conversed together without his perceiving any thing extraordinary in Tranter's conduct or behaviour. At length Barr left the hall, and when he was in another part of the house heard the report of a pistol. He had no suspicion that it proceeded from the hall, but returned there as he intended, when he found Tranter in a different part of the hall, and at the instant called to him to know what was the matter, but received no answer; and on looking at him, he perceived blood flowing from his stomach, and that he had shot himself with one of his travelling pistols, which are always kept loaded; his waistcoat was on fire, occasioned by the wadding of the pistol. Barr was so much alarmed at the horrid sight, that he ran out to fetch the gate-porter to assist. On his return with the porter, just before they got to the hall-door they heard the report of another pistol, and its fall. They found that Tranter had been so completely determined on his own destruction, that he had got off his waistcoat, which was on fire, and in his wounded state, he had got across the hall, about ten yards, and procured another loaded pistol, and discharged the contents into his left side.

Barr asked Tranter what induced him to do the rash act? he replied "he had done it himself, and it was no business of his or any body else." Tranter lived about twenty minutes. The letter he was writing proved to be a letter addressed to his sister's husband, bequeathing all his property to his sister, amounting to about 500l., except 40l. to be given to a natural child.

He appeared to be in very good health and spirits on Tuesday. He neither assigned any cause for the rash act, nor can any conjecture be formed as to the cause, except a report of a disappointment in a love affair. He had lived with the prince between seven and eight years. Previous to that he lived with the Duke of Queensberry as a running footman. The body was taken to St Martin's bonehouse.

In the course of last week, several small land tortoises have been found crawling about Hampstead Heath, supposed to have strayed thither from some gentleman's garden in the vicinage.

Friday last, some boys at play, near the Hoop public-house, on Hampstead Heath, discovered a number of large adders wreathed together in a knot, and basking in the sun-shine under a hedge. The boys attacked them with stones, and the reptiles quickly disentwined themselves, and made battle for some time, by hissing at their assailants; one more bold than the rest advanced towards one of the boys, who fortunately killed

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it with a stone; it measured above four feet in length, and had several frog's in its belly.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANNUAL SALE OF SPANISH SHEEP.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, 45 Spanish sheep, of the Negrete breed, part of those sent as a present from the supreme junta to his majesty, and which were landed at Deptford eleven months ago, (the first of this breed ever sold by his majesty;) 58 Spanish sheep of the Paular breed, part of a similar present, which were landed at Portsmouth, in November 1808, (a part of which last lot were sold last year,) were placed in as many separate pens, under the trees by Kew-foot-lane, near Richmond.

Thirty-three rams produced 1920l. 9s., or more than 58l. each on an average, whereas the highest sum before fetched by any ram, at the king's sales, was 78l. 15s. at the last sale.

The sale of ewes next followed.

Seventy ewes produced 2619l. 15s., or more than 37l. 8s. each, on the average.

A marquee was pitched, and tables laid opposite the pens, whereon as many of the company as chose partook of ham and veal sandwiches, porter, brown-stout, cyder, &c.

Among the company, which was numerous and highly respectable, we noticed the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Home Popham, Sir Robert Kingsmill, Sir John Saunders Seabright, John Fane, Esq., James Warre, Esq., Christopher Towers, Esq., Cullen Smith, Esq., Rev. H. Bate Dudley, &c. &c.

MONTROO BAY, *May* 26.—A most melancholy accident happened last Monday evening at Dr Hewan's, by a bottle of æther taking fire at a candle burning in a sick chamber; whilst some was pouring into a phial, the bottle burst, and immediately a liquid flame spread over the room. Mrs Clarke was ill in bed, and Mr Clarke sitting by. The flames communicated to the bed, and in attempting to extinguish it, Mr Clarke was enveloped in fire. Mrs Clarke got out of bed horribly burnt, and was met at the chamber-door by Mr Peterkin, who conveyed her out of the house; fortunately that gentleman and Dr Hewan were sitting in the dining-room opposite. Dr Hewan rushed through the flames, and in tearing the clothes off Mrs Clarke, got considerably burnt in his hands and feet. He has lost his house, the greater part of his furniture, liquors, medicines, and instruments. Mr Clarke died on Thursday night; Mrs Clarke's life is in very great danger, and Dr Hewan's doubtful.

The Sydney gazettes, to the end of February last, state, that owing to the flooding of the Hawkesbury, St George, and Nepean's rivers, in the preceding August, extensive devastation had been committed in that colony; the crops being totally destroyed, and a quantity of cattle washed away. One cultivator lost 490 sheep; and another 300. The necessaries of life had, in consequence, progressively increased, and were at the above date as follows:—Wheat, 32s. per bushel.; maize, 17s.; beef, and mutton, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; pork, 1s. 6d. per lb.; potatoes, 25s. per cwt.; fowls, 3s. each; eggs, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

These gazettes also mention that the commerce of New South Wales is greatly increasing, and promises to become highly advantageous to this country. The intercourse between that colony and the Fegee islands was extremely active. During the

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last year, eight vessels were fitted out at New South Wales, and obtained cargoes at those islands, amounting to upwards of 40,000 seal skins, which are disposed of in England at the rate of thirty shillings per skin.

On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool :—A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbour, having been impressed on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the docks being absent at dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place, they broke open the door, and dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they then proceeded to tarring and feathering, and accordingly stripped him naked, and rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured. Feathers, however, not being at hand, they hook a cotton bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks and through Hanover-street. The poor fellow, in most piteous plight, at length found shelterin some of the neighbouring streets. One of the ringleaders has been apprehended, and committed for trial.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock, in the evening of Thursday se'nnight, the inflammable air in a coal pit at Grange colliery, near Bo'ness, exploded, and, out of 23 persons who were in it at the time, awful to relate, the lives of only six were saved, 17 having suffered, namely, eight men and nine women. This most melancholy event, which was altogether unexpected and undreaded, (accidents, the effects of inflammable air, having been long unknown in that part of the country) is understood to have been occasioned by one of the suffering women having placed a light in a part of the pit, where, from the late uncommon closeness of the atmosphere, that air had collected in strength, and of which she had been warned by one of the survivors, and there to have set fire to it. The fatal effects were produced, not by burning, as is common in cases of the explosion of inflammable air, but by its suffocating quality; and although Dr Stewart, from Bo'ness, with two assistants, gave immediate attendance, and used every means for restoring suspended animation, his endeavours were successful in reviving only four out of 21, who were brought up in a state of insensibility, the other two having got out without receiving any injury. Besides the other calamities attending this dreadful accident, 10 children, all under nine years of age, have been left orphans, and quite destitute; and eight have been bereft of their fathers, and therefore are nearly as unprovided for. We understand that a subscription has been set on foot, in the neighbourhood of the works, for their relief, and the distress is so extended, that we think it a subject worthy the aid of the humane in general, and we hope that a public subscription may be set on foot also for their relief.

A most extraordinary accident lately occurred in a mine in Cornwall. A father and son were employed in blowing up rocks with gunpowder; they had bored a hole in a large rock, filled it with powder, and, owing to a spark communicating, it went off while they were tamping the powder, burst the rock into pieces, some of which struck and instantly killed the father; while the tamping iron (a round piece, about 22 inches in length, and one in

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diameter) was driven into the young man's forehead two or three inches. On the people coming to him, he was found standing erect against the side of the cave, with both hands at the bar of iron, attempting to pull it out, but he could not; in that state he was brought up to the surface, which was many fathoms from the place where the accident happened. Two men then attempted to draw the bar out, but could not; in the mean time a surgeon was sent for, and he was obliged to open the back part of the skull, and to draw that long piece of iron through the head. Although the young man underwent this excruciating torture, he survived upwards of 48 hours, in a sensible but speechless state.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, SCOTLAND.—On Monday last, the trial of William Old came on before the Court of Exchequer, on the charge of having in his possession a still, for the purpose of manufacturing spirits, without having taken out a licence, which subjected him in a penalty of 500l.; also for having a quantity of wash, between 300 and 400 gallons, the penalty for which is 10l. per gallon; the libel was, however, restricted to 100 gallons, the penalty being 1000l.; in both these sums he was found liable by the jury.

The ingenuity displayed by this man, William Old, convicted in the Court of Exchequer, Scotland, of the erection of this illegal still, and in the concealment of it, are rather of a novel nature, and deserve to be made public. The still was of very large dimensions, no less than 60 gallons, equal to many used in the regular distilleries. Old's story is shortly this: Some time ago he met with a travelling Irish tinker; he called him into his shop, which is situated in the High-street, at the back of the Fountain Well, Edinburgh, and asked him if he ever made such an instrument as a still. Pat told him that he could not only make it, but use it. He then made an appointment to meet the tinker in Charlotte-square, where he blindfolded him, and carried him in a coach to his shop; he then introduced him into a cellar, by a trap-door in a dark room, through which he passed from the front to the back shop; this door was nearly concealed by a small press, and the passage was so tight that a man could scarcely pass through it; here he provided his tinker with copper, who, in a short time, constructed a still upon the most approved principles, after which he again blindfolded him, and set him adrift in a different quarter of the town.

How long this instrument was at work, did not appear on the trial; but it is evident that a very short time would enable the proprietor to meet all expences, or pay any penalty he might incur. For his spirits he found a ready market, his customers sent their servants with ready cash for what they wanted, consequently no names appeared, and he professed a total ignorance of who they were.

Such was the ingenuity with which Mr Old had contrived to conceal his operations, that the officers, even after receiving information, had the greatest difficulty in finding out where the still was concealed.

GUILDHALL.—*Before Sir R. C. Glynn.*—A young woman of interesting appearance was brought up on a summons, at the instance of the parish officers of St Bride's, Fleet-street, charged with being pregnant

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of a bastard child, which they were apprehensive would become a burthen on their parish.

It appeared that this young woman, with another in similar circumstances, had recently come up to town from Northamptonshire, pregnant by two reverend clergymen in that county, for the purpose of *accouchement*, and were placed in lodgings with the venerable matron who is pew-opener of St Bride's church, by an eminent *accoucheur* in the neighbourhood, to await his *obsterical* attentions. The parish-officers having got scent of the affair, felt it their duty to interfere, and secure their parish against having two bantlings smuggled into the world, and thrown upon the parish for adoption.

The pew-opener very innocently admitted the ladies, in her zeal to cloak the peccadilloes of *clerical* frailty; but has been in consequence suspended from her office by the church-wardens; and the other lady thought fit to disobey the citation, and decamp from her lodgings.

The poor young woman, who attended, was extremely agitated by the nature of her situation, fainted, and was carried out of court, obviously in the pangs of premature labour.

She was previously obliged, however, to swear to the father of her child; and a suspending order was given by the magistrate to exempt St Bride's parish from the charge of the infant, when it is forth coming.

Tuesday and Wednesday, a small loaf, fastened by a string, was suspended from the Equestrian statue at Charing Cross, to which was attached a placard, stating that it was purchased from a baker, and was extremely deficient in weight, and was one of a numerous batch. The notice concluded by simply observing, "Does this not deserve the *aid* of parliament?" This exhibition attracted a great crowd of people, until the whole of the loaf was nearly washed away by the heavy rain which fell on Wednesday.

30th.—GUILDHALL.—SUMMARY DIVORCE.—Mrs Rachael M'Millan, the spouse of an Hibernian carpenter, exhibited against her husband charges of frequent battery and outrage, which she sustained by a considerable share of voluble eloquence. The more immediate cause of appeal occurred on Sunday night. This discordant pair have, for some years, kept two houses in the vicinity of Fetter-lane, well stowed with lodgers. The husband had some time since presented his rib with a small watch as a token of his affection. For some cause, which did not appear, he came on Sunday evening to demand the restoration of this gift. The lady was full dressed in white muslin, and a fashionable straw bonnet, for an evening's promenade; and conceiving her time-keeper too important a part of her dress to be surrendered at that juncture, refused to give it up. Refusal tended only to render demand more peremptory, and the husband insisted on having the watch—or else!——A warm debate ensued; and the business of argument and answer, reply and rejoinder, was carried on for some time with increasing heat. At length the husband, finding himself no match for his yoke-fellow in eloquence, thought it might serve his cause, "to suit the action to the word, and the word to the action;" and, suspecting the smartness of her dress boded nothing favourable to the fidelity of her conjugal attachment, he laid violent hands on her bonnet and snow-white

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robes, and sacrificed both to his fury. The lady produced the fragments, in evidence of the fact; adding, that he had repeatedly agreed to part from her, and allow her "*a separate maintenance,*" but had as often broken his word; and she now claimed the performance of his promise in a formal separation. This demand was accompanied by a long detail of black eyes and rib-roasting, conferred on her by her cruel yoke-fellow.

The defendant now spoke in his turn; he stated that he had been married to this woman twenty-five years, and bitterly complained of her extravagance and infidelity; that she ran him in debt in the neighbourhood, borrowed money from his lodgers, which he was obliged to allow in their rent; and, in short, that she "*confusticated* every penny he could *rap* or *run*;" that she was a very bad women; for while he was *industering* early and late to get the better of poverty, she was spending his property with other men; and that one morning after he went to work, he made a short turn upon her unawares, and found her locked up in his room, and she refused him admittance; that he got in at the window, and pulled a man from under her bed; that for four years together she frequented a noted *receiving* house in Holborn; that one night last week she went to Vauxhall against his consent, and staid out all night; that when he went home on Sunday evening, and saw her dressed in her *Walchereen* bonnet, he suspected it was for no good, and he was provoked to tear it; that he was willing to do any thing in his power to get rid of her, and now offered her an allowance of 10s. per week, which was one-third of his earnings.

These proposals, however, the lady did not think sufficiently advantageous: and every thing would have relapsed into the *status quo*, had not the worthy magistrate succeeded in advising the lady to be content with what she had obtained; and both parties went away seemingly well satisfied with the issue of the negociation.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	118s. 7d.	Beans,	56s. 6d.
Rye,	63s. 7d.	Peas,	57s. 3d.
Barley,	49s. 9d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	31s. 4d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 51s. 9d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	112s. 7d.	Peas,	57s. 2d.
Rye,	61s. 3d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	43s. 6d.
Barley,	49s. 8d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	29s. 11d.		
Beans,	56s. 5d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 1st day of August, 1810, is 48s. 3¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*A ball dress.*—A pink gossamer satin slip, with Grecian frock of white Persian gause, or undrest Italian crape; united up the front and round the bottom with silver filligree buttons and chain. The bottom trimmed with a deep vandyke lace, and finished at the feet with the same; Spanish slash sleeve, confined with silver filligree buttons and cord. Hair *à la Grecque*, confined with a pearl comb; the curls parted on the forehead by the introduction of a bunch of Persian roses. Necklace, bracelets, and ear-rings of pearl. Shoes of white satin, spotted with

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pink foil. Gloves of French kid, below the elbow. Fan of white crape, with Egyptian characters in silver.

Promenade dress.—A Spanish pelisse of white and lilac shot sarsnet, with Egyptian crape and antique cuffs, trimmed with Chinese scalloped binding, ornamented up the front with the same, and united with correspondent buttons. A woodland hat of lemon-coloured chip, with curled ostrich feather, lilac and white, drooping towards the left side. Figured lemon-coloured slippers; lemon-coloured kid gloves; gold neck-chain and broach; ridicule of painted velvet.

Fashions for Gentlemen.—The mode of dress has not changed materially from the last month. The coats are cut in the skirts much narrower, and not so long in the waist, with collars long, and standing off; the back to the hips much narrower. Pantaloons and gaiters all in one of nankeen. Buff waistcoats with yellow buttons, and blue coats, are the most prevailing colours.

AUGUST.

1st.—Court of King's Bench.—Breach of Promise of Marriage.—*Bishop* v. *Robinson.*—Mr Garrow stated the case on the part of the plaintiff. This was an action brought to recover damages for a breach of marriage to his client. His client was a female, very amiable, very deeply insulted, and very fully, as he trusted, entitled to the consideration of the jury. The defendant was a merchant of great opulence in the city. The parties had been acquainted with each other upwards of sixteen years, and the intimacy had been cordial and friendly. The intimacy had gradually become closer; but about the middle of last summer the defendant commenced a correspondence with the plaintiff, and declared his intention of marrying her. The families on both sides were apprised of this determination, and the marriage was looked upon as settled finally. Letters were continually received from the defendant full of the usual language of such an intercourse. The letters were seconded by visits, and Mr Robinson was universally looked on as the professed admirer and future husband of Miss Bishop. But just at this moment of expectation the history approached its end. Miss Bishop received, on the 22d of September, a long epistle from the defendant, detailing a series of discoveries with respect to his own person, which must have disgusted the feelings of an honourable woman, as much as they would excite the ridicule of the world. This exquisite lover, after a preface, in which he detailed his opinions on the comforts of the marriage state, broke out upon her with the intelligence, that he had, after a long, grave, and melancholy consultation with his doctor, made the discovery, that marriage was to have no comforts for him; that, notwithstanding all his precautions to fit himself for matrimonial happiness, his hopes on that head were at an end; and that Miss Bishop must of course allow him to retract the promise which he had thoughtlessly made her. This was conveyed in language unfit for pure ears to hear, and most insulting to the modesty and virtue of an honourable woman. His conduct was naturally resented in the phrases which it deserved; for it was not possible that there could be too much con-

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tempt and indignation in the answer which renounced such a man for a husband. This answer probably awakened the defendant to a sense of the consequences which must follow from his conduct, or it probably appeared to him to have fulfilled the object for which his own vile letter had been written. It renounced him decidedly. Here he had apparently gained his point, and thrown the rejection upon the lady; at what a price, however, it would lie in the feelings of every man to judge. In four days after, on the 26th of September, he wrote once more, and after conjuring Miss Bishop to believe that his peculiar circumstances of body were not the result of any irregularities, congratulated himself upon having found another physician, who informed him, that his first conception had been a mistake, and that he was now at least circumstanced as others of his species. This letter was felt as only adding insult to injury. It was impossible that a respectable female could stoop to an union with a person who had conducted himself with the meanness and indelicacy of the defendant. There was another resource to which she, in common with every other injured person, had a right to apply. It was the redress of law; and she would find that a British jury would not suffer her to lie at the mercy of such a personage as the defendant. That defendant would be forced to make the only retribution which she could condescend to receive from him; and he would learn, that the character and feelings of a virtuous and delicate woman were not to be insulted by caprice or indecency.

Evidence was then called to prove the statements of the learned counsel. The letters were read, and were peculiarly and circumstantially disgusting.

Mr Park addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. The defendant's inacquaintance with the forms of courtship, and with the habits of females, might considerably excuse the steps which, it was not to be denied, he had taken. But the jury, in estimating the damages, were bound to consider the damage actually done. They were not to let themselves be carried away by the strong statements which were so usual in cases of this nature. The damage done was primarily the loss of Mr Robinson's hand and affections; and was it to be said by the jury, that the lady was peculiarly unfortunate in the loss? The jury would consider the letters, and the language in which they were couched; it was scarcely possible that Miss Bishop should feel herself seriously aggrieved by the loss of the writer. But even those letters contained nothing of what had been so studiously insisted upon; and it would be altogether impossible to detect a line in them whose intention was to insult or sneer at the plaintiff in the cause.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence, and commented upon the defendant's conduct in very indignant language. The defendant had not thought it enough to trifle with the feelings of a woman, against whose character nothing had been alleged, but he had used a vile artifice to throw off the punishment which he must be conscious of having merited. He wrote a letter which implied a total cessation of intercourse; but in what language was this expressed? It was not possible to stigmatize it too severely. And what was its object, independantly of the immediate insult to the feelings of a virtuous female? What was it, but to make her shrink

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from coming forward to claim justice upon him? He reckoned upon the shrinking and pain with which a modest and youthful woman would see those disgusting letters brought before the public eye, and acknowledge that they had first, with all their base details, passed under her own. His lordship, after enumerating the train of coarse, unmanly, and indecent devices which had been practised in the transaction, first to beguile, then to insult, and then to alarm the feelings of the plaintiff, professed himself unwilling to express his full indignation, and left the damages to the jury.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Damages*, 5000l.

2d.—Court of King's Bench.—*Field* v. *Ryan*.—The Attorney-General stated the case. This was an issue sent down from the Court of Chancery; and the question for the jury was, whether a certain deed executed by Mrs Ryan was made under compulsion. Mrs Ryan had been previously married to Mr Gossip, and had been left 400l. a-year jointure by him. She was besides, as the daughter of Mrs Wilmer, entitled to the possession of a valuable estate; two-thirds of a certain property in Yorkshire having been devised to Mrs Wilmer, with remainder to her daughters, of which Mrs Field, the wife of the present plaintiff, was one. Mr Gossip died in 1791. In 1791, Mrs Wilmer and Mrs Gossip being at Scarborough, were introduced to Mr Robert Keating and Mr Ryan; the latter was a showy handsome man, likely to attract a woman, and quite willing to pick up her fortune. Mr Ryan followed the party to Harrowgate. At York they were married. Mrs Ryan's only attendant was a girl of the name of Dolly Sellers, the daughter of a tenant of her mother's, and educated as her servant. Mr Ryan brought his wife to London, and went directly to Sabloniere's hotel. The object of this was obviously to bring his unfortunate wife into a situation where, though in London, she must be perfectly alone. She could not understand a syllable of the language used in the house, and her own friends were disgusted and driven away. She was so studiously insulted, that she at length began to complain to the few female relatives who still continued to visit her, and even Dolly Sellers, who had by this time usurped all the authority, and many of the privileges, of a wife, offered to assist her in making her escape from the incessant and inventive cruelty of her husband. She was locked up in her own room; the money which she got occasionally from her mother was forced from her pocket by her husband. The jury would find her depositing even ten pounds with her aunt, and that deposit instantly discovered by Ryan, and re-demanded insolently from the aunt. All this was a regular and systematic scheme to break down the mind of this unhappy woman, and make her fit for any disposal of her property, by the memory of past ill-treatment, and the terror of future. Mrs Wilmer, at length, shocked at the situation of her daughter, hoping to bribe the husband into gentler treatment of her unfortunate child, actually settled 500l. a-year upon him, and to make up this, submitted to a privation which must have been peculiarly painful to an old and respectable female, and laid down her coach. But Ryan was not to be so appeased. He had other objects in view. The estate was devised to his

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wife, utterly independent of him, and his determination was to get it at all events. Ill treatment had been already tried to a certain length in England. But the full scheme was not to be completed here. In order to break her completely to his power, he determined on carying her to the continent. This was news of great terror to the unhappy woman. In leaving England, she was leaving friends and protection. On the continent, she must be alone. She resisted with every form of entreaty, and was at length put into a chaise at Blackheath, more dead than alive. No female attended her in this forcible estrangement from her country, except Dolly Sellers, the most obnoxious and insulting object that could be intruded on her eye. Mr Ryan's point was, to force her to execute a deed, conveying her estate to two trustees, one of them his brother, and the other a Mr Keating, for her use during her life, and after her death to himself and his heirs for ever. Even his friends were startled at it, and censured some of the provisions as too glaring, and likely to be resisted by her. His answer was, "she will do whatever I desire." Where was the proof of that affection to be found which could account for so strange a surrender of her fortune? In one of the defendant's letters, of May, 1792, to his friend in England, he uses these words:—"Mark what follows; the complete power of devising the estate is in my wife, even during Mrs Wilmer's lifetime; lay the statement before counsel, get an assignment prepared, and I'll have it executed. The estate is near eight hundred pounds a-year, and of great importance to my family. I wait to hear from Sellers' father the value of the trees on the estate before I order them to be cut down. If they are on the entailed estate, every hedge of them shall come down; I'll have an open country about me." In another letter, speaking of a new demand, he said, the old woman, or, as he elegantly called her, the old b——, would be forced to comply, as she was very ill, and miserable about her daughter." Was it possible to paint this man stronger than in his own words? This was after extracting 500l. a-year from her, by cruel usage of her daughter, which he jocularly termed a riot in Burlington-street. Mrs Wilmer subsequently died, and her life was doubtless shortened by her daughter's injuries. In one of his letters he said, "Let particular care be taken to have no hold or stop on my possession. No entailment—no revocation. My precious one is precisely the last whom I would trust; so bind her strictly and strongly." His violence was now more than mental; he had ill used her, and left marks of his cruelty on her person. In another letter from the Hague, he talked of valuable connections, and the necessity of exerting himself, as all hopes from Yorkshire were at an end. Yet, in a subsequent letter, he found the old woman's feelings were not yet worn out. That letter stated that a gentleman from Mrs Wilmer came over with an offer of 1000l. to Ryan, to let her daughter return at once to Yorkshire. This however he had determined not to do. His servant was ordered to say he was going to Italy, and he left the usual place of his residence. It was not easy to use the language which the gross and complicated barbarity of this man deserved. The deed was prepared without the knowledge of any friend of the family; it was carried over to Holland by an agent of Ryan's. That person was not to tell the jury that he saw any vio-

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lence used, any manual force upon Mrs Ryan to sign the deed. Her spirit was crushed, she would then have signed any thing without a murmur. A Mr Webber, a stranger, and Dolly Sellers, were the subscribing witnesses. This Dolly Sellers ought to be brought forward in vindication of the defendant, for she was his prime instrument and confidant, his partner at bed and board. In one of those abominable letters, the words were to be found, "Never fear, my deary, she'll not quit this side of the water on any account. She is going on as badly as ever, perpetually attempting to get letters to York, and stopping every English person she meets on the streets; she is really most dangerous, and requires all my attention to prevent mischief." Yes, she was most mischievous; for a discovery of her tyrant's conduct would have been ruin. In another letter, he ordered the deed not to be registered, unless absolutely necessary. This was to keep the transaction from the eyes of those who might do her justice. At the close of 1792, Ryan, hoping to extort money from his wife's relations, or raise it in some other way, came to England, leaving the wretched being in the midst of total strangers, and in a foreign country. Ryan took Dolly Sellers with him as his companion; but before he came, he stripped his wife of her entire wardrobe. Mrs Ryan had some jewels, of which she was fond, for she was probably a vain, as she had been a most beautiful woman, till sorrow and sickness had left her the remnant only of beauty. Dolly strutted up to her on the morning of her departure, took the diamond broach out of her handkerchief, and carried it off in the presence of the husband. The heart-broken wife bore it without a murmur in their presence, but when they were gone, her complaints were loud and violent. Her intercourse with her native country was stopped; her servant had usurped her bed, and was even delivered of children in her house; her chamber was become her prison, and she was kept locked up in it, while her husband and his companions were enjoying themselves below. The last act of Ryan was the crown of the rest. He ordered Mrs West, the woman of the house in which Mrs Ryan was to be left, to allow her only half a pint of the thin country wine, equivalent to our small beer, in the day, and by no means to allow her medicines or medical assistance. Mrs West could not bring herself to comply with these horrid restrictions. Mrs Ryan was unwell; her skin was covered with blotches, from poverty of blood and ill-treatment. Medical aid was necessarily called in, and in the absence of her tormentors her health gradually improved Mrs Wilmer, who was always anxious for her child, now found a plan to get her home; this was talked of, but Ryan resolved not to let her out of his power, as long as he could raise a shilling on her. He brought her to England, and there imprisoned her in the very house where his infamous paramour was pregnant by him. This hateful persecution was continued till the unhappy wife got almost into that situation where external suffering could scarcely touch her any longer.

Lord Ellenborough objected to making Ryan's subsequent tyranny part of the statement, as a similar proceeding had been over-ruled in the case of Lady Strathmore, when the counsel were prohibited from giving any thing in evidence that had occurred after the violence which was the immediate ground of action.

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The Attorney-General yielded to the opinion of the Bench, and said that he had only to say, that Mrs Ryan's mind sunk gradually under this heavy and protracted persecution. She died in 1799, and died insane. The property which Ryan had got into his power, by the compulsory deed, was the right of Mrs Field, the sister of his wife, to whom it was devised in case of Mrs Ryan's dying without heirs. The suit was brought by the husband of Mrs Field, as her next friend, and it remained with the jury to say, whether the inheritance was given over to Ryan with or without the genuine and sincere consent of the wife, whom his cruelty had bowed down to the grave. The Attorney-General then proceeded to call his witnesses.

Mrs Barnard, the wife of Mrs Ryan's uncle, had visited her at Sabloniere's hotel, and found her without any other companion than Dolly Sellers, and low spirited to an extreme degree. Mrs R. was a timid, gentle, affectionate woman. She spoke of herself as quite miserable, and implored her aunt's protection. Mrs Barnard corroborated the story of the ten pounds which had been deposited with her by Mrs Ryan, and her having received an insolent note from Ryan, ordering her to give back 50l. Mrs R. evidently led a most wretched life, and imputed it entirely to the tyranny of her husband.

A great number of other witnesses were examined, and at considerable length, to the main facts, but their testimony was merely a repetition of the statements which have been already given.

Mr Park laboured, in reply, to prove that there was a chasm in the evidence of the compulsion used, and that the jury would not be justified in giving a verdict for the plaintiff, unless the compulsion was proved to have been continued up to the moment of signing the deed.

The Attorney-General was rising to reply, when Lord Ellenborough observed, that it was scarcely necessary. The fact of the wife's spirit having been practised on, and broken down, was fully proved. It was not necessary that the chain of compulsion should be unbroken up to the moment of effecting the object for which the force was used; an animal might be so subdued by previous ill-usage, that it would fly, and tremble, and obey at the movement of a finger, without any blow at the moment. This woman's mind was obviously subdued, and subdued by a long course of cruelty.

The jury instantly found a verdict for the Plaintiff.—1*s*. *Damages*—40*s*. *Costs*.

Harriet Wilson, a poor girl in Marsh-lane, Leeds, some time ago had both her arms torn off by some machinery. By the aid of some kind friends, she was lately conveyed to London, and put under the care of a Mr Morrison, who obtained the silver medal and forty guineas at the last meeting of the Society of Arts, for inventing implements by which persons having lost their hands may usefully assist themselves. By the use of these implements this unfortunate can now feed herself; and, incredible as it may appear, there is a prospect of her writing legibly at no distant period, and of her being otherwise employed, so as to be able to contribute to her own support.

A few days ago, the mutilated bodies of a man and woman were found arm in arm floating in the sea, near Bexhill, whither it is supposed they had been washed from the wreck

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of some vessel. They appeared to have been about 14 days in the water. Their remains were interred in Bexhill church-yard.

A respectable paper maker in Devonshire, and hitherto a man of unblemished character, has suddenly absconded, having been detected in forging the exciseman's stamp on the wrappers of his paper. The iron instrument with which he did it, was found in his wife's pocket, and she has in consequence been committed to Exeter gaol.

An opulent tanner at Kingsbride has absconded for a like offence, having been detected in forging the stamp for marking hides. The poor fellow who inadvertently made the implement for him, and who is armourer in the Hants militia, is to be tried for his life at the assizes, which commence at Exeter this day.

On Friday, the 3d current, a stone column, 13 feet high, containing a suitable inscription, was erected on the top of Redding-rig Moor, to the memory of that illustrious Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace. The above-mentioned spot was selected for the site of the column, on account of a prevalent tradition, importing, that Wallace, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the other commanders, withdrew with his party to that place, from which, seated on a stone, which still remains, he viewed the unfortunate battle of Falkirk.

A great concourse of people, carrying Scots thistles in their hands, and accompanied by a drum, and a pair of Highland bagpipes, proceeded to the place where the stone was to be erected. After its erection, the company, forming a circle around it, drank to the memory of the departed hero with the most enthusiastic rapture. The festivity of the day was concluded by dancing a variety of Caledonian reels.

A farmer's wife, who had with care and industry, together with the profit of a few cows and the produce of 20 acres of land, reared a family of ten children, died lately at a small village in the centre of Norfolk. On searching the house after the poor woman's decease, ten bags of gold, each bag containing twenty guineas, were found, to the no small surprise of her ten children, for whom they were no doubt intended.

William Treble, *alias* Elbert, *alias* Geo. Henry Thornton, who was condemned to death for forgery at the assizes at Lewes, during the last week put a period to his existence in his cell, in Horsham gaol, on Monday night. He effected his purpose by the means of a stock and a handkerchief, which he placed round his neck, and fixed to the upper iron bar of the window of the cell. It is remarkable, that the day of the night during which he perpetrated the fatal deed the chaplain of the prison waited on him, and finding him very much agitated, told him he would visit him to-morrow. The unhappy man repeated the words "*to-morrow*," several times, and he said once emphatically—"*Ah! to-morrow.*" He was found on Tuesday morning quite cold. It is therefore supposed that he must have committed the deed very soon after the chaplain left him. He has left several letters behind him, in one of which he assigns as a reason for committing the act—the dread of dying before a gaping crowd. He was a very genteel man, near sixty years of age, and had received a good education; he has left a wife and four children.

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5th.—Glasgow.—Sunday afternoon, we had a great deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied by excessively heavy rain. About a quarter past four, the lightning struck the top of Lord Nelson's Monument; and we regret to say, that it has most materially injured that elegant structure. On the north side, the column is torn open for more than twenty feet from the top, and several of the stones have been thrown down. On the west side, the effects of the destructive fluid are visible in several places; and on the south side, there is a rent in the column as far down as the head of the pedestal. A number of the stones are hanging in such a threatening posture, that a military guard has very properly been placed around the Monument, to keep at a distance the thoughtless or too daring spectators. Sunday, near two o'clock, while the physicians were going their rounds in the Royal Infirmary, there was a violent thunder-clap, without any perceptible interval between the flash and the stroke, which seemed to shake the Infirmary. All the chimnies were affected, but particularly the western. The lowest of the womens' wards, exhibited a very awful appearance. During four or six seconds, all the flame was suddenly driven into the ward with a rustling noise, together with a dense column of soot and smoke, which instantly filled the ward. Fortunately no person was hurt; but the patients screamed aloud, and such as could rise ran from their beds. Similar appearances, though in different degrees, took place through the whole house, which seems to have been enveloped in a thunder cloud, and which probably may have owed its preservation to the quantity of rain flowing from its roof. This occurrence, and the injury of Nelson's Monument, suggest the propriety of guarding every building, much exposed, by thunder rods, which, when properly constructed, have never failed to prove a safeguard. The lightning, a little past four o'clock, also struck a house of three stories high in Rottenrow-street. In the upper floor a window was shivered to pieces; in the second floor, a kettle, which was on the fire, had its spout melted off; in the ground floor, several children and their mother were sitting at the fire; the childrens' hair was much singed, and the mother was thrown a considerable distance; a hole, about an inch diameter, was made through the bottom of an oil lamp, which was standing on the chimney-piece; the electric matter then went through a stone wall about nine inches thick, and struck a tin flaggon on the opposite side of the room. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that about fifty years ago, the high steeple of our venerable Cathedral was likewise struck by lightning, and received an alarming fracture near the top. An eminent architect was brought from a distance by the magistrates, to consult what was necessary to be done to save that fine building from what was conceived impending destruction. His advice, as the only safe method, was, to drive off the shattered parts by firing cannon balls at them. This proposal was not adopted; and the late ingenious Mr Mungo Naismith, then town's mason, who had just finished St Andrew's Church, undertook to repair the fractured steeple; which he did, without any accident, in a sufficient manner, and which, till this moment, appears to be as firm as any part of the building.

The following effusion, on hearing that Lord Nelson's Monument at

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Glasgow, lately shattered by lightning, was about to be repaired, and a poetical inscription put upon it, is by the Rev. J. Grahame, author of "The Sabbath," &c.

"Withhold, withhold the sacrilegious hand!
That lofty ruin still a ruin stand!
Nor let those lines, which heaven's own fire hath traced,
By mortal numbers ever be effaced.
What record so sublime, of him who fell
Where thousand thunders peal'd his parting knell,
As nature's sculpture trench'd by forky leven!
As characters engraved by bolts from heaven!
Inscrib'd by fate, leave then th' unrivall'd plan;
The monument an emblem of the man."

Strange Death.—Robert Anderson, shoemaker, a native of Ulverstone, came from Carlisle to Lockerby, about five o'clock on Saturday evening, and sent for his wife, a native of Lockerby, to an inn. He married her some time last spring. They lived together at Colin, near Dumfries, till July, when he imprudently went off to England with a married woman, a neighbour's wife, and left his own. She, highly enraged at his former conduct, said to him, "How have you the assurance to come where I am?" He replied, "that he was come to die beside her, and that he would die early to-morrow morning, for his heart was broken."—When she spoke of the other woman to him, he said he was wounded with remorse of conscience, and the recollection of her name went to his heart like a knife. The wife, however, would not consent to remain with him, and left him in anger. He told the landlord to send for his wife a second time, for he should not be able to speak any after nine o'clock. Whilst casting off his clothes he said, "These shall never go on again." The landlord observed, "I hope you are not going to take away your own life." He replied, "God forbid! I have no such intention."—About nine o'clock at night he took a fit, and continued in it till nearly five next morning, when he expired. He had ate nothing for three days, except the half of a penny loaf, though he had money enough upon him. The surgeons said they saw no appearance of his having taken poison, or any thing whatever, to hasten his death. It appears, therefore, that he died literally of a broken heart.

On Monday night last, at twelve o'clock, as Lieutenant Malone, of the 75th regiment, and a Mr Ayckbown, were walking on the Lower Ormond quay, Dublin; by mere accident, and through the darkness of the night, they happened slightly to justle a person. They immediately apologised for the accident in the civilest terms, but the irritated ruffian thrust the point of his umbrella with such violence against the corner of Lieutenant Malone's eye, that he died on Thursday morning.

A dreadful fire broke out on Sunday morning in the premises of Messrs Pyer and Co., druggists, in Redcliff-street, Bristol, in consequence of either a six-gallon bottle of spirit of turpentine, or one with three gallons of spirit of wine, not known which, having being broken accidentally, and the contents communicating with the fire-place in a small room, which was instantly in a blaze. Mr Pyer ran up stairs, followed by the flames, and got his wife (who had lately lain-in) from the bed into the front room on the first floor, and proceeded to seek for the rest of his family; but the flames had spread so rapidly as to fill the stair-case and landing places to the sky-light, which blew up, and all communication between the front and back rooms was thus cut off. The situation of all the wretched inhabitants now became truly desperate. A

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child of four years old was thrown by a maid-servant, who jumped after it, from the first story window into the street. The child's fall was broken, it is hoped, so as to prevent any serious injury; but the servant was much bruised, and conveyed to the Infirmary. Mr Moon (shopman), after hanging by his hands from the second story window several minutes, was taken down by a ladder, which also, with his assistance, rescued Mr and Mrs Pyer. Every possible exertion was made to extricate a nurse and two female children from the upper back-room, but without success; for when, in about two hours, the flames were sufficiently mastered, the remains of the poor woman were found, with those of the newly-born infant on her bosom, and the other, of two years old, lying beside her, on the wreck of their bed, in a state too shocking for description. Her name was Reed, and her age about 53 years.

On the 4th inst. Captan Manby made an experiment on the beach at Cromer, of throwing his new-constructed grapple-shot, attached to a line, from a mortar, for the purpose of giving relief to vessels in distress on a lee-shore, and where the sea washes far upon it, or at a distance from the land. In the first experiment, the grapple and 1¼ inch line were projected with 12 oz. of powder across a rope moored to two anchors, and suspened in the middle by a buoy, upwards of 200 yards from the water's edge.—The grapple keeping a firm hold, the life-boat was launched from its carriage, and quickly hauled to the spot where the supposed vessel in distress lay, and shewed what might have been done by the hands sent out, to save the crew, the cargo, and the vessel, even if the supposed hands on board had been incapable of making any efforts to assist themselves.—A shot attached to a log-line was then thrown from the mortar, along the beach, with the same quantity of powder, to the distance of 404 yards; which was allowed by the seafaring men present to be as far as any cases of distress might require.

On Thursday afternoon, a fatal accident happened to a fine boy, between three and four years old, the son of Mr Gifford, a messenger of the House of Commons.—Mrs Gifford having made tea, left the table in search of something, when the little boy instantly laid hold of the tea-pot, put the spout in his mouth, and swallowed a quantity of the boiling liquid. He lived in the most excruciating agony until about four o'clock on Friday morning, when he expired. The child had been accustomed to the bad habit of drinking cold tea out of a tea-pot, which led to this disaster.

9th.—Court of Chancery.—*John King* v. *General Burr*.—This cause came on to be argued on a demurrer to a bill of discovery filed by the plaintiff against the defendant. The bill set forth, that the defendant, being desirous to enter into the marriage state, was induced, by an advertisement in a public newspaper, to apply to a Mrs Morris, who offered herself as a general agent between the sexes, by the following advertisement:—

"Ladies—The delicate and restrained condition which custom imposes on females, subjects them to great disadvantages.—Mrs Morris offers to remove them. Ladies or gentlemen who have formed predilections, may be assisted in obtaining the objects of their affections; and those who are unengaged may be immediately introduced to suitable persons; but she will not assist applicants in any

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marriage, if their characters are not irreproachable, and their fortunes considerable and independant. Apply, or address (post paid) at the bow window next to Margaret Chapel, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Ladies, who require it, may be waited upon at their own houses."

At Mrs Morris's he found every thing as he wished: that lady, willing to undertake the agency, and to secure him a lady of rank, fortune, and fashion, for his companion, on condition that he agreed with her terms, which were 20l. as a retaining fee, and 3000l. on his marriage. On his part it was to be stipulated, that the lady he should lead to the altar should have rank, and not less than 1500l. per annum.—After two or three meetings, these stipulations were agreed upon, and Mrs Morris received the retainer. The delicacy of this lady would not admit of her introducing the ladies to the general at her own house, but she had a friend who lived in high life, and was connected with nobility. It might lead to some expence, as her friend, although most respectable, and visited by the first people, was not overburthened with wealth. It would be necessary for her friend to give routs, balls, and parties, to allow the defendant a fair opportunity of addressing the several ladies, from whom he was to select one as his partner for life. Accordingly she introduced the defendant to the plaintiff, as the friend she had mentioned to him. The bill set forth, that the defendant prevailed on the plaintiff to give several large and expensive parties, to give him an opportunity of being introduced, and making love to a lady of rank, fashion, and fortune; and whatever expence the plaintiff might be at, the defendant promised to reimburse him. The bill averred, that the plaintiff did give balls, routs, and parties, as requested by the defendant, and had incurred the expence of 400l.; that the defendant was introduced to several ladies of rank, fashion, and fortune, and that he did make honourable love to many of them, with the intention of being wedded; that the plaintiff required the defendant to reimburse him for the expences which had been made at his request, but which he refused to pay; that the plaintiff brought his action in the Court of King's Bench, to recover from the defendant 400l., he having broke his promise; to which the defendant pleaded he had not made any such promise, which defeated the action, as there was no third person present, it being a contract of that delicate, honourable, and secret nature, that it would not admit of a witness. The plaintiff not being able to get redress in a court of law, he filed the present bill of discovery in that court, to which the defendant demurred.

Sir S. Romilly rose as counsel for the defendant, in support of the demurrer.

Lord Eldon observed, it would be better to hear the arguments first in support of the bill.

Mr Hart, counsel for the plaintiff, said, he never felt more awkward than he did in attempting to address his lordship. He was fearful, from what had been thrown out by his lordship, that he did not feel there was any equity in the plaintiff's case. It was a bill of discovery, to bring out facts that only were known to the plaintiff. The case was very different from a party filing a bill of discovery to get evidence to prove a breach of promise of marriage; but he was afraid his lordship considered the bill ought never to have been filed;

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he would therefore not take up the time of the court.

Lord Eldon.—"Surely, Mr Hart, you would not have a court of equity lend itself to such a transaction as this, to assist the plaintiff in giving ostentatious entertainments to females, for the purpose of introducing the defendant to a marriage! He may bring his action in a court of law against this defendant—this General! and he may sustain it if he can; but he shall have no assistance from me." —Bill dismissed.

16th.—Essex Assizes.—Chelmsford.—Murder.—James Sweeney, Richard Pearce, Edmund Buckley, Patrick Fleming, Maurice Brenwick, and John Sullivan, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Bolding, in the parish of West-Ham, on the 20th day of May last.

The counsel for the prosecution said, that the circumstances which he had to lay before the jury were of a nature the most atrocious and brutal that had for a long space of time been the subject of inquiry in a court of justice. He proceeded to detail the transaction as follows:—The deceased was landlord of the Eagle and Child public-house at Forest-gate, in the parish of West-Ham; and on the evening of Sunday, the 20th of May, a dispute took place in the kitchen between a man of the name of Morissy, an Irishman, and one Thomas, a carter. There was present another Irishman, of the name of Scandling, and an officer's servant of the Cornish militia. There were challenges to fight, and after some time Morissy wanted to go away; the deceased, suspecting he wanted to fetch some of his companions, at first would not let him go, but afterwards he went; the landlord then ordered the door to be fastened. In about half an hour Morissy returned, but in the mean time the deceased had sent the carter away. Morissy knocked to be let in, but was refused; Scandling, however, opened the door against the landlord's will, and Morissy came back in a great passion, pulled off his clothes, and swore he would fight any body. In a short time afterwards a large body of Irish labourers, above thirty, came to the house, armed with bludgeons, potatoe-hoes, &c. Bolding, the deceased, had shut up his house, and refused them admittance. Scandling a second time got to the door, and opened it, at the same time exclaiming, "Now, boys, go it!" They accordingly all rushed into the house, the six prisoners among others, and in the most tumultuous manner demanded the carter who had given the supposed affront; they searched the house, but not finding the object of their intended rage, one of them, whom he should not be able to identify, jumped over the bar, where Bolding was sitting, and who had given them no just cause of offence, and immediately with a bludgeon attacked him. His skull was badly wounded, his arms broken, his body much bruised, and after languishing about seven days, he died of his wounds. He should prove, that the six prisoners were among the persons who thus rushed into the house; and after they had thus maltreated the deceased, Scandling demanded gin, which he served out to the others. It would also be in evidence, that Sweeney, one of the prisoners, looking over the bar, observed, as the beating was going on, "that the old fellow was catching it now;" and another, whom the witness believed to be Buckley, though he was not certain, exclaimed, "the English ——— were done at last."

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The learned counsel having commented at some length on this violent outrage, said, he thought, if it were proved in evidence, he was well warranted in saying it was one of the most brutal transactions that had disgraced modern times.

Sarah Cumber, the first witness, deposed, that she lived housekeeper with Bolding. In May last, about half-past nine in the evening of Sunday, the 20th, there was a quarrel in the kitchen. There were present in the house John Farmer, J. Baker, Mrs Baker, Mr Simpson, Mary M'Leary the servant, Wm. Tippett and Geo. Gay, two soldiers, quartered in the house; one Thomas, a carter, Thomas Scandling, and Cornelius Hay; another Irishman, of the name of Morissy, was also present. In the dispute, Scandling wanted to fight the carter, and Morissy offered to fight any body. At that time an officer's servant came in, and he accepted to fight Morissy. She begged them to desist, as it was Sunday night. Morissy then wanted to go away, but the deceased at first would not let him depart. He, however, went away, and Bolding ordered the doors to be shut and fastened. Soon afterwards Morissy returned, but was refused admittance. Soon after a person of the name of Daniel Mahoney, not in custody, came, and Scandling, against the directions of the deceased, opened the door and let him in. When he came into the house, he stormed and swore, and flourished a stick over his head. Shortly afterwards, a gang of thirty of them came and demanded admittance, which being refused, they broke the windows and window shutters, and Scandling again got to the door and let them in: when they rushed into the house, the carter and officer's servant made their escape by the back door. Mahony asked, what was the affront? Some one exclaimed, the English had insulted an Irishman. He said, "that is sufficient;" and they all made a great clamour. Just then some one, whom she believed to be Mahoney, jumped into the bar and knocked the deceased down, and continued beating him for some time. The witness cried out; the man made a blow at her, and swore he would knock her down. She escaped into the parlour, and hid herself under the table. Soon afterwards she returned, and Bolding was sitting in his chair, bleeding very fast: Scandling was standing at the door and demanding gin, which she was obliged to give him. She saw all the prisoners and others there; they were flourishing their sticks, and apparently rejoicing at what had happened. Patrick Fleming, one of the prisoners, stood flourishing a large stick over her head and grinding his teeth. They exclaimed, "Who will affront an Irishman?" After a time they all departed.

The prisoners being called upon, left their defence to their counsel, and called several witnesses, who attempted to prove they were not present; but they gave such evident proofs of falsity and prevarication, that the jury seemed to pay no attention to their testimony.

The learned judge then summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and stated the law from Lord Hale, that when a party associated for an unlawful purpose, either of beating a man, or committing any trespass, and a murder was committed in furtherance of the joint design, all who were present, in law, were guilty of that murder. He then remarked upon the evidence as applied to each, and observed that acts or words of

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violence were proved upon all the prisoners except Sullivan, and with respect to him it was proved that he was present, armed with a bludgeon.

The jury found them all *guilty*, but recommended Sullivan to mercy; which the learned judge said he should attend to.

His lordship immediately sentenced them all to be executed on Saturday morning.

A gentleman distinguished in the literary world, now on a tour through Ireland, has sent to his correspondent in Belfast the measurement of the Fairhead, east of Ballycasle, county of Antrim, as follows:—Perpendicular face, 283 feet; total altitude from the level of the sea, 631 feet. There is one of the columns a quadrangular prism, 33 feet by 36 on the sides, and about 200 feet perpendicular: this column is perhaps the greatest in the world. The specific gravity of the basaltes, of which this stone is composed, is about 2, 8, from which the weight of the prism can be readily estimated; it is situated so that a vessel, or raft, of any burden, could be brought within 200 yards of it. If we had lived in the time of the Roman or Grecian splendour, this would be formed into an obelisk, or placed in some great public building. The basaltic prism above-mentioned is greater than the pedestal of Peter the Great's statue at Petersburgh, and much greater than the shaft of Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria. The column of grey granite, which stood before the temple of Venus Genetrix at Rome, was also composed of one piece. It was transported to England, and is now erected before the castle of Lord Pembroke, at Wilton-house, near Salisbury.

Singular Will.—The remains of a Mr Tuke were lately interred at Wath, near Rotheram. The deceased had bequeathed in his will—to every child that followed his funeral one penny each. (From five to seven hundred attended.)—To every poor woman in Wath, 1s. each; to the ringers, 10s. 6d. to ring one peal of grand bobs, to strike off while putting him into the grave (which was done)—To seven of the oldest navigators, one guinea for *puddling* him up in his grave—To his natural daughter, 4l. 4s. per annum—To his old and faithful servant, Joseph Pitt, 21l. per annum—To an old woman, who has for eleven years tucked him up in the bed, only 1l. 1s.—Forty dozen of penny loaves to be thrown from the church leads at twelve o'-clock on Christmas-day, for ever!—Two elegant brass chandeliers for the church; and twenty pounds towards a set of new chimes. It is reported that he was possessed of property to the amount of sixty thousand pounds.

Horrid Murder.—A few days since an inquest was taken at Longtown in Herefordshire, before Wm. Patershall, Esq., on the body of Joan Gwilerain, who was found in her house, on Thursday the 16th instant, so dreadfully beaten and injured that she died on the Saturday following. From the evidence it appeared, that the deceased was a person advanced in years, and that she resided alone in a house in the parish of Clodork, and it was generally reported that she always kept a considerable sum of money in the house. The murderers appeared to have obtained an entrance into the house during the night, between Tuesday and Wednesday, by removing some part of the tiles from the roof; and the old lady having secured the door of her chamber, they had forced up some of the boards

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of the flooring of the room over that in which she slept, and then obtained admission to her; when it appeared, from the situation in which she was discovered, they beat her with a large stick till they supposed she was dead. She remained in that state undiscovered till Thursday morning, when she was found by a neighbour lying near her bed nearly lifeless; she survived, however, till the Saturday, when she expired, without having been able to give any account of her murderers. The jury returned a verdict of—*Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.* Three people are in custody on suspicion, viz. a mother, her son, and a female friend.

On Saturday se'nnight, the silver arrow, given by the town of Musselburgh, was shot for upon the Links there, by the Royal Company of Archers, and gained by John Leven, Esq. This ancient arrow was first gained by the Earl of Haddington, but the records of the burgh do not mention the year. The first year upon record is 1601. Since then it has been, with a few exceptions, regularly contended for down to the present time, and was delivered over to Mr Leven; having appended to it 125 medals of silver, and five of gold. From the records it appears, that the number of archers have greatly diminished: the town, in 1679, in order to obtain a fuller attendance, agreed to present the successful competitor with a silver bowl, in the form of a muscle-shell. On the present occasion, the company sat down to an elegant entertainment, in the house of Mr Moir, and the day was spent with the utmost conviviality. By the old use and custom the burgh of Musselburgh observed for two centuries, the magistrates presented the company with as much claret as could be carried on a *coal riddle.*

On the 1st instant, died of an apoplectic fit, in the 60th year of his age, Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, while on a visit at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The day before his decease he was cheerfully attending the young gentlemen of the college during their dinner, when he received the sudden stroke; and, notwithstanding the best medical assistance was promptly administered, he soon fell into a deep lethargy, with few intervals of reason, and quietly expired at an early hour the next morning. He was attended to the last by four of his sons, and by a number of the gentlemen of the college.

On Wednesday evening, two coalheavers, who were laying down coals at the end of Chancery-lane, in Fleet-street, incommoded the way in such a manner, that a person, driving in a gig, expostulated with them that he might pass without inconvenience; but they treated him with indifference, and words having arisen, he left his gig, and a battle ensued. The mob made a ring, but the two *fan-tail gentlemen* soon gave in, and were conveyed away for surgical assistance. The surprise of the populace, however, soon abated, when they discovered that the victorious champion was no less a personage than the redoubtable *Gulley.*

Two men, of the names of Blake and Dawson, while playing at quoits in a field near Woolwich, on Tuesday, had a dispute respecting which of them had thrown nearest to the hod. The contention was referred to a shoemaker who was present, and who, after he had decided, desired Blake jocosely to hurl the quoit, and he would catch it; the latter did

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so, and struck the shoemaker on the temple, who expired on being conveyed home.

On Saturday afternoon, two men belonging to the Advice whale-ship, having gone in quest of a boat which had drifted, they procured an old salmon coble on the beach near Invergowrie, and put to sea. They had not sailed far, when the bottom of the coble gave way, and she filled in deep water. Neither of the men could swim, but catching hold of the opposite sides of the boat, they floated until they were observed from the shore. A crowd of people soon assembled on the beach, who could render them no assistance. A ploughman attempted to carry a rope to the men by swimming his horse, but becoming terror-struck, he returned without effecting his humane purpose, and could not again be prevailed on to make the hazardous attempt. At this critical moment, Lachlan Macgregor, a servant-boy, was passing, mounted on a poney. He took the rope and dashed into the water with his poney. When at some distance from the shore, he too grew timid, and was in the act of turning, when a heart-rending groan from the unfortunate sufferers inspired him with new courage, and determined him to risk his life to save them. He succeeded in handing them the rope. Unaccustomed to manage a horse in the water, the boy now turned the poney too suddenly, and they both disappeared. For a moment the spectators suffered the most anxious suspence for the safety of the boy, but the poney soon re-appeared, and bore its intrepid rider to the shore. The two men were then drawn gently from the water, and saved.

Cork.—A vessel arrived in our harbour last Sunday, from Quebec, under peculiar circumstances, which we understand to be the following:—While on her passage the crew mutinied, and determined on murdering the captain. On his being apprised of the horrid design, he begged for a short respite to prepare himself for eternity, to which they with difficulty assented. He was accordingly permitted to retire into his cabin, and, in the interval allowed him, he contrived to secrete himself under what is called the scuttle. After the limited time had expired, the inhuman wretches repaired to the cabin to accomplish their diabolical purpose, but finding the cabin windows open, and not discovering their intended victim, they concluded that he had thrown himself into the sea. On the arrival of the vessel here, a revenue officer went on board, and was told by the mate, the ringleader of the mutiny, that the captain, in a fit of insanity, threw himself overboard, and was lost; and while he was telling this story, the captain, to his infinite consternation, made his appearance. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the villains have been taken into custody.

A most singular and miraculous escape from imminent danger took place on Monday the 16th ult. A boy, whose age, to appearance, may be from 15 to 18 years, who is also a little deficient in intellects, on the Sabbath night preceding, owing to some threats from his parents, who reside near Brodick Bay, in Arran, ran off to the shore, got into a small boat, and pushed out to sea, without either sail, oar, or rudder; and as he went off unobserved, no person knew where to follow him. The wind being off shore, he could not return again, and was drifted about all night. On Monday morning, a brisk gale

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sprung up from the west, carried him completely out from the land, and exposed him to the tossing waves of a sea, so heavy that some of the wherries returned back again to the harbour that morning, not daring to venture out. However, he had the precaution, as he himself relates, of laying hold with his hands, and remaining steady in the boat. In this perilous state he continued till about eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon, when he was driven on shore near Ardrossan, almost speechless. The direct distance that he was driven, is computed to be from 20 to 24 miles.

A few days ago, as Mr Joseph Gillman, carrier between Bakewell and Sheffield, was mowing some grass for his horse which stood by him, he struck it on the side to make it give room; the animal threw up its heels at him, and he, endeavouring to avoid the stroke, fell upon the edge of the scythe, which passed through his bowels and killed him on the spot.

A few days ago, Mr M'Donald, of the Grey-hound inn, Malmsbury, perished in one of his casks, being suffocated by the impure air: he has left a widow and five children. The cask was only six feet two inches in depth, and the deceased was five feet ten inches high. A pail of cold water thrown into a foul cask previously to entering it would effectually preclude any ill effects.

An affray happened in Ship-yard, Temple-bar, on Monday evening, originating in a young girl going out of the house of Anthony Rogerson, a man of colour, who resides there, and teaches fencing, &c. Four men were passing, pugilistic prize-fighters, one of whom behaved in a very indecent manner to the girl, which induced Rogerson to remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his conduct; one of them immediately attacked Rogerson, who retired into his house. In a few minutes after, the four ruffians entered Rogerson's house, and attacked him in the most furious manner. Rogerson was eating his dinner at the time, and had a fork in his hand, and stabbed Cropley with it in his hip. The gang of prize-fighters then treated Rogerson in a most brutal manner: his cheek, lip, head, and leg, were cut open, and when he was knocked down, he was kicked in various parts of his body.—Cropley, however, being wounded with a fork, Rogerson was taken to the public office, Bow-street, and examined before Mr Read, when a surgeon attended, and not being able to state whether the wound Cropley had received would prove fatal or not, Mr Read ordered Rogerson to be confined in the watch-house during Monday night. Yesterday, he was brought to the office for further examination, when the surgeon attended, and stated that the wound was not dangerous. Rogerson was ordered to find bail.

About midnight of Wednesday and Thursday last, in consequence of the gates of the eastern lock of Cumberland Bason, Bristol, having been left open, so great was the pressure of water against the inner gate of the western lock, that it gave way; but fortunately the outward gate resisted the momentum of flood through the lock. The action and re-action of the water occasioned great confusion among the vessels lying in the bason. Among the number was the schooner Ann of London, the mate of which, being suddenly awakened from sleep, attempting to jump upon the wharf, fell into the bason and was drowned.

Yesterday noon, as a lusty gentleman was passing along Turnmill-

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street, Clerkenwell, he narrowly escaped being harpooned with a large bacon-knife, darted through the window of an opposite chandler's-shop; and which, after slightly scratching his hand, struck against the wall close by his side, and fell at his feet. Upon inquiry, it appeared that the owner of the shop, quarrelling with his wife, darted the knife at her, but fortunately missed his aim in that instance, as well as the random hit in the other case.

High Tide.—Thursday-week, an extraordinary high tide, accompanied by a boisterous north wind, and very tempestuous sea, swept away about 36 yards in length of the outer wall of Clifford's Fort, at Tyne-mouth, which has stood since 1746. Some masses of stone were carried, by the force of the waters, near thirty yards from the site of the wall. It also tore up and carried away some hundred tons of earth and gravel to the eastward of the fort, and destroyed the blocks lately erected for laying down the frame of a new ship. This tide was also felt on the Lincolnshire coast.

At eleven o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the unfortunate Joshua Beaumont, convicted at the York assizes of rape and murder, was led to the fatal tree, at the back of the castle, more dead than alive. While the ordinary was performing the last solemnities, the malefactor seemed in some degree roused from his stupor, and in those parts of the ceremony where the name and mediation of his Saviour were mentioned, he appeared considerably impressed. From the time he left his cell, to the final close of the scene of horror, he did not utter a syllable that could be heard by the spectators; but to the clergyman, who, in taking leave of him, put the usual question, whether he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer, he said he was not guilty; and has, as we learn, from the time sentence of death was passed upon him to the moment that terminated his existence, declared, that he neither committed nor attempted to commit either the rape or murder.

Execution.—The four unhappy men, Atkinson, Marshall, Sawyer, and Wakelin, left for execution at the late Lincoln assizes, suffered the dreadful penalty attached to their crimes, on Friday the 17th instant. At eleven o'clock the culprits were brought forth from the prison into the Castle-yard, and placed in a cart. The awful procession then advanced to the usual place of execution, a little north of Lincoln. Marshall first ascended the scaffold, Sawyer next, Wakelin was third, and Atkinson was last. They successively addressed a few words to the surrounding multitude, hoping that their unhappy situation would serve as a warning. Just before the moment of the scaffold falling, Atkinson turned to shake hands with Wakelin, and said a few words. Marshall, Sawyer, and Wakelin, seemed to be dead in two minutes after they were turned off; but at that time, to the inconceivable horror of all around, Atkinson cried out, "Oh God! Oh God! I cannot die, I cannot die!—lift me up!" Immediately a soldier of the 59th regiment went to him, lifted him up a little, and then, by hanging at the body, put the poor wretch out of his misery! This dreadful circumstance arose from the knot of the rope having got under the chin when Atkinson turned to Wakelin, and not from any inattention of the officer whose shocking duty it is to adjust the ropes.

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On Monday se'nnight, Betty Amplett, convicted at Gloucester assizes, on the preceding Friday, for the wilful murder of her bastard child, was executed in front of the county gaol, agreeably to her sentence, and her body delivered for dissection. She conducted herself with great penitence and decorum, acknowledging the enormity of her crime, and the justice of her sentence. This truly unfortunate young creature, who was not more than 21 years of age, was a native of the parish of Breedon's Norton, Worcestershire. Being herself the illegitimate offspring of parents by whom she was abandoned in her infancy, she was dependant upon the bounty of some poor relations; and during the short interval of peace, in 1802, went to France with an uncle, a shoemaker, who intended to settle there. Upon the detention of the English in France, they were sent, with many others, to the depot at Verdun. Here she was seduced, and cohabited with an English prisoner, by whom she had several children, who all died. Female prisoners being permitted to leave France, she returned to England in June last year, and sought an asylum with an aunt, who resides near Gloucester; but when her pregnancy was discovered, she removed to Breedon's Norton. The reception she met with there, from those whose first duty it was to have protected her, was such, that she left the place soon after her delivery, and became a wandering outcast, without the means of subsistence for herself or her helpless infant; and, under these circumstances, committed the awful crime for which her life became forfeited to the laws of her country.

An American ship, which sailed lately from a port in the north, was boarded by one of our cruizers. There were several foreign passengers on board the vessel, and some other suspicious circumstances concurring, the commander of the cruizer thought it proper to send her to a British port for investigation, and he accordingly put a midshipman and five or six men on board her, with directions to carry the vessel to the nearest British port. As soon, however, as the American vessel was out of sight of the British cruizer, the crew, and the passengers, among whom were four Danes, rose upon our men, disarmed them, and threw the midshipman overboard; but being a good swimmer, he regained the ship, and clung to the side; he was taken on board, but, shocking to relate, he was again thrown into the sea. He, however, regained the vessel a second time, and was hauled upon deck. He was then pinioned, and lashed to the ring-bolts. The men were also lashed to the deck. The American captain then ordered the small boat to be lowered down, forced the officer and seamen into it, with only a little water and a few biscuits, and two oars, and then turned them adrift, above forty miles from shore. Two of the men, who were unwilling to get into the boat, were, we understand, stabbed, but not so as to endanger their lives. They remained above fourteen hours in this miserable cockle-shell of a boat, in momentary expectation of perishing, when they were fortunately picked up by an English merchantman, and brought to England. In about half an hour after they were picked up, a heavy gale came on, in which they must inevitably have perished.

A ludicrous case of assault was tried at Northampton assizes on Wednesday, in which the jury found a verdict of 250l. against Dr Bailey,

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a clergyman, for an assault. It appears, that there is a pond in the village where the doctor lives, in which the poor women are in the habit of washing their clothes: the reverend divine chose also to wash his horses in the same water; this the women resented, and with mops, brushes, &c. beat the horses and the doctor himself, which so exasperated him, that he, in return, struck one of the assailants (a woman pregnant at the time), for which the action was brought. The doctor compromised for striking another woman, by paying 50l. into court.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred during a storm at Mr Fraser's, botanist, King's-road, Chelsea, behind whose house, in a southern exposure, the hailstones, in consequence of a strong eddy wind, had fallen in such quantities into a back cellar, the door of which happened to be open, as to become a complete piece of solid ice, about eight feet in circumference, and two feet in depth.

At the Winchester assizes, on Friday, John Britton, captain of the West India rangers, was indicted for the wilful murder of his son, George Britton, by beating and kicking him about the body. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had repeatedly beat his son very violently, and Mr Powell, a surgeon, had no doubt that the mortification, which was the cause of his death, ensued from the contusions on the back, which were the aggregate of several days beating. The indictment, however, having stated the deceased to have been killed on a specific day, when it turned out that he had died of the aggregate ill treatment he had received on several days, and that the chastisement inflicted on him on any one day would not have been sufficient to have caused death, the judge was under the painful necessity of directing the acquittal of the monster.

A young woman, who was at service in a family at Garleston, came to Norwich on Tuesday morning last, and procured a letter to be written for her to her parents, who live at Rackheath, in which she took leave of them, declaring herself to be "in good health, but very unhappy." In the course of the same day, she was seen walking at a quick pace along the Rackheath road towards the church-yard, where she was found, about an hour after, in a state of total insensibility, reclining, with her head resting on her arm, against the grave of a young man, who had recently died of a scarlet fever, to whom it was known her affections had been engaged, and whose name (Nicholl) was signed to the letter above-mentioned, as if she had been married to him: she was conveyed home to her parents, and shortly after expired.—An inquisition was taken on Thursday, when it appeared that this unfortunate creature, who was only 19 years of age, had destroyed herself by swallowing a quantity of laudanum.—Verdict—*Lunacy.*

On Monday, an inquisition was taken at Dover upon the body of Ann Keloey, who was found hanging in her bed-room, when the jury brought in a verdict—*Lunacy.* It appeared in evidence before the coroner, that the deceased, who was about fourteen years old, had been a pauper in the United Parish House at River, near Dover, and a few weeks since left the house to go into service, and at her death lived weekly servant with Mr Farley, a butcher. Being found too young to do the work of the house, her mistress, after keeping her several weeks to enable her to get

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another place, was compelled, on getting another servant, to tell her she must part with her: the dread of returning back to the parish house operated so strongly on the unfortunate girl's mind as to cause her to destroy herself.—No very honourable testimony, in our mind, to the humane treatment experienced by the paupers in this said United Parish House of River, near Dover.

Saturday, as a bricklayer was ascending a ladder reared against a house in Oxford-street, which was undergoing some repairs, he unfortunately fell, and being precipitated on an infirm man, nearly 70 years of age, who was passing at the time, he escaped with trifling injury himself, but the shock had so powerful an effect on the feeble frame of the other, that he was taken away lifeless.

On Tuesday, Jones and Frances were executed at Salisbury, pursuant to their sentence, for breaking into the shop of Mr Bennet, silver-smith, of that city, and stealing watches and jewellery to the value of 150*l*. Frances, who was by no means a notorious offender, conducted himself with great propriety at the fatal tree; but Jones, who confessed himself to have been a thief from his earliest years, mounted the platform in a bold undaunted manner, then took off his hat, and after giving it two or three twirls about his head, threw it among the spectators.

A tradesman at Chorley, named Price, was summoned on Tuesday last, as one of the members of a coroner's inquest, to sit on the body of a neighbour who had drowned himself. During the inspection of the body he appeared much affected, and while the persons who found the corpse were giving their evidence, he retired. Being absent longer than was expected, a messenger was dispatched to seek after him, when he was discovered lifeless in a room adjoining, having, it is supposed, strangled himself with a silk handkerchief.

JEWISH MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday last, at Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, at two o'clock P. M. by the Rev. Simon Lepseker, Mr Jonas Lazarus, silver-smith and jeweller, of Lincoln, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Rosceia Nathan, daughter of Mr M. I. Nathan, silver-smith and jeweller, of the former place. The marriage ceremony was performed in Mr Nathan's garden, in the presence of a numerous company of Jews and Christians (at least 200 in number), under an elevated canopy, supported by four youths. A band of music, playing a grand martial air, preceded the bridegroom, who was attended by the bride's father and grandfather: some minutes after, they were followed by the bride (veiled), attended by her mother and grandmother. Four green wax tapers were burning during the ceremony. The bride was led several times round the bridegroom, and the ring was put on the fore-finger of her left hand, where it remained till the next day, and was then placed on the usual finger appropriated for that purpose. At the conclusion, a glass was handed round to the happy couple and their relations, out of which they all drank; it was then laid under the bridegroom's foot, and by him stamped to pieces. After the ceremony a large party of their friends sat down to a handsome dinner provided for the occasion.

A woman, named Hall, died lately at Sunderland, at the advanced age of 109. Her twin brother died about five years ago, aged a 101, and her mother attained 108.

Last week a distressing circumstance happened to a family in the neighbourhood of Newtownlimavady,

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In the evening a quantity of roach lime was laid down against the wall of a cow-house, and water thrown thereon. In the course of the night the lime set the house on fire, by which it was consumed, together with two cows, three heifers, and a quantity of farming utensils. Very fortunately for the family, the wind blew the flames in a contrary direction from the dwelling-house.

ESCAPE OF ROBERT ROBERTS.—A meeeting of the principal magistrates of the county, together with the directors of the Bank, took place yesterday at the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to investigate, by the examination of witnesses, the escape of Roberts and Smith, *alias* Harper, on Tuesday morning. The former prisoner was about to undergo a final examination on the charge of forgery on the Bank of England, on Wednesday, and the latter is a known thief, who was undergoing an imprisonment for six months, and who also stood indicted for burglary. Roberts, who has recently represented himself as a bill broker, is the same who, two years since, obtained considerable sums of money in the north of England, by representing himself to be Earl Percy. The escape of the two prisoners is one of an extraordinary nature. Their places of confinement were at the extremes of a court, and they were perfect strangers to each other, as far as was known. It was discovered that Harper had broken through the wall into an adjoining cell, which was unlocked, and instead of escaping (which might have been expected) into the outer yard, he unlocked two iron gates which led down the court to the interior of the prison, and liberated Roberts, a supposed stranger to him. These gates were found open, and three others which led to the outer yard. Notwithstanding there is a watchman placed within the prison, in the outer yard, and another without, the two prisoners escaped over the wall; and another remarkable circumstance is, that Mr Aris, the jailor, locked up the prisoners that night, which he was not accustomed to do.

SAMPFORD GHOST.—The last Taunton Courier contains a letter from a respectable clergyman on the subject of some invisible agency, by which the house of a Mr Chave, at Sampford, in Devonshire, has been lately disturbed. The particulars are thus related by him, under the sanction of a voluntary affidavit made on the 18th instant.

"And first I depose solemnly, that after an attendance of six nights, (not successive,) at Mr Chave's house, in the village of Sampford, and with a mind perfectly unprejudiced, after the most minute investigation, and closest inspection of all the premises, I am utterly unable to account for any of the phenomena I have there seen and heard, and labour at this moment under no small perplexity, arising from a determination not likely to admit of supernatural interference, and an impossibility of hitherto tracing these effects to any human cause. I further depose, that in my visits to Mr Chave's house, at Sampford, I never had other motive, direct or indirect, avowed or concealed, but an earnest, and I presume not a culpable wish to trace these phenomena to the true and legitimate cause. Also, that I have, in every instance, found the people of the house most willing and ready to contribute every thing in their power, and to co-operate with me in the detection of the cause of these unaccountable sights, and violent blows and sounds. Also, that I am so deep-

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ly convinced of the difficulty of proving these effects to be human, that I stand engaged to forfeit a very considerable sum to the poor of my parish, whenever this business, now going on at Sampford, shall be made appear to have been produced by any human art or ingenuity, collectively or individually exerted. Also, that I have, in presence of many gentlemen, repeatedly sworn the domestics to the effect, namely—that they were not only utterly ignorant of the cause of those circumstances which then astonished us, but also of the causes of many other things equally unaccountable, which we ourselves did not hear or see, but to the truth of which they also swore, no less than to their perfect ignorance of the means by which they were produced. Also, that I have affixed a seal with a crest to every door, cavity, &c. in the house, through which any communications could be carried on; that this seal was applied to each end of sundry pieces of paper, in such a manner that the slightest attempt to open such doors, or to pass such cavities, must have broken these papers, in which case my crest must have prevented their being replaced without discovery; that none of these papers were deranged or broken; and also, that the phenomena that night were as unaccountable as ever. Also, that I have examined several women, quite unconnected with the family of Mr Chave; but who, some from compassion, have slept in this house; that many of them related the facts on oath; that all of them wished to be so examined, if required; and lastly, that they all agreed, without one exception, in this particular, that their night's rest was invariably destroyed by violent blows from some invisible hand—by an unaccountable and rapid drawing and withdrawing of the curtains—by a suffocating and almost inexpressible weight, and by a repetition of sounds, so loud, as at times to shake the whole room. Also, that there are more than twenty people of credibility, quite unconnected with the owner, or the present tenants of the house in question, who have related to me the most astonishing circumstances they have seen and heard on these premises; all of which they are ready to substantiate, if called upon, on oath. Also, that it appears that this plot, if it be a plot, has been carried on for many months; that it must be in the hands of more than 50 people, all of whom are ready to perjure themselves, though not one of them could possibly gain any thing by it; that the present owner is losing the value of his house, the tenant the customers of his shop, whom fear now prevents from visiting it after sun-set, and that the domestics are losing their rest; and all these evils are, with most exemplary patience, submitted to without any object, but the keeping of a ridiculous secret, which, although so many are privy to it, and many more interested in discovering, hath not yet been divulged; although such a disclosure would be attended with circumstances highly advantageous and gratifying to any person who could be induced to discover it."

The above was sworn before Mr B. Wood, a Master in Chancery; and the names of Mr John Govett, and Mr Betty, surgeons; Mr Pulling, merchant; and Mr Quick, innholder, all of Tiverton; of Mr Merson, surgeon, and John Cowling, Esq., of Sampford; and of Mr Chave, of Mere; are selected from a crowd of witnesses to substantiate facts, which they declare are to them perfectly in-

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explicable, and for which they are utterly incapable to account.——

We shall use as little ceremony in introducing our readers to the truth of this mystery, as the subject itself does to the persons who are favoured with its visitations. Mr Chave and his family (the tenants of the haunted house,) must therefore be put in the witness-box, and we shall proceed to call a few facts to evidence.

The said Mr Chave, then, it appears, has lived in the house he now occupies at Sampford Peverall, about seven months. About seven months, reader! for we beg that every circumstance, however minute, may be duly attended to. Before he came to this place to exercise his present business of an huckster, the premises in question were unmolested by its present troublesome guest;—but Mr Chave, the huckster, brings into the aforesaid premises two servants, the one somewhat stricken in years, the other a girl about eighteen, called Sally. A person named Taylor, (Mrs Chave's brother), is also another inmate of the house, a strapping black-haired young man, about twenty five years of age, whose employment we cannot learn, or even guess at, from any thing that Chave can have for him to do, but who is represented by the honest folks at Sampford, to be a "wildish sort of a young man."

About a fortnight ago, two gentlemen, from Taunton, attended the troubled-house, and requested permission to pass the night in the haunted room. Taylor looked out of his bed-room window, which is next to the haunted room, and only separated from it by a thin partition, and after satisfying himself of the respectability of the persons who applied for admittance, assured them that it would be of no use for them to sit up unless there were females in the house, for otherwise nothing was ever heard, and there were then no women in the house. Entreaties were in vain, and the gentlemen alluded to retired, after a promise of being admitted the next morning. Accordingly they went to the house early on the ensuing day, and were entertained by Mr Chave with a history, compared with which, Baron Munchausen's adventures form a series of probabilities. After having had the monster described, (very much resembling a black rabbit, only wonderfully larger!) and which, when pursued, escapes through the close palings of his garden in a moment, permission was allowed to visit the haunted room, but which was delayed by Mr Chave a short time, because the maid-servants were not up. Proceeding at last to the chamber, Taylor's room was passed through. He was laying in bed, with a drawn sword on it. The unfortunate chamber was then examined, and, agreeably to the prescribed mode of incantation, the floor was stamped upon, and the ghost politely entreated to favour his visitors with a few conversational thumps, but it was not so inclined. Not a single knock, tap, groan, or even a social grunt could be extorted from it, and all attempts at a friendly dialogue proved utterly fruitless. In the adjoining room, where Taylor slept, some boards had been taken up. A considerable hollow depth appeared underneath, but how far it went Mr Chave did not know! Sally was interrogated as to the attacks which have been made on her by the monster. She observed "it never came when there was light in the room. She had caught it twice; that it was very large and heavy, felt like a dog or rabbit, and so powerful that she could not hold it; that it

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usually came as soon as the light was withdrawn, and vanished on its appearance; that she had repeatedly been slapped by some invisible means; and that she lately saw through the sheet, while her head was under the bed-clothes, a man's hand and arm, perfectly white!" All this in the dark too! Oh, Sally! Sally!!

Since the above-stated particulars occurred, it has been ascertained that the ghost never visits Sally while she is asleep; for this damsel, in the middle of the night lately, while two gentlemen were in the adjoining room, having got into a profound sleep, and the ghost being perfectly peaceable, the experiment was tried by waking her. Soon after, Sally, by her representations, evinced that the ghost had not forgotten her, though, like Sally, it had thought fit to indulge in a little nap.

Mr Chave complains of the loss of custom. Since the ghost has appeared, the sun has shone until nearly nine o'clock. People, Mr Chave says, are afraid to come after it is dark; but who are the persons who frequent a shop after nine o'clock at night? Respectable housekeepers do not depend on a huckster for their supplies, and the labouring poor in a country village are generally in bed before that hour. Thus, it seems, that Mr Chave cannot have sustained any loss in this way, and must have some particular motive for representing that his trade is decreasing in its profits from what is going forward in his house.

25th.—Yesterday Eliza Hinchcliff, only 14 years of age, was charged at Bow-street with attempting to poison her mistress and two children. Mrs Parker stated, that she sent the prisoner to procure 2 oz. of arsenick, to poison the rats, which she put into a desk; and soon afterwards the prisoner prepared tea, which she brought up in two pots for Mrs P. and two children, one five, and the other three years old; when, after drinking a cup each, they were taken ill, but, by proper antidotes being resorted to, were recovered. Mrs P. then charged the prisoner with the crime, which she stedfastly denied; but on examining the packet, there appeared one fourth of an ounce deficient, when she admitted the fact. The prisoner declined saying any thing in her defence, and was committed under Lord Ellenborough's Act. No cause can be assigned for the diabolical attempt, as she was on good terms with her mistress; but she had been heard to say, that if her mistress died, she would come in for her clothes.

30th.—GUILDHALL.—*Before Sir Matthew Bloxam.*—A person, named Thomas Askew, charged a boy, about thirteen, as having run away from his service. The complainant did not specify his particular trade or profession: but it appeared that he acts as what is termed a *sea crimp*, or purveyor of seamen and boys for the merchants' service. He could not say the boy was his apprentice, but merely that he was consigned to him from Scotland, and that he had paid for him a valuable consideration; that the boy had not only run away from him, but enticed another boy to follow his example. His *morality* was so much shocked at this instance of juvenile depravity, that he did not wish to take him back, because he could not recommend him to any ship, lest he might *contaminate* the whole crew; and his only motive for bringing him before the magistrate, was to ascertain whether the lad could be considered as his apprentice. If he was clear in the affirmative of this

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ment was soon accompanied by a violent fever, which put a period to his existence on the following Thursday.

During a rowing match yesterday at Rotherhithe, a lamentable accident occurred. A number of persons had assembled on a platform, erected for the purpose of repairing a ship off St James's Stairs, and owing to the great pressure about 20 of them were precipitated into the river, and 6 of them drowned. A poor woman was discovered with an infant child in her arms, and every assistance afforded to them: The woman was saved, but unfortunately the child was drowned.

A law for the suppressing of duelling has passed in the Illinois territory, in America, founded on the Virginia code. The punishment of the surviving duellist (if his antagonist die within three months) the aiders, abettors, and counsellors thereof, to suffer death by hanging. The challenger, or person accepting a challenge, is declared incapable for ever of holding or being elected to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, within the territory. Persons when entering upon the duties of office are to swear or affirm, that they have never been engaged in a duel, either directly or indirectly, in any wise whatever.

Yesterday, Valentine Thomas, the unfortunate youth convicted at the last Guildford assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron M'Donald, of forging a check for 400l. on the house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, at the top of the gaol in Horsemonger-lane. There was a propensity in this unfortunate youth towards the species of crime to which he has fallen an early victim peculiarly remarkable. He was the son of a respectable tradesman in the city of London. At the age of sixteen, he was placed in the counting-house of an opulent bargemaster, near Blackfriars; upon whose bankers he forged a check, in the name of the firm, for 1000l., and obtained the money. The fact was discovered; but his employers, in pity to his youth, and from respect to his family, refrained from prosecuting, in consideration of being reimbursed the 1000l., and the youth being sent out of the country. The money was paid by his father, who sent him down to Portsmouth, and entered him on board a ship of war, then bound for the West Indies. He went the voyage, and on his return to England deserted his ship and came up to London, where he returned to his former habits; and through his knowledge of several trading houses, and the bankers with whom they kept cash, obtained in their name blank checks, and committed forgeries to a considerable extent, for which no less than thirteen indictments were still pending against him at the time of his conviction. From that moment until Saturday last, notwithstanding the zealous exhortations of the chaplain, who daily attended him, he could scarcely be roused from an apathetic indifference to his fate, or to a penitent sense of the crime for which he was to suffer. On Sunday he attended divine service in the chapel of the gaol, where near 300 persons of respectable appearance were also present, most of whom appeared to be more deeply affected by the situation of the prisoner than he himself. He was attired in a fashionable and gentlemanly style. His dress was, a blue coat with gilt buttons, lined through with black silk, white waistcoat, with black silk breeches, and stockings; his hair unpowdered,

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and his upper lip adorned with Hussar mustachios. His coffin, covered with black, was placed before him, and when the chaplain came to state to the auditory that the unfortunate youth, who had now but a few hours to live, was a veteran in the species of crime for which he stood convicted, although he had not yet completed his nineteenth year, the whole auditory were dissolved in tears, not excepting the gaoler, who sat by him, though familiar with such scenes; while the youth himself maintained a pensive firmness, and was the only person present who seemed indifferent to his fate. His dress at the place of execution was the same as already described, and he met his unhappy doom with decorous resignation.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the ancient carnival of Bartholomew fair, in Smithfield, was opened with the usual proclamation and solemnities by the Lord Mayor.

A French gentleman was charged by a Mr Jackson, a printer from Lichfield, with having been a prisoner at large on his parole in that town, and having broken his parole and made his escape. Mr Jackson said, that he had no knowledge of the list of prisoners at Lichfield, but knew the person at the bar as having been one of the French prisoners on parole there, and, understanding that he had made his escape, he met him this morning in St Paul's Church-yard, and felt it his duty to take him into custody, although he had no instructions, warrant, or other special authority for that purpose.

The prisoner on his part acknowledged that he was a prisoner, and had broken his parole, which he would have felt himself bound in honour not to have done had he been taken as an officer in either the army or navy of France. He had been, however, in no military capacity whatever, although he was taken in a ship under French colours. He had been six years a prisoner at Lichfield, cut off from all connection with his family and friends, who are in France. He had lost his mother during the period of his imprisonment. His father, an aged gentleman, his relatives, all the objects of his affection, his fortune and future hopes of existence, were in France; and he hoped it was not altogether criminal to endeavour to return to his friends and country. He had never been, nor ever would be, guilty of any act which he conceived personally dishonourable. A French gentleman, who had lived many years in England, had encouraged him to quit Lichfield and come up to London, with a view of procuring his return to his own country, but could not give him the means for that purpose. Thus destitute, without friends or money, he obtained a situation to earn his bread honestly in a house in Bucklersbury, and coming through St Paul's Church-yard this morning on the business of that house, Mr Jackson met him, and thought proper to take him up.

The magistrate told him, that he felt considerably for the situation in which he was now involved. He cast no censure upon him for the feelings he professed, or for his anxiety to return to his country and friends, as he was aware that many English gentlemen, prisoners in France, must feel similar anxiety for restoration to their country and friends. But as, by his own acknowledgment, he was a prisoner at large on parole, and had broken that parole, no other discretion remained for him, the magistrate, than to send him in custody to the

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transport board, which he did, charging the officers at the same time to treat him with every respect due to a gentleman.

The expence of the improvements in Westminster, in the vicinity of the two houses of parliament, including the purchase of old buildings and ground, has been 228,497l.

A plumber being lately employed to repair the pipe of a pump belonging to Mr Bond, of Chudleigh, found the carbonic gas from the well (which had not been opened since the dreadful fire at that place, in 1807,) so powerful that he would not venture in. Two miners, who had been at work in the neighbourhood, coming by at that instant, one of them volunteered to go down, (a ladder 19 feet in length had previously been fixed,) but before he had descended half that depth, he fell off and sunk to the bottom, about forty feet. His companion followed, and shared the same fate. A joiner, named Nosworthy, caused a rope to be fixed round his waist, and was let down; but on his senses going off, the noose of the rope slipped, and he was likewise precipitated to the bottom. Another man had the rope fastened between his legs and round his waist, but had not proceeded ten feet before his senses left him, and he was drawn up nearly lifeless. After this they procured a grappling iron, by which the three bodies were extricated from the well, but the life in each was extinct.

A curious natural phenomenon has lately been discovered in Edinburgh; and as it strikes different persons in the same manner at first sight, it is impossible that *fancy* (that active principle) *can* be the cause of it. From a point of Salisbury Crags, and from a place called Miller's Garden, there is visible in the rock on the Calton Hill, on which the monument to the memory of Lord Nelson is erected, a most correct, though gigantic, profile of the hero's face. It is formed by the rock, and was first discovered a few weeks since by an English family travelling in Scotland.

Before giving this article a place in our work, we were at pains to ascertain how far it was entitled to credit; and whether fancy had any share, or what share, in producing the striking phenomenon recorded. We accordingly examined the resemblance from both the points of view above mentioned, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of the most wonderful *lusus naturæ* that has ever been exhibited on her extensive scale. The likeness is so strong that it cannot be mistaken; and the monument surmounts the forehead like a civic crown.

On Monday morning some fishermen caught a remarkably large sturgeon, in the river, not far from Chester; it measured nine feet three inches in length, and weighed nearly 200lbs.

An article from Nancy, in a French paper, mentions a singular event which happened at the close of July, in the commune of Juvelise: A hemp field, of no great extent, sunk suddenly, and the vacuity occasioned by the secession of the earth was instantly filled with water, the depth of which could not be ascertained by reason of the difficulty of approach, the surface occasionally giving way in circumscribed spots.

It is stated to be the intention of government to grant an allowance of five shillings per diem, on application being made for the same, to all officers that were sent home from Walcheren in charge of sick soldiers; which allowance is to extend from the day the officers left their regi-

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ments, until that of rejoining them. This allowance is given in consideration of the officers having been deprived of the benefit of a regimental mess, and other extra expences to which they were unavoidably exposed during the period they were employed on the duty above mentioned.

The Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy, have made a strict survey of all the ships in ordinary at the different ports. They finished at Deptford, and ordered fifteen ships to be sold. All the warrant officers that are old, disabled, and otherwise unfit for sea-service, are to be invalided; the others, with their wives and families, have a ship allotted them to live in, till vacancies fall out.

The passengers through Piccadilly, and many of the inhabitants, were thrown into great consternation on Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, by the escape of a leopard from a caravan which was conveying it to Bartholomew fair. The animal ran into the lower part of one of the houses which are re-building on the south side of the street between the church and the Haymarket. The keeper, who soon discovered the escape of the animal, ran about in great agony, calling for a blanket and some ropes; but when the people heard the purpose for which they were wanted, they retreated from the spot with the utmost precipitation. Two monkies escaped at the same time, one of which was taken in an oyster shop on the spot, the keeper of which closed his door immediately, lest the monkey might be followed by a more formidable visitor.

The leopard, we are sorry to find, was not taken without injury to one of the men who were employed on that hazardous service. The animal bit him so severely that the poor man was obliged to be taken to St George's Hospital. The way in which the animal was secured, was by placing a den before the door of the cellar in which he had sheltered himself, but it was with no small difficulty that he was induced to enter it. The accident arose, it seems, from the horses which drew the caravan having taken fright, run off full speed, and overthrown it; the cage which contained the leopard was thrown out, and so shattered in the fall, that the animal easily escaped.

An instance of perjury, connected with circumstances of great atrocity, occurred at the last Cork assizes.

One Daniel Driscoll, a common farmer, living near the sea-coast of the west of that county, was found dead at the foot of a cliff, a short distance from his house. Some circumstances which came to the knowledge of Mr Townsend and of Mr Sommerville, two of the neighbouring magistrates, induced them to suppose that Driscoll's wife knew something of the manner at least of his death, and they had her brought before them. On her examination on oath, she stated that one Cornelius Sullivan, a person who was said to have paid a marked attention to her, had called at her house about supper time, on the 12th or 13th July last, and told her husband that there was a large wreck stick at the foot of the cliff; that her husband went out with Sullivan, and in a short time returned and told her that the stick was a very large one; that Sullivan called again early the next morning, and he and the deceased went out together; that within two hours after, Sullivan called on her and found her in bed, and then declared, that he had destroyed her husband, by throwing him over

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the cliff; and that she was prevented from making any alarm, or giving information, for fear of Sullivan. In consequence of this information, Sullivan was taken and committed to gaol; and on the 1st inst. his trial for the murder of Driscoll came on before the Chief Baron, when the widow, M. Driscoll, was sworn as a witness. She pointed out the prisoner, and said she had known him before her marriage, and for five or six years past. She denied the prisoner's having called on her husband at night, or in the morning; and said that her husband did not go out with Sullivan, to her knowledge; she denied his having told her that he had destroyed her husband by throwing him over a cliff, or that he had a conversation with the deceased a little before his death; and she swore that she never had any conversation with Sullivan about her husband's death. There being no other evidence, Sullivan was of course acquitted of the murder, but the judge ordered him to find sufficient sureties for his future good behaviour. He also ordered Mary Driscoll to be indicted for perjury, in the gross contradiction between what she had sworn before the magistrate, and her swearing on the table; and she was on Monday tried and sentenced for transportation. It was mentioned in court, after the trial, that the wretched man (Sullivan) was so stung with remorse, that he had made no less than three attempts on his own life, and had endeavoured to put a period to a wretched existence by hanging himself, but was prevented by the interposition of his friends.

Yesterday, Cooke, the publican of the Swan, in Vere-street, Clare-market, and five others of the eleven miscreants convicted at Clerkenwell sessions last Saturday of detestable practices, were exhibited on the pillory in the Haymarket, opposite to Panton-street. Such was the degree of popular indignation excited against those wretches, and such the general eagerness to witness their punishment, that, by ten in the morning, the chief avenues, from Clerkenwell prison and Newgate to the place of punishment, were crowded with people; and the multitude assembled in the Hay-market, and all its immediate vicinity, was so great, as to render the streets impassable.

The sheriffs, attended by the two city marshalls, with an immense number of constables, accompanied the procession of the prisoners from Newgate, whence they set out in the transport caravan, and proceeded through Fleet-street and the Strand; and the prisoners were hooted and pelted the whole way by the populace. At one o'clock, four of the culprits were fixed in the pillory, erected for the occasion, with two additional wings, one being allotted for each criminal; and immediately a new torrent of popular vengeance poured upon them from all sides. The day being fine, the streets were dry and free from mud, but the defect was speedily and amply supplied by the butchers of St James's market; numerous escorts of whom constantly supplied the party of attack, chiefly consisting of women, with tubs of blood, garbage, and ordure from their slaughter-houses; and with this ammunition, plentifully diversified with dead cats, turnips, potatoes, addled eggs, and other missiles, the criminals were incessantly pelted to the last moment. They walked perpetually round during their hour; and although from the four wings of

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the machine they had some little shelter, they were completely incrusted with filth.

Two wings of the pillory were then taken off, to place Cooke and Amos in the two remaining ones; and although they came in only for the *second course*, they had no reason to complain of *short allowance*, for they received even a more severe discipline than their predecessors. On their being taken down and replaced in the caravan, they lay flat in the vehicle; but the vengeance of the crowd still pursued them back to Newgate, and the caravan was so filled with mud and ordure, as completely to cover them.

No interference from the sheriffs and police officers could refrain the popular rage; but, notwithstanding the immensity of the multitude, no accident of any note occurred.

PILLORY.—Yesterday, Joseph Viguers, who was convicted at the last London sessions of an attempt to commit an unnatural crime, stood on the pillory at the top of Prince's-street, opposite the Mansion-house. He was conveyed from Newgate about twelve o'clock in an open cart, immediately on his entering which he was assailed by the female part of the mob with rotten eggs and mud, and who accompanied him in great numbers to the place appointed for his exhibition, pelting him the whole of the way with considerable effect, as from the immense crowd the officers were enabled to proceed but slowly. As soon as he was placed on the platform, he was saluted with a general volley of eggs and mud, which continued without intermission during the whole of the time alloted for his punishment. When taken down he was one complete plaster of mud and filth, and when lifted into the cart he fell to the bottom apparently lifeless. The concourse of people assembled was so great, that no person could approach the Mansion-house by any of the avenues for above 150 yards. We are sorry to add, that from the extreme pressure of the crowd, who, in despite of the efforts of the officers, had got possession of the steps leading up the grand entrance of the Mansion-house, the whole of the balustrades on the west side of the entrance suddenly gave way, and descended with the persons on them, and those that were nearest to the edge, upon the crowd beneath. By this accident one woman had both her thighs broken, and seven men had either their arms or legs broken, and were otherwise dreadfully bruised, particularly one person, who was conveyed away without the least signs of life.

The unfortunate sufferers were taken into the Mansion-house by the lord mayor's private door, where they received personally from his lordship every kind attention and accommodation that their distressed situation required, and that humanity could afford, and were afterwards conveyed to St Bartholomew's Hospital. It is unaccountable that the recorder should have fixed on a thoroughfare so inconvenient as the Mansion-house-street for this horrible exhibition.

A young man of the name of Holles, son of a farmer, near Dorking, put a period to his existence on Sunday last by cutting his throat with a clasp-knife, in the presence of a young lady, to whom he had paid his addresses. This horrid act was occasioned by jealousy, the lady having permitted the addresses of another person in consequence of a quarrel with Holles. The deceased met her going to church with her new admirer, when he commited the suicide.

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At Prestejgne assizes, a lamentable instance of early depravity occurred: A boy, not more than twelve years old, was tried for a burglary, which he had commited in company with two other boys about his own age. These young depredators had acted, it appeared, with more artful caution than could be expected from much older offenders. One has escaped, and the second, being admitted king's evidence, brought the fact home to the third boy, who received sentence of death, but on account of his tender years was reprieved.

CARRICKFERGUS ASSIZES.—MURDER AND CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—Charles Underwood and John Cherry were this day brought to trial. Underwood stood indicted for the murder of John M'Clure, near Aghohill. Cherry was indicted for conspiring, aiding, abetting, and assisting in effecting said murder. This dreadful murder took place so far back as October last, and was only brought to light in a most miraculous manner in July last. Two law-suits had taken place betwixt John Cherry and John M'Clure, in which Cherry had fraudulently altered a bond of M'Clure's, and M'Clure had brought an action against Cherry for this forgery, and was going to Dublin, in November, to give his evidence against Cherry, who, on that account, determined to have him assassinated. Cherry agreed with Charles Underwood to give him two hundred guineas for murdering M'Clure. John Galloway turned king's evidence, and swore that Cherry had promised the prisoner Charles Underwood, that if he could get any person who would murder M'Clure, he would give Underwood the half of Braid farm, which he purchased from M'Clure for one thousand pounds, and would also give him his daughter in marriage; and he promised the witness Galloway, that he would lend him two hundred pounds, if he would assist in getting M'Clure murdered, which must be done before the term in Dublin, or he would be ruined for ever. The conspirators at first proposed to poison M'Clure, but this was not done. Charles Underwood and John Underwood then appointed M'Clure to meet them at Balleymena, to pay him the money that was due to him by Cherry. M'Clure came accordingly, when they murdered him. Charles Underwood afterwards came to Cherry's house, and told him and the witness, that Courtney, M'Clure, and C. Underwood, proceeded along the road till they came to the side of a moss, where they murdered M'Clure, and buried his body; that next morning he, C. Underwood, returned to the spot, where he sunk the body deeper, and having found M'Clure's staff lying there, he carried it home with him. Some time after this, witness went to C. Underwood's house, where Underwood shewed him a black pocket-book with papers in it, which he read, and they appeared to have belonged to M'Clure, for they all related to the law-suit with Cherry. He also shewed him M'Clure's staff, which he knew; he burned each of the papers as he read them, saying to witness, that he did so, because if they were found they might hang him. Witness then wrote a letter before leaving Charles's house, which letter John Cherry had ordered them to write when they were last in his house. After the letter was written, C. Underwood took it to put it into the post-office at Randalstown. The reason of writing this letter was, that

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before M'Clure was murdered he had told C. Underwood that he had eight guineas lying in the hands of Mr M'Master, post-master of Ballymena. C. Underwood having informed Cherry of this circumstance, Cherry immediately suggested to them, that if they would write a letter in the name of John M'Clure, dated at Dublin, and directed to his cousin John M'Clure, directing him to get that money from Mr M'Master, and as much more as he could obtain, and send it to him at a particular house in Dublin, he, Cherry, would have a person there ready to get the money when it was sent, which was done accordingly: they afterwards pretended that M'Clure had been murdered in Dublin. The above evidence was corroborated by other witnesses, and no suspicion was entertained of the real murder till July, when Cherry was tried in Dublin for horse-stealing, along with another man; they were both acquitted, but ordered to be detained in jail until they found bail. Cherry accordingly procured bail, and obtained his liberation, but left his companion behind him without using any means for his release. During their confinement it appears that Cherry had made this man so much his confidant, that he had imparted to him the secret of M'Clure's murder. The circumstance of his neglecting this man after effecting his own liberation, had so operated upon his mind, that he determined to reveal what Cherry had communicated to him. He accordingly did so to a proper person in Dublin, upon which a man was sent from Dublin to discover Galloway, and converse with him on the subject.—The man having obtained a confirmation of the facts, prevailed on Galloway to accompany him to Dublin, where having arrived, he immediately turned approver, and warrants were issued, upon which Cherry and Charles Underwood were apprehended. The other two, Courtney and John Underwood, who were implicated, made their escape. Persons were then sent to search for the body of M'Clure, which they found buried in the field belonging to Charles Underwood, as described by the witness Galloway.

It appeared in evidence that M'Clure had given a bond to Cherry payable in the year 1811. This Cherry altered so as to make it payable in 1807, and as M'Clure could not pay the bond, (not expecting it was due till 1811) Cherry put him in prison; upon M'Clure's representing the case to a respectable attorney, he got him liberated, and it was to prove this forgery that M'Clure was going to Dublin, when Cherry got him murdered. Cherry had the impudence to go to Dublin after the murder, and to claim M'Clure's estate, as Cherry asserted he had not been able to prove the forgery; and he had therefore forfeited his estate to him, not having paid the bond in 1807, when it was due!

After a very able charge from the judge, the jury having retired, in a short time returned a verdict, finding Charles Underwood *Guilty*, both of the murder and of the conspiracy to murder, and finding John Cherry *Not Guilty* of the murder, but *Guilty* of the conspiracy to murder. The judge then addressed the prisoners in a very pathetic manner, and pronounced the sentence of the law, appointing both the prisoners to be hanged on Friday next, and the body of Underwood to be dissected. He was often interrupted by Cherry, who, in the most hardened and audacious manner, denied his guilt. He seem-

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ed to be of opinion, that if he did not actually commit the murder, he should not be hanged; but the judge informed him, that he was as guilty as the actual murderers, or rather more so, having been the cause of the whole dreadful conspiracy.

Before the prisoners were removed from the dock, Underwood mentioned to several people, that he was brought into this situation by the instigation of Cherry, and that John Courtney, John Underwood, Galloway, and himself, were all present when M'Clure was murdered. This humble confession excited the commiseration and pity of all who heard him. Cherry, though asked by several of the people to make a frank acknowledgment, still persisted in denying that he had any concern with it, and repeated what he had formerly expressed, that he would deny it on the gallows tree.

Cherry, by his own account, is 71 years of age, and in the course of his life has been tried for various offences.

EXECUTION OF CHERRY AND UNDERWOOD.—On the 24thult. the dreadful sentence of the law was put in execution. The prisoners were escorted by a strong guard of yeomanry, and a detachment of the Derry militia, from Carrickfergus, to the townland of Procliss, in the parish of Drumaul, the scene of their horrid crime. Underwood was permitted to have an interview with his wife, which was extremely affecting. This young man, who had scarcely attained his 21st year, was married only one week previous to his apprehension, and not a month before the termination of his life. Cherry was attended by three of his sons, and, though upwards of 71 years of age, seemed totally insensible to any feelings of religion. Quite the contrary, however, was the deportment of the young man—he listened with the most respectful attention, joined in prayer, and shewed marks of penitence not to be mistaken.—In the presence of Mr Aiken, the magistrate, the Rev. Dr. Henry, and one or two others, he made a full and ample confession of his guilt.

While Underwood was in one apartment, the old man was in another, where he was exhorted in the most earnest manner by the Rev. Mr Pratt, vicar of the parish, and by Mr Fulton, the sub-sheriff, to acknowledge the justice of his sentence, and to confess his guilt; but, sheltering himself under the casuistry, that "not having struck a blow, he was not criminal," he persisted in continuing deaf to every argument, sitting with his legs across, and taking snuff in quantities and with the most hardened composure. On the arrival at the fatal tree, the Rev. Dr. Henry offered up an energetic prayer, to which the youth paid the utmost attention; but the aged criminal seemed stupidly obdurate.

Underwood was a fine erect youth, of about six feet high, light hair and complexion, long visage, and had a very sensible and rather a good countenance. Cherry was a set old man, about five feet seven inches high, with a weather-beaten countenance, expressive of low cunning and assurance. He could neither read nor write.

Cherry being asked whether he believed in the existence of a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; he answered, that he *supposed* he believed in a God, but could not say much about a future state. It was noticed at the place of execution, that when Underwood was exhorting Cherry to confess his crimes, though his sons were near

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him at the time, none of them joined in that request, but preserved an expressive silence. Cherry has left seven freehold properties, worth from eight to ten thousand pounds.

The bodies were suspended about 35 minutes, and after being taken down, that of Underwood was conveyed to the county infirmary, at Lisburn, for dissection; but, on account of the contrition he had manifested, it was given to his father-in-law and his other friends, who applied for it. The body of Cherry was delivered to his sons, who took it away on a car; on their way home they got drunk, and had a violent quarrel about the division of their father's property.

William Treble, who some time since put a period to his existence (see p. 139.) in Horsham gaol, was formerly a clerk in a very respectable city banking-house; but unfortunately getting introduced into what is called *flash company*, he neglected his business, and was obliged to leave his situation; and for these 25 years past he has been known at all the police-offices, as one of the most systematic depredators on the town, constantly associating with all the principal thieves of the metropolis. A short time ago he stole from a mail-coach a considerable quantity of provincial notes, to negociate which, in consequence of the failure of Bloxam's house, he was obliged to commit a forgery. At the spring assizes he was convicted, but his case was reserved for the opinion of the judges, who gave judgment against him. He was a very respectable-looking man about 56 years of age, of good natural abilities and some education; and it is conjectured he has left considerable property behind him, the fruits of his knaveries.

12th.—The following is the copy of a letter written by the unfortunate Treble, to his daughter, immediately before his committing the dreadful act of suicide;

"MY DEAR JANE,—When you receive this you will be fatherless, and your father, by his bad actions, have shortened that life which he ought to have taken care to preserve for your poor mother, and all your sakes; God, I hope, will forgive me all my sins and wickedness. This life, my dear, you must consider, is only a life of trial, 'tis in the next where happiness is to be found; in this we must part, in the next we are happy or miserable for ever; oh! that I had lived a pattern for you all, then my last moments would have been much happier than they are. God is good, and I hope for a forgiveness of my manifold sins; my heart bleeds when I think what my poor girl and all of you suffer on my account; however, you will all forgive and pray for me I know, which is some comfort in these last unhappy moments of my miserable life. May God, in his infinite goodness and mercy, bless, protect, and guide you, in the strict rules of religion and honour; that you may continue through life as you have begun, in virtue and goodness, is my present prayer, bless you for ever and ever!

"Among my clothes there is a book, which I have wrote since I have been in this place; 'tis extracts from different clergymen; I selected them for you, and your brother and sister's reading. I hope and trust you will never forget your poor mother; I need not mention it, I am sure you will not, for which the Almighty will bless you. God protect and preserve you, is the last prayer of your miserable father. W. TREBLE.

"It is some consolation to me, that my death will happen at a distance from you all; if I was to see any of you, it would drive me to madness, for I am nearly so at this moment. God bless you, forget your wicked father, and may you never know the distress I feel at this moment, pray Almighty God. I dare not read what I have written; farewell for ever!"

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The two unfortunate malefactors, Wilson and Langley, left at the last assizes (together with the suicide Treble) for execution, were on Saturday last, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, taken out of the gaol of Horsham, to receive the dreadful sentence of the law. In the cart, on the way to the place of execution, they both appeared very attentive to their books, and on their arrival at the fatal tree spent half an hour in fervent prayer with the clergyman who attended them: they both appeared truly penitent, and conducted themselves with manly fortitude.

Langley, the horse-stealer, said a few words; he observed, that his only trouble was his wife and children, and that the offence for which he was about to suffer was the first he had ever committed. They both forgave their prosecutors, and said they died in peace with all the world. As soon as the clergyman left them, the caps were pulled over their faces, when they again prayed most fervently; after which Wilson said to Langley, "Are you ready?" to which he replied, "Yes, when you like." Wilson then dropped a handkerchief from his hand, as a signal to the executioner, at the same time throwing himself along in the cart, which moved off immediately. Langley put up his hand above his ear, and caught hold of the rope, but as soon as his body was suspended he instantly let go. They both appeared to die remarkably easy.

Wilson, *alias* White, the soldier, was a Leicestershire man, and a plaisterer by trade. Just before he was turned off, he observed to Mr Smart, the keeper, that he thought the rope was not placed right, and he wished it to be altered, as he hoped to be soon out of his misery. They were launched into eternity about six minutes before one. Wilson was 27 years old, and Langley 35.

The clergyman addressed some of the populace, who appeared to behave in a manner unbecoming the occasion, on the impropriety of their conduct. The spectators were about 400 in number.

A party of young men and women of Woodborough, returning from Nottingham races, on the 15th ult., were overtaken on the turnpike-road by several people belonging to Arnold, one of whom insulted a young woman of the Woodborough party, which occasioned her companion, Henry Caunt, of that village, about 21 years of age, to remonstrate with the person who offered such insult: a scuffle immediately ensued, which ended in the most fatal manner for Caunt—a stone or brick-bat, thrown by one of the Arnold party, having struck him just above the right ear. He languished until three o'clock the next afternoon, and then expired. On the 17th an inquisition was taken on the body, before Thomas Wright, gent. coroner, when several witnesses were examined; none of whom being able to prove who threw the stone, or brick-bat, the jury, after deliberating a considerable time, returned a verdict of—*Wilful murder against some person unknown.*

Some evenings ago, three young ladies walking along the foot-path, in the neighbourhood of Port-Glasgow, were met by two men in the dress of sailors, walking in a quiet sober manner; but as they passed, one of them stabbed the lady next him in the arm with a clasp-knife, which he held open in his hand, and proceeded forward without either speaking or looking behind; unfortunately the ladies were so

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much terrified, that they had not the presence of mind to send any pursuit after the villain till it was too late.

BOW-STREET.—About six weeks since the Stamp-office at Liverpool, kept by Mr Poole a number of years for that district of Lancashire, was discovered to have been set on fire, and no doubt was entertained that it was done by design. The discovery was made by the chief clerk going to the office early in the morning; when he perceived that the desk belonging to a clerk of the name of Luckett had been on fire, and paper put in different parts of the office, as if intended to assist the fire in spreading all over the office. Luckett reminded the chief clerk that he was the last in the office the preceding evening; he expressed himself in a particular manner, but not sufficient to ground any suspicion upon him, and the circumstance passed over without any discovery having been made. In a short time after, Luckett left the office and the town of Liverpool, in such an extraordinary manner as to cause a suspicion that he had acted improperly; and accordingly an examination of the stock of stamps took place, which is extremely large, for a full stock is about 100,000l. worth. Several considerable stamps were missed, and it could not be ascertained but he might have made off with about 20,000l. worth. Mr Miller, the superintendant of the police, was employed to pursue him, and he commenced an active search. He traced him from Liverpool on the road towards London, and found that he had sold great quantities of stamps at different places to respectable persons, for a trifling sum less than is usually allowed by the Stamp-office to the retail distributors; imposing upon them with the plausible pretence that he was vending them for a general distributor of stamps, who was under embarrassments, and wanted to raise a sum of money without delay. Mr Miller traced him to London, and from thence to Chatham, where some of his relations reside. There he remained and in London upwards of a fortnight, without being able to apprehend him; and business requiring him at Liverpool, he was obliged to return there.

Adkins, the officer, received private information from Chatham that a large trunk was sent off from there on Tuesday morning by some of Luckett's connections, directed to Mr Appleyard, Prince William Henry, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, by Rutley's waggon, with J. W. at the corner, which was suspected to be for Luckett. Adkins in consequence went to the Three King's inn, in the Borough, on Wednesday, where the waggon puts up at; but it not arriving at the expected time, he was not able to wait, owing to engagements on other business, but left his brother, Harry Adkins, who waited till the waggon came in, and saw the trunk as advised, which he never lost sight of till it was taken to the Prince William Henry public-house, in Bermondsey-street, where the landlord took it in, and immediately went up stairs. In a short time after, a man came down stairs, and held a conversation with the landlord; Adkins suspected the man to be Luckett, but was not confident enough, from the description he had received of him, to apprehend him. He went out to fetch a man who was waiting in the neighbourhood, who knew his person; and on his seeing him he identified him, upon which Adkins took him into custody. On searching his room up stairs, he found

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the trunk which had been brought from Chatham, directed to the landlord, to be full of stamps, and two other trunks full of clothes.

He underwent an examination before Mr Nares on Thursday evening, when all the witnesses against him being at Liverpool, Adkins was sent off with him for that town.

UNION-HALL.—Yesterday, John Mortlock, a man who resides near the Royal Mills, Rotherhithe, was accused of cutting the banks of the mill pond belonging to Mr Surry, and endangering the property of the neighbourhood thereby. Several respectable gentlemen appeared, and stated that the prisoner lived in a house, the garden belonging to which bordered on the banks of the canal, and that he had cut the bank nearly through; they had remonstrated with him frequently, but without effect, and from his general character, they had reason to believe he was a lunatic. Guff, the officer, who went to apprehend him, said, that on going to the house he found him boiling something in a kettle over a fire made on the floor in the middle of the room, and the flashes ascending nearly to the ceiling, and no furniture of any kind in the house. The prisoner, on being called for to account for his conduct, denied having injured the banks of the pond at all; on the contrary, he said he had preserved the neighbourhood from destruction; he was proprietor of the land thereabouts, and the only living representative of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and legal heir to his great estates. Great part of the property claimed by Mr Whitbread, in Bunhill-row, also belonged of right to him. With respect to the fire which the officer spoke of as being made in the middle of the room, he had made it in self-defence. The house and neighbourhood was very much infested with fleas, and he was melting a fumigation to destroy them. The magistrates being convinced of his insanity, ordered him to be taken to the workhouse, and that proper attention should be paid to him.

The Argand lamps with reflectors, which have been substituted for candles at the Eddistone Light-house, increase the body of light to such a degree as to be distinctly and clearly visible from the Hoe at Plymouth, fifteen miles from the Eddistone rock, though the former lights were seldom seen from that place.

THE HYDROSTAT.—On the 27th of last month an experiment was made on the Seine, at Paris, with a machine called a *hydrostat*, in presence of two commissioners appointed by the government, and a great concourse of spectators, who were highly gratified by the exhibition. The result of the experiment proves, that a diver shut up in the machine can remain under water at pleasure, and with the help of pincers can pick up things at the bottom of the water.

The hydrostat is a machine made of copper, in the shape of a deep basket, into which a man is introduced; it is then hermetically closed by a cover in the shape of a cap or helmet, which forms the upper extremity; in the front and back parts of the top, two pieces of glass are fixed for the admission of light; in the middle the tubes are fixed, one for the introduction of air, another for the expulsion of it, and the third is used as a *porte voix* for the interchange of speech. The articulations of the angles or flexures of this hydrostat are perfectly manageable, and the hands of the diver are covered with leather, in the form of gloves.

A gang of 25 robbers were appre-

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bended in June, in the neighbourhood of Neuburgh and Seinitz, on the Bohemian frontier. For a period of four years they had defied the utmost exertions of the civil power, committing innumerable depredations, and amassing immense treasures. The secrecy with which their expeditions were planned, and the temerity with which they were executed, rendered them a terror to all the villages in their vicinity, none of whose inhabitants dared to take any steps against them. Their multiplied offences at length rendered it necessary to employ a military force, and a body of 150 troops were detached, who, watching the passes of the mountains, discovered their retreat. Five of the robbers were killed and eight wounded before the gang submitted. Among the plunder were found the trunks and luggage of several French and Austrian officers, taken during the late campaign.

Escape of Dr James Roberton.—(We had doubts about the propriety of admitting the subjoined account of the escape of the wretched man to whom it relates; we have, however, endeavoured to divest it of the more indelicate parts, and now give it publicity, in the hope that inconsiderate females may be thereby induced to shrink from the first approach to vice. The unhappy woman herein mentioned is described in some accounts as a servant at Ipswich, but other statements represent her as in a more elevated station of life.)

From the nature of the crime with which Dr Roberton stood charged, and the privacy of his examinations, the public were altogether ignorant of the circumstances respecting him; but as he has fled to Holland, a correspondent has sent us an outline of the charge against him, and some interesting particulars relative to his escape. The charge was, that he had prematurely delivered Eliza Ann Laston (or Layton,) with whom he had cohabited, of two children, after four and five months' pregnancy, and by which deliveries he had caused the death of the infants. It appeared, that Dr Roberton was a surgeon in the army when he became acquainted with his accuser, and he was her protector a considerable length of time; but a separation at length took place. It was some time after the acquaintance had been stopped, that the young woman, by her frantic conduct in the street, had attracted the notice of two gentlemen, who followed her. She was insane, and the cause could not be ascertained until she reached the door of Dr R. in Burlington-street, which she threw her arms against in wild despair, and it was then ascertained that she had cohabited with the doctor, and the facts which led to the prosecution were got from her, with considerable reluctance on her part. This temporary derangement, it afterwards appeared, was occasioned by the prosecutrix having taken laudanum, with intent to destroy herself. Her evidence was unsupported, and she confessed that she thought Dr Roberton was acting for the best in prematurely delivering her, and she never meant to complain of ill-treatment, as she did not at that time suspect it.

The first delivery was proved by the mother of the prosecutrix, who did not appear to think wrong of the doctor's conduct at that time. Under these circumstances, and the high character some gentlemen gave the doctor for humane conduct, the magistrate admitted him to bail, himself

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in 2000l. and four sureties in 1000l. each, to answer at the next Old Bailey sessions, for cutting and maiming a child. From the frank and open manner in which Dr Roberton proclaimed his innocence at the last examination, four gentlemen immediately became bail for his appearance to take his trial, one of whom is a colonel in the army, another a physician in the first practice, and the other two gentlemen of fortune. The prisoner was an *accoucheur* in very extensive practice, and by his conversation and manner he appeared to be anxious for trial, that an acquittal might wipe away any imputation on his character. His escape was not known for four days to any of his bail. He was traced to have embarked on board the Pacific fishing-boat at Gravesend, on Saturday night, the 8th instant, by the name of James Bishop. He was sought after with much avidity, and by the statement of Captain Barnett, of the Pacific, when he met the Dutch fishing-boats, his passenger was desirous of getting to the Dutch coast; and he assigned as a reason, that he had estates in Holland which had just been disposed of, and if he did not arrive at a certain part of Holland at a certain time, his property would all be lost. None of the Dutchmen would take him on board for a less sum than an hundred guineas, and consequently, not having such a sum in his possession, he remained on board the Pacific until early on Tuesday morning; when, in consequence of his pressing entreaties, he was conveyed on shore on the coast of Holland by a small boat, rowed by some of the crew of the Pacific, for which he paid 7l., being all he possessed except 5l., after paying his passage out to sea.

Accident at the Brighton Theatre.—*Three Finger'd Jack.*—The performance of this piece was, on Saturday evening, September 22d, suddenly put a stop to at the beginning of the second act, by an accident, which, at first, it was feared, would prove of serious consequence.

Mrs Taylor and Mr Bradbury were playing, the former *Rosa*, the latter *Three Finger'd Jack*.—In the scene where *Rosa* is in quest of *Capt. Orford*, disguised in male attire, *Jack* meets her, and thinking it is a man, and an enemy, levels his gun at her, which should be only primed (to give it the appearance of flashing in the pan), but unfortunately it was loaded with common coarse powder; near the whole of the contents lodged in her face. The Duke of Marlborough, who patronised the play, and was sitting in the stage-box, received a large grain in his face; Lady Francis Spencer had some marks of the powder on her shawl. When Mrs Taylor withdrew from the stage, Mr Bradbury went after and brought her back, thinking it was only fright. Mrs T. had her hands up to her face. The Duke of Marlborough, and some gentlemen in other parts of the theatre, cried out, "Madam, are you hurt?" She exclaimed, "Yes I am—pray lead me off;" which request was complied with by Mr Bradbury. Mr Phillips, surgeon to the Prince of Wales, fortunately was in the house; he, with some more gentlemen, immediately went behind the scenes to the lady's assistance: a quantity of blood was in her eyes, and, at first, it was feared the sight was injured; but in a few minutes Mr Phillips was glad to say the grains of powder had not touched the sight: her forehead is the most marked, the whole of which

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is covered; if the piece had been levelled the least lower, she must inevitably have lost her eye-sight. Mr P. was near an hour, with lancets, cutting out the grains of powder from her face, and could not eradicate the whole, the lady being so faint; he deferred it till next day.

The above accident, it appears, is not attributable to Mr Bradbury, as the fault lays with the servant whose business it is to provide the guns and pistols for the stage, whom Mr B. apprised before-hand to be sure to let him have a piece that was not loaded.

The following shocking accident happened in Bristol fair on Tuesday se'nnight. A nursery-maid, with a young child belonging to a family in Park-street, ventured into one of those most dangerous vehicles, suffered to be exhibited, called an up-and-down. From the rapidity of the motion, the servant and child were both precipitated from the box, the infant killed upon the spot, and the nursery-maid taken to the infirmary in a most dreadful state, with little hopes of recovery.

PUGILISM.—On Monday se'nnight two celebrated boxers were to have entertained the inhabitants of Hales-Owen and its neighbourhood with specimens of the *fistic science*; but when put to the test, their courage "oozed out at their fingers' ends." In order, however, that the good folks might not be disappointed, a man of the name of James Green challenged another man, who was very averse thereto, and insisted upon his fighting. In the second round, Green received an unfortunate blow on his left side, which brought him to the ground, and killed him on the spot. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and brought in their verdict, *Manslaughter*. The brother of Green, who was ill at Kingswinford, having the circumstance mentioned to him too abruptly, died in the course of a short period after, and they were both interred in the same grave.

BALLOON.—On Monday, about noon, the tide of people began to set towards Stoke's Croft, near Bristol, the place appointed for Mr Sadler's ascension. Here the crowd continued to increase till the adjoining gardens, fields, and hills, seemed one forest of people, and all the windows, roofs, and the very trees in the immediate neighbourhood, were covered with spectators. The Bristol volunteers were drawn up round the field, and kept the ground where the balloon was placed to be filled with gas. This magnificent machine was made of silk, glazed or painted in ribs of green and light purple; it was about thirty yards in circumference, and the middle was enveloped by a circle, inscribed in letters of gold, *Right. Hon. Wm. Windham Grenville, Bar. de Wootton, Cancel. Univers. Oxon.*

The apparatus for performing the process consisted of twenty-five casks with iron filings and water, into which the vitriolic acid, and other ingredients, were poured by a funnel, in the quantities directed by Mr Sadler, who continued the entire morning anxiously inspecting and ordering the whole. The gas decomposed by this process was conducted by one tube from each cask, the end of which was curved and inserted into two large tubs of water, containing a solution of lime. Thirteen tubes entered into one of these tubs, and 12 carried the gas to the other. In each tub was an inverted cask, into which the gas, passing through the water, was received, and thence conducted by a large tube, about a foot in diameter, to the orifice of the balloon, at which both tubes emitting, threw in the air. At first

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there was a long silken tunnel from this orifice to the united tubes, but as the work of filling proceeded it was occasionally shortened, till the balloon nearly communicated with the apparatus. When this laborious and expensive process had been effected, two field-pieces fired 21 rounds, which served as a signal. The spectators within the field (who, from the convenience of view afforded by the adjoining hills and the openness of the ground, were less numerous than could be wished) gave three huzzas. The car was then attached to the balloon, and Mr Sadler and Mr William Clayfield, a gentleman of Bristol, entered, about twenty minutes before two, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The balloon at first rose slowly and majestically from the ground, in a direction nearly perpendicular; Mr Sadler and his companion waving their hats and flags in the air, while the spectators sent after them shouts of applause and wishes for their safety. When the balloon had ascended to a considerable height, it swept away almost due west, and the aëronauts were still seen making signals with their flags. The day was very favourable, and the general effect produced was certainly superior to that at the late ascension from Oxford. When the spectators had recovered from the first emotions of wonder, they began to express their feelings; every one was gratified and delighted with the grandeur and sublimity of the spectacle. When "the sojourners in air" had cleared the town and its suburbs, they let down a cat in a parachute, which falling upon Leigh Down, was picked up by a lime-burner near the spot. The little animal had a label attached to its neck, inscribed to a medical gentleman of Bristol; and we understand it has since found "a local habitation and a name" (Balloon) under that gentleman's hospitable roof. The balloon now (about twelve minutes from its ascent) appeared to the naked eye like a globe of twenty inches in circumference, reflecting the rays of light in a brilliant and pleasing manner; and we conclude, that it had entered into a counter current of air, as its course formed a curve inclining north-west. It then suddenly entered a cloud, and became invisible for about five minutes; when it again appeared, and the eagerness of the spectators to get a second glimpse of it seemed to increase with its distance. It now gradually diminished upon the sight till it seemed a mere speck, and about a quarter past two became invisible to "human ken." When last seen, it appeared to be veering across the channel. A subscription was set on foot on the ground for defraying the expence of filling the balloon, and other necessary disbursements incurred by Mr Sadler on this occasion, as the money received on the field was quite inadequate to these purposes.

Taking the diameter of the balloon at 36 feet, as mentioned by Mr Sadler, we find that the following are its properties: Solid capacity in cubic feet, 24,429; circumference, 113; square yards, 452; superficial contents, 6,870; capacity in wine gallons, about 51,525; power, 1,527 lb.; to fill it would require upwards of 6,900 lb. of iron filings.

The most interesting part of the spectacle was the occasional passage of the balloon behind the clouds. At about 15 minutes after its ascension, a heavy black cloud completely obscured it from the view; in two minutes after the sun shone on this cloud, and the appearance of the balloon through the transparency occasioned

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by the sun's rays, was more beautiful than any thing which the imagination can possibly conceive. In half an hour the balloon was out of sight.

24th.—CARDIFF.—Mr Sadler's balloon was discovered from Cardiff at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, majestically floating in a westerly direction, apparently in a line from Penarth Point to Swansea. The colour of the silk, and two persons in the car, were plainly discovered through glasses; and the balloon itself was seen very clearly with the naked eye for more than half an hour. At one time it descended below the hills, but in about two minutes it again appeared, and again ascended until it was lost in a grey cloud. It was afterwards observed from the top of Cardiff Castle, and lost sight of at the time when it appeared to be about the size of a quart bottle, and when it was in a direct altitude from Aberthaw or Foumen.

In the management of the balloon the aërial voyagers encountered considerable difficulty, and both became at last nearly exhausted. At a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon, the balloon was observed to descend with astonishing precipitancy into the sea, six miles from Lymouth, on the North Devon coast, and a boat was immediately sent off to its assistance. The voyagers were brought to shore in a state of extreme fatigue, and Mr Sadler was unable to stand from having been some time in the water before the boat could reach the balloon. The distance they travelled, Mr Sadler says, could not be less than one hundred miles; and this was performed in the surprising short space of three hours only! Their perilous situation may be in some degree imagined, having discharged all their ballast, flung out their great coats, and every thing else in the balloon, including a favourite barometer given to Mr Sadler by the famous Dr Johnson, for which he has been offered two hundred guineas. It was by mere accident the balloon was observed to fall into the sea; and had it not been a remarkably serene evening, the parties must inevitably have perished. The gas was so expended, that the balloon could not have floated an hour in the water.

The greatest praise is due to Mr Clayfield, for the magnanimity and fortitude he displayed; and it is in some measure owing to this gentleman's persevering exertions and adroitness that Mr Sadler attributes their preservation.

Mr Sadler and Mr Clayfield, we are glad to say, were in good health on Tuesday morning, and after breakfast embarked with their balloon in a boat for Bristol.

They had endeavoured to reach Ireland, but found it impossible.

The following is the journal kept of the aërial voyage:—

JOURNAL.—Ascended 40 min. after one o'clock.—Two o'clock, thermometer 47.—Quarter after two, crossed from Woodspring to Cardiff, thermometer 55.—Drank 'Bristol Volunteers,' with three cheers.—Descended—threw out ballast—two thirds over Channel.—Half after two, descended again.—35 min. descended rapidly.—40 min. over Flat Holms.—50 min. off Scilly.—55 min. re-crossed Channel, threw out all ballast.—Three o'clock, ascended rapidly.—40 min. after three, nearing Devonshire.—45 minutes, 'Health to absent Friends,' barom. 37.—55 min. off Lymouth, between Portlock and Ilfracomb, Devonshire.—15 min. after four, descended; every thing thrown out: four miles from shore; calm sea; life preservers put on—taken up by a boat from Lymouth at five o'clock.

The two gentlemen arrived at

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Bridgewater in the evening; when, after a good supper at the principal inn, they gladly exchanged the cold comfort they had anticipated, for warm beds and a hearty reception. In the morning they set off for Bristol, where they arrived, to the infinite satisfaction of their expecting friends, at twelve o'clock of the same day.

IRISH LAW INTELLIGENCE.—FREEDOM OF ELECTION.—*Henry Maguire* v. *Thomas West.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, returning officer of the borough of Downpatrick, for corruptly refusing his vote at the election in May, 1807.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff proved, that the defendant was appointed seneschal a few days before the election; that he was at that time a common working slater, and an active partizan of Mr Croker, one of the candidates; that notwithstanding his situation in life, he had refused the assistance of counsel, which was offered him at the entire expence of Mr Ruthven, the other candidate; that he appointed a carman, of the name of Neeper, his deputy, and rejected a great number of votes tendered for Mr Ruthven, which had been received by the former seneschal, Mr Wallace; and that Mr Henry, an active partizan of Mr Croker, sat beside the defendant during the poll, and marked on the tally-papers such as were to be rejected. The plaintiff, whose house was admitted to be worth twelve guineas yearly, was rejected on the alleged grounds that his certificate of qualification as a catholic was insufficient, being signed "R. Keown, C. Peace," instead of Clerk of the Peace at length.

The only evidence produced by the defendant was Mr John Craig, attorney, who proved that he was agent to Mr Croker at the late election; that he took the opinion of counsel on nine distinct points to be made at the election; and that he particularly took the opinion of Mr Harding Giffard on the catholic certificates, who was of opinion that the signature of "R. Keown, C. Peace," was insufficient, and he declared, in his opinion, the defendant decided conscientiously.

On his cross examination, he admitted that he took the opinion of another counsel, who differed from Mr Giffard, and that the production of his opinion was a "jockey trick."

Judge Fox charged the jury in substance as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the jury.—This is an action on the case brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for maliciously rejecting his vote at the late election for this town. In a case like this, it is not requisite that any particular malice should be proved. If the general conduct of the defendant in the execution of his office appears to you to have been actuated by any improper motive or feeling, it is sufficient; the simple fact for you to ascertain is, whether the defendant has acted corruptly or partially in discharge of his duty on this occasion or not. It appears from the evidence you have heard, that seneschals of the borough have been hitherto persons of high respectability, yet they always considered it necessary to have the assistance of counsel; and I cannot avoid mentioning particularly the situation of the defendant, a common working slater, a mechanic, known as such to every one in town, emerging at once from obscurity, and placing himself in a situation for which

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he was unfit and unqualified, either from habit or education. Stepping into the place, and assuming in an instant the consequence of a judge, he presides at the election, when he was sworn to act honestly and impartially, takes upon him such unheard-of authority, and tramples under his feet the very appearance of justice; yet this man, so unqualified, untutored, and debased, still continued in the judicial office, and has even been rewarded with a revenue employment. Far be it from me even to hint at any imputation to a man rising from obscurity by honest means and honest ambition to the highest offices of the state, if by education and previous habits he is qualified; but here this man, ignorant and illiterate, stepping at once into the seat of judgment, decides on the most sacred rights of man. He must have been conscious of his own unfitness; yet, being a most active partizan, with an ignorant mind influenced with party prejudice, he takes the situation, and decides at once upon the law. If he was actuated by honest motives, would he not have sought for the assistance of counsel?—Gentlemen, the plaintiff's case is in a narrow compass; he is a catholic, and the legislature requires him to take certain oaths, and to produce a certificate to qualify him to vote. He produces one signed by the proper officer, the clerk of the peace, but it is objected that it was insufficient; Craig produces the opinion of Colonel Giffard to sustain the objection, and to influence this wretched creature's decision, he himself having actually advised him against having counsel. Defendant says he would be governed by his own conscience, and rejects the vote. Are these the acts of an honest man? No—they are the acts of a low, tricky, wretched instrument, placed in a situation to disgrace the justice of the country, and to execute the plans of his confederates.

"Gentlemen, the elective franchise is of the highest nature; it should be secured—it should be cherished. If ever suffered to be trifled with, there is an end to our liberties. Should these our dearest rights be infringed, it strikes at the prop, the foundation of our glorious constitution, which, thus sapped and mined, must tumble to the ground."

The jury retired a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff,—*250l. damages*, and *6d. costs*.

SESSIONS, WESTMINSTER.—Elizabeth Hinchcliff, a girl of 14 years of age, was capitally indicted, under the statute called Lord Ellenborough's Act, for feloniously administering poison to Mrs Ann Parker, of Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, with whom she lived as servant; and also to Christopher John Stanley, and Samuel Smith two children who boarded with the prosecutrix, on the 16th of August last, with intent to murder them.

Mrs Parker stated, that the prisoner lived with her as servant, and that some short time before this transaction, in consequence of the prisoner telling her that the lower part of the house was over-run with rats, she sent her with a note to Mr Midgely, a chemist and druggist in the Strand, requesting him to send her some poison for the rats. He accordingly sent her a small parcel, containing about two ounces, which the prosecutrix put into the back locker of a large writing-desk in her shop. On the evening above-mentioned she desired the prisoner to bring up tea, (which she did), and then sent her out with

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some half-pence, to buy some mortar to mix with glass, in order to lay over the rat-holes. While the prisoner was out, she cut some bread and butter for the children, and poured tea for herself and them. The children drank their's; her own cup stood until it was nearly cold, when she drank it off, and immediately perceived a burning sensation in her throat and stomach, which she conceived to arise from pepper, by some accident put into the tea. The sensation increased violently; she filled out another cup to drink, in hopes of alleviating the symptoms, but fortunately was prevented from drinking it by one of the children being suddenly seized with vomiting, which she at first attributed to its having over eaten itself, until the other child was affected in like manner. In a little time her own sensations increased, and she thought she felt they had reached her backbone. Shortly afterwards the prisoner returned, and she asked her if she had put any thing into the tea, and if she had, to acknowledge it immediately, as she could get something from the chemist's to bring up what she had swallowed, and there should be no more said about it. The prisoner positively denied that she had. The prosecutrix then said, she hoped the prisoner had not been playing any tricks with the parcel from Mr Midgely's; this she also denied, and told her, if she would look at the parcel she would find it just as the gentleman had given it to her. The prosecutrix then went and examined the parcel, and was convinced it remained just in the same state she had received it. But still perceiving the symptoms increase, and being seized with a tremor, she said there was no time to be lost, and she took the parcel and set out for Mr Midgely's, but was taken so ill on her way that she was afraid of dying before she could get there, and that the children at home would also die, and no one ever discover the cause. She, however, with great difficulty, reached Mr Midgely's, and shewed him the parcel, told him what had happened, and he made up some medicine, which he immediately administered to the children, and they soon recovered; she herself also took some medicine, but a fortnight elapsed before she quite recovered.

Mr Midgely stated, that in consequence of the note from Mrs Parker, and the desire of the prisoner that he should send more poison than he had sent on a former occasion, he packed up two ounces and gave it to her; and on examining the parcel returned by the prosecutrix, he found it contained less by a quarter of an ounce, and that it had been opened, and not tied up in the way in which he had tied it. He was convinced that the symptoms apparent on the prosecutrix and the children, were the consequences of swallowing mineral poison, and such as arsenic would produce. He examined the tea in the pot—it had a metallic taste. He procured some more of the tea, which was not Chinese, but British herb tea. He infused it with some arsenic in water, and found it had the same taste and appearance with that in the tea-pot of Mrs Parker.

The prisoner said nothing in her defence.

Mr Justice Heath summed up for the jury, who found the prisoner *Guilty*. The prosecutrix, however, recommended her to mercy, as did the jury, on account of her youth.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inqui-

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sition was taken at the Mary-le-bone Volunteer, Baker-street, on Saturday, before G. Hodgson, Esq., on the body of Mrs Seagrove, who was found dead on Friday. It was supposed she had been dead for three days. A little innocent infant, quite undressed, had crept under the arm of its deceased mother for warmth. The babe was yet alive, and hopes are entertained that it will recover, although in a state of starvation. A surgeon who was examined attributed the existence of the child so long without sustenance to have been occasioned from its being plump and healthy. The jury returned a verdict—*Died by the visitation of God.*

Suicide.—On Saturday last, a poor woman, named Graves, at Steyning, who had lain in only a fortnight, put a period to her existence by cutting her throat, which she accomplished kneeling beside the cradle in which her infant was sleeping. The poor woman has left a husband and two other small children to regret her loss. Coroner's verdict—*Lunacy.*

The rector of St Giles's, Cripplegate, has long given notice that he should claim the sum of 2s. 9d. in the pound of the inhabitants, for tithes, to which he was entitled by law. Application was accordingly made for this sum, but the payment was refused. After this, letters were sent by the rector's solicitors, demanding the aforesaid payment; but scarcely any of the parishioners complied with the demand. Circular letters were then sent to each house-keeper, convening a general meeting to consider of the business. At this meeting, which took place on Friday evening, the rector, finding that his demand was not generally approved, offered to compromise it, by taking one shilling in the pound: but this was refused by nearly the whole of the persons present, and the meeting closed with a determination of calling another, in order to consider of the expediency of petitioning parliament on the subject. The rector makes his claim by virtue of an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. which has never yet been put in force.

The pilchard fishery has at last commenced on the coast of Cornwall. About 500 hogsheads were taken in Penzance bay last week, and from the weather being set in fine, there is every appearance of plenty of fish.

Fifty guineas were given last week, in Leeds, for a substitute to serve in the militia.

A few days since, a young man, of the name of Thornton, climbed the spire of the parish church of Moulten, in Lincolnshire, and having safely reached the flat stone which caps the summit, he determined to substitute a cloth apron which he wore for the fane, fixed at the extremity of a lofty staff; whilst he was ascending this staff, it broke with his weight; but, strange to tell, his body balanced upon the stump of the staff which remained attached to the steeple, and he was enabled to descend safely to the flat stone. The fane and part of the staff fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. The young man soon after alighted unhurt.

In consequence of several informations against the Maidenhead, Isleworth, and Brentford stages, for carrying more than the number allowed by act of parliament, having been preferred, the magistates met on Tuesday at the Three Pigeons, Brentford, to hear the complaints, when they convicted the respective proprietors in the following sums:—The Maidenhead, 25l.; Isleworth, 12l.; and the Brentford, 10l.: had not the

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penalties been mitigated, they would have amounted to 150l.

25th.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, one of the powder mills at Dartford, in Kent, together with some adjacent buildings, blew up; the report was tremendous, and was heard for several miles around; indeed, so terrific was its explosion, that it shook the earth at a distance of about a mile and a half, with as much force as an earthquake could have done. It is not as yet ascertained how many persons have suffered on this calamitous occasion, but the loss of two lives has unfortunately been already ascertained.

On the first day of the late races at Londonderry, a very whimsical equipage appeared on the course. It consisted of a common wheel car, having on it a kish, or a creel, on which a gentleman sat driving a pair of asses *tandem*, and occassionally blowing a horn; he was preceded by a servant on a poney, and followed by two others, mounted on sorry jades of car horses, making altogether, if not as grand an appearance, certainly more noise than any other retinue at the course.

A few days since, as a child was going from Pentlow to Cavendish, she was attacked by three swine, and so severely lacerated, that had not timely assistance arrived, it is probable she would have lost her life.

On the 31st ult. Eliza Hancock, while gleaning in a field in the parish of Box, near Bath, was accused of stealing wheat from the sheaves, which she denied, and wished she might be struck dead if she had; she was found dead in the field in about two hours after.

29th.—Being Michaelmas-day, Francis Morse and Thomas Troughton, Esqrs., were sworn into the office of sheriffs of Norwich for the year ensuing. Mr Morse appeared in his *shooting-dress*, viz. a short coat, leather breeches, &c., and on the steward's proceeding, as usual, to invest him with the gold chain, he refused to put on what he called "*a bauble*;" nor would he wear the gown, he said, unless he was informed it was absolutely necessary. Mr Steward Alderson observed, that he did not give it as his opinion, but he did entertain a doubt whether his acts as sheriff would be valid, not having complied with the usual forms, and his refusal also seemed to convey some little disrespect to the court. Mr Morse disavowed any individual disrespect, but said he would perform the duties of the office, independent of external forms, with truth and fidelity. He also denied having assumed to himself the office, as stated by the steward, but said it was forced upon him, with the expectation of obtaining the fine of 80l., as he was convinced there was not a gentleman on the bench who believed, when the precept was sent to him, he would serve the office. Mr Sherriff Troughton entertained the bench, and a party of his friends, in an elegant and hospitable manner, at the Maid's-Head inn; and Mr Morse had also a party of his friends to dine with him on that day.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the drying-room of Mr Lewis, a dyer, on the second floor of No. 28, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, and the flames increased so rapidly that the house was burnt to the ground in about an hour, and the adjoining premises considerably damaged. The first floor was occupied by Mr Thomas Coram, the last lineal descendant of Capt. Thomas Coram, to whose persevering benevolence

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one of the most useful and respectable of our charitable institutions, the Foundling Hospital, owes its establishment. Mr Coram is as well known for the neatness of his taste, as he was remarkable for his general knowledge and curious collection of the works of the graphic art; awakened in the dead of night by the ravages of a destructive element, he was utterly unable to save even a single article, and unfortunately was not insured.

Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners.—On Thursday, the 27th September, were exhibited at Yarmouth, before Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, for his report thereon, (ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,) two boats, with a prompt method of getting them from a beach in a gale of wind, previous to their being sent to the island of Anholt, with a complete set of apparatus for saving shipwrecked mariners. The first boat was a small one, 15 feet keel, 7 feet beam, and weighed 14 cwt. It had two extended billage boards, of equal depth with the keel, to keep it in an upright position, for the advantages of launching, beaching, and to resist upsetting, with a broad fender of cork surrounding the upper work, to prevent the possibility of being stove; it was filled with water, but the buoyant properties of the air, (secured in boxes,) kept it so much above the water's edge, that the men rowed it about with the utmost apparent ease, and declared it was in that state able to perform any service that could be required. The next was a man of war's jolly boat, fitted up with empty oil casks lashed within it to give it buoyancy, the billage boards as before described to keep it in an upright position, with a stout projecting rope going round its gunwale, served as a fender to prevent it being stove; the whole expence of thus fitting up did not exced 3l., and it could be put together in a few minutes. The advantages of this method of giving the properties of preservation to any boat, may be considered of great importance to a maritime and commercial country, as many a brave fellow who falls overboard at sea, and perishes in a gale of wind from the boat swamping, which prevents the possibility of going to his assistance, may thus be saved; likewise the boats around the coast may be enabled, at a very small expence, to be thus converted into efficient life-boats, by which numerous lives and immense property will be annually saved, particularly since the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have liberally signified their intention of providing the full means of security against distress of shipwreck at the different signal-stations along the coasts of these kingdoms. Similar experiments with those lately made at Cromer and Lowestoft then took place, by means of two anchors being laid out, with a stout rope suspended between them, at the distance of 150 yards from the jetty end. The shot was of a new construction, adapted to give the greatest possible range, and was found impossible to be disengaged by accident when once it had caught the rope; the rope projected was of the patent Sunderland manufacture, of strength equal to any two-inch rope in use.—The foul-weather flag was flying at the time, but the surf was not sufficiently high to shew the power that can be acquired by this simple, effective, and certain means; however, there was not the least doubt entertained, from the result of the experiment, that whenever its use is called forth, it could haul any weight that a two-inch rope can sus-

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tain nearly the distance of 200 yards, a distance sufficient for any part of the coast; which opinion has been most fully confirmed by the pilots and commitees of the Lowestoft and Cromer life-boats.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	105s. 8d.	Beans,	56s. 1d.
Rye,	58s. 9d.	Peas,	54s. 3d.
Barley,	48s. 4d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	30s. 1d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 52s. 4d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	101s. 9d.	Peas,	52s. 4d.
Rye,	55s. 7d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	47s. 11d.
Barley,	47s. 3d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	28s. 11d.		
Beans,	55s. 11d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 3d day of October, 1810, is 49s. 0d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The continued dry and bright weather through the month of harvest, has enabled the farmer to secure an abundant crop in the most dry and marketable state. The wheat is of finest quality, and yields to the flail more productively than can be recollected for many years. The produce of barley is great; but as to quality, it has been got finer on the skin. Oats are an abundant crop, and of fine quality. Beans, peas, and all the leguminous tribe, are fine and very productive. A large crop of lattermath hay has been well secured, and the weather is very favourable for clover seed. Hops are a partial crop. Potatoes are abundant, and the quality very fine. Turnips have made a large growth during this last month.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.—*Full Dress.*—A French gored gown of celestial blue crape, over a white gossamer satin slip; stomacher front, laced and edged with silver cord; long Spanish slashed sleeve, appliqued with white satin, and edged with silver cord; antique laced cuffs, and neck-handkerchief of French net, with deep fan frill. Hair confined in the eastern style, with pearl or diamond comb, falling in ringlets on each side of the face, divided in front of the forehead with correspondent *bandeau*. Neck-chain and cross of dead gold filligree. Sicilian mantle of white satin, finished with silver tassels, thrown fancifully over the back and shoulders. Slippers of white satin, laced in front with silver cord. Gloves of white French kid; and fan of white crape, with silver jessamine border.

Promenade Costume.—An Andalusian robe of superfine Spanish lamb's-wool cloth, of a bright amber colour; long sleeves and high habit-shirt of French cambric, with deep cuff and collar, edged with plaited net, or scalloped lace; bosom of the robe laced with white silk cord, and continued down the front with a row of correspondent buttons in the centre. An installation cap of green velvet, edged with broad gold lace. A white lace veil, open in front. Shoes of green kid or jean, and gloves of the same colour.

OCTOBER.

Forty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety quarters of wheat were

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imported within the first seven days of this month into the port of London.

A few weeks since, a fellow, who had enlisted in the marines at Portsmouth, and received his full bounty, was discovered to have a very bad leg in three or four days after; and it turned out that he had contrived to cause the leg to be in that desperate state himself, with the view of defrauding the officer of the bounty-money; for it was proved by his wife and others, that he made an incision in the flesh just upon the shin-bone, and put a copper halfpenny on the wound, which almost immediately caused a very severe gangrene. But he ultimately paid most dearly for his speculation, as, a mortification having ensued, to save his life the surgeons were under the necessity of cutting off the leg.

New South Wales.—Sydney Gazettes have reached town to the 5th of May. Lieutenant-Governor Collins died at the settlement of Hubart on the 24th of March, whilst sitting in his chair conversing with his surgeon, who had attended him during a short illness of six days. Whilst the Dromedary, which carried out Governor M'Quarrie, lay at Sydney, a fire broke out on board her in the lower tier, which continued from five o'clock in the morning till noon. Eight feet and a half depth of water was introduced into her hold by scuttles cut in her sides, pumps, buckets, &c. It was only by the most intrepid exertions she was rescued from destruction. Fortunately, her powder had been deposited in the government magazines, or she must have blown up. Average prices of articles at Sydney, May 4:—Bread, 8½d.; mutton, pork, and beef, 1s. 6d. per lb.; oats, 6s.; maize, 6s.; potatoes, 15s. 6d. per cwt.; fowls, 8s. each; eggs, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

The new governor of this colony, Lachlan M'Quarrie, Esq., arrived there on board the Dromedary naval store-ship, on the 30th of December last, and on landing the next day, was received with the usual honours. Soon afterwards the troops formed a square, in the centre of which the governor took his station with his suite, and was received by a general salute. His majesty's commission was then read, and his excellency delivered a speech, expressive of his firm intention to exercise the authority with which he was invested, with strict justice and impartiality, and of his hopes that the dissentions and jealousies which had unfortunately existed in the colony for some time previous would be now terminated for ever. A proclamation was subsequently issued by the governor on the 24th of February, noticing the profligate habits and dissolute manners of some of the colonists, and declaring his determination to encourage lawful marriage by every possible means, and to punish those persons who kept open licentious and disorderly houses.

Westminster Sessions.—The adjourned quarter-sessions for the city and liberties of Westminster commenced yesterday at the new sessions house, Westminster, before William Mainwaring, Esq., and a bench of magistrates.

A number of assault cases were tried, none of which possessed the smallest interest.

Bills of indictment had been preferred by the overseers of the parish of St Martin in-the-fields, on the information of a number of the inhabitants in the courts and lanes leading from Chandos-street to the Strand,

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and St Martin's Church, against the occupiers of a ow of houses situated behind the key, in Chandos-street, and running parallel with that street, called Vine-street, charging the different parties complained of with keeping bawdy-houses, or as guilty of nuisances, in permitting worthless persons of both sexes to meet there, and behave themselves in an improper manner. Several of these cases were tried to-day, and though the evidence did not go the length of supporting the principal charge, the fact of the nuisance was sworn to by several of the neighbours.

Mr Alley, for the defendants, argued, that the present prosecutions were an unnecessary waste of the funds of the parish, and from the success of which more real injury must arise to the morals of people throughout Westminster in general, than possibly could have arisen by suffering the unfortunate wretches who occupied the miserable abodes in this wretched and unfrequented street to remain there in the undisturbed possession of a covering over their heads. So long as human nature continued, the same women of their unfortunate description must find an abode somewhere, and it was surely better to suffer them to remain in a bye-lane or street, where they had already taken root, than, by removing them from that spot, to send them forth to contaminate various other parts of the city. Such conduct on the part of the directors of this parish seemed far the more extraordinary, and to his mind utterly inexcusable, when it was observed, that while these wretched hovels of indigence, removed as they were by their situation from the public eye, were brought forward to the cognizance of justice, a grand receptacle and encourager of vice, in the immediate neighbourhood, which no modest person could pass along Chandos-street without observing, (he need hardly state that he meant the key) was suffered to pass by unpunished and uncomplained of. Independantly of these considerations, he submitted that the evidence was by no means explicit, and was the less to be relied on, as being given by persons whose property might be rendered more valuable by the removal of the persons now complained of.

The chairman observed, that the greater part of what had fallen from the learned counsel, might with more propriety be addressed to a legislative assembly than to the jury, who were here bound to decide agreeably to the existing law, which declared that the suffering persons to associate in any house where they behaved themselves in an improper manner, so as to annoy the neighbours or the public, was a nuisance on the part of the keeper or occupier of such house.

The jury accordingly, in the case of a person of the name of Shepherd, where evidence to this effect was adduced, and in other similar cases, found the defendants *Guilty*.

National Improvements.—The three existing bridges over the Thames at London present already a feature that no other capital offers. Acts of parliament have been passed for the erection of two more, and notice is given of application for another, which will, if agreed to, make no less than six bridges in the metropolis, over the metropolitan river; besides, various applications are to be made to add to the present number of docks and canals; so that, speaking hyperbolically, one might almost say, that the land is to be inundated and the river covered. And all these great works, none of them

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unworthy of the proudest times of Roman greatness, to say the least, equal in utility, if not in pomp, are the undertakings of individual subscriptions, growing out of the growing wants of communication and facility for increased trade and commerce, and augmented population. None of these are the works of government, paid for from the national purse, either with the false view of forcing trade, or of shedding lustre on a reign. The same remark is applicable, with very few exceptions indeed, to the road, and canal, and dock, and pier bills, which have, in such multiplicity, passed of late years; and of which the number applied for increases in an astonishing degree. If a yearly statement of these matters were made in this country at the end or the beginning of a parliamentary session, how trifling would the details of the French *Exposes* appear, in which such subjects are so pompously detailed. If to them we were to add the number and variety of discoveries and improvements, the new institutions of charity schools, of modes of public education, of systems of relief for age, and poverty, and accident, and disease, (all of which come into the report of the French home minister,) how much superior would this nation appear, in all that displays a nation's worth and greatness! All this may consist with the state of a falling country; but it goes hard with one's conviction, in spite of acknowledged imperfections, to discover in such things as these the mere humours of a corrupt habit, or the remnant only of those splendid energies that sometimes accompany the decadency of a great state.

4th.—Accident at the West India Docks.—The Coffre-dam at the Limehouse entrance of the West India docks, erected for the purpose of keeping out the water, while the building of the wing-wall of the lock was going on, gave way on Wednesday. At nearly high water in the afternoon, the workmen employed in excavating the earth for the foundation, having observed the water to burst underneath the piles, were ordered to remove immediately from the dam. The confidence, however, reposed in its security, from the immense strength of the braces, &c. was still such, that hopes were entertained that it would not entirely give way. But in a few minutes, the piles (which were upwards of thirty-feet long) were forced perpendicularly into the air; the water of course filled the dam, and the effects were immediately felt in the bason, though not to the extent that might have been expected. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The situation of the dam was so much exposed, that not less than from thirty to forty vessels passed every tide. Many of these, in passing, (notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the dock master,) came with a severe crash against the dam, and from this circumstance, and the pressure of about fifteen hundred thousand tons of water, the blowing up of the whole was not to be wondered at.

Imprisonment in a Mad-House.—William Elliot, his wife, and two other persons who did not appear, were indicted for conspiring together to imprison Mary Dantry, in a private mad-house, under pretence of her being insane. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, a woman about fifty years of age, it appeared, that in 1806 her husband died, leaving considerable property, and an only

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son, about 14 years of age, and appointing her, by his will, sole executrix. The two defendants who appeared, Elliot and his wife, who were the prosecutrix's nephew and niece, soon after her husband's death, persuaded her to remove to their house, to live there, promising to do every thing in their power to render her comfortable. She was induced to do so; but after she had removed to their house, their behaviour immediately became the direct contrary of what they had professed. They treated her with great cruelty, and were continually insulting her; and on one occasion the defendant Elliot held her hands, whilst his wife struck her several violent blows in the face. Not content with treating her in this manner, they encouraged her son to use her ill on every occasion. When she had been in their house near twelve months, she was sitting one evening, in the month of November, about six o'clock, at tea in her own apartment, when Elliot, the defendant, came in, followed by two women, strangers to her, who she afterwards discovered were servants belonging to Mr Boroughs' private mad-house at Hoxton: one of the women produced a strait waistcoat, and was proceeding to put it upon the prosecutrix, but she resisted; upon which the other woman, named Luxton, seized her by her hair, and pulled her down on the floor, when, with the assistance of Elliot and the other woman, they succeeded in puting the waistcoat upon her; they then took her up, the women by her arms and Elliot by her feet, and carrying her down stairs, put her into a coach, when Elliot and the women got in with her, and Elliot told her they were going to take her to her brother's. On the coach stopping, however, soon afterwards, she discovered she was at the gate of Boroughs' mad-house at Hoxton, and she told them so, on which they confessed she was right. On her way from her own house to the mad-house, she had frequently attempted to speak and tell Elliot she knew what property she had left behind, but was continually prevented by his putting a handkerchief before her mouth. On their arrival at the mad-house, she was taken into a parlour, where Mrs Boroughs, the mistress of the house, came soon afterwards. Luxton came and took from her her keys, money, and whatever else she had in her pocket. She was then taken up stairs to her bed, which was extremely narrow and uncomfortable. She begged to have the waistcoat taken off, but was told she must wear it during the night, such being the custom of the house; and accordingly, after she was undressed, the waistcoat was again buckled on, and kept on during the night. It was, however, taken off next morning, and not put on any more during the time she was in the house. She told Mrs Boroughs frequently whilst in the house, and represented to her how ill she had been treated, and begged to be liberated, but was constantly refused. She was kept there fifteen weeks, when she by chance made her situation known to a friend, who, by her exertions, obtained her liberation. When she was taken to the mad-house by Elliot, she left upwards of 20l. in cash in her apartment, and several other things, none of which were to be found on her return there.

Mrs Bailey, the friend who discovered that the prosecutrix was confined in Boroughs' house, stated, that she passed by the house accidentally, when she heard herself called by some

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one whom she could not see, but on looking up perceived a hand waving out of one of the upper windows. She inquired who it was, when the prosecutrix told her; and on the witness inquiring how she came there, she said her wicked nephew and niece had placed her there. The witness went to see the prosecutrix next day, and obtained an interview with her, when it was agreed she should inform some of her friends of her situation. She did so, and by that means the prosecutrix obtained her liberty.

Several witnesses were called, who stated that they had known the prosecutrix for years, and that she had never to their knowledge been otherwise than in her perfect senses.

The defence attempted to be set up was, that the prosecutrix had been deranged, and that it was necessary to confine her, to prevent her doing herself an injury. Several witnesses were called to prove this fact, but their testimony was extremely vague and contradictory.

It appeared, however, that although Mrs Elliot had been guilty of cruelty and ingratitude towards the prosecutrix, yet that she had not taken an active part in conveying her to the mad-house, or accompanied her in the coach when she went there. The jury therefore acquitted her, but found her husband guilty. Judgment was deferred till the last day of the sessions.

Sampford Ghost.—The Rev. Mr Colton, of Tiverton, who first proclaimed himself the champion of the Sampford ghost, has just replied to the editor of the Taunton Courier, in an appendix to his former narrative, and states as his creed concerning this mystery, "that he believes in nothing but the difficulty of detecting it." So far from thinking that the editor of the Taunton Courier has solved the mystery, he controverts almost every one of the alleged facts which form the basis of that statement. He asserts, that Mr Chave farms 100l. a year, and is a man of most respectable family and character, who keeps a large shop on the premises in question; that extraordinary sights had been seen there before Mr Chave occupied the house; that Sally, instead of being about 18, was only 16 years of age, and did not appear to be more than 13; and that Taylor, instead of 25, was only 20. As a proof that the extraordinary noises, &c. have not ceased, Mr Sully, an excise officer in that neighbourhood, has recently made an affidavit, that on Friday, Sept. 14, he went, about ten at night, into a chamber, described as having a large modern window in it; "that he desired Mr Chave and Mr Taylor to walk up with him, and to place themselves at the window, and on no account to move from it; that Mr Sully then held the door in his hand that leads from the larger into the lesser room, in which lesser room a single woman only slept; that Sally was confined with Mrs Chave during the whole of that time in another apartment, at Mr Sully's request. While Sully held this door half open in his hand, which door is about three feet from the foot of the bed in which this single woman slept, he clearly and distinctly heard something coming up the stairs, he heard it plainly cross the antichamber, and come upon the bed in which this woman was. It immediately beat her violently, principally, as Mr Sully could perceive by the sounds, over the hips and legs. In the midst of these blows, while they were in the greatest height, he instantaneously drew the door fully open.

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The moon shone very bright directly into the apartment; had any thing material attempted to escape, he affirms he must have seen or heard it, as the window is very large (occupying two-thirds of the breadth of the whole room.) He is quite positive that he heard and saw nothing escape, and that Mr Taylor and Mr Chave kept their position at the window."

The following affidavit closes this extraordinary story:

"Thursday, Sept. 27th, 1810, John Chave, William Taylor, James Dodge, and Sally Case, voluntarily make oath this day as follows:—That they are entirely ignorant of the cause of all those extraordinary circumstances that have and are occurring at the house of Mr Chave, in the parish of Sampford. Also, that they have never made in or on any part of the premises any sounds or noises, by day or night, by blows or knockings, either with or without an instrument, in order to induce any one human being whatever to believe, or even to think, that there was any thing unaccountable or supernatural in the house. Also, that they have never requested any one other person so to do, and that they firmly believe no such attempts have been made by others. Also, that if such attempts have been made, it was without their knowledge or consent. Also, that they have repeatedly heard in mid-day most violent and loud noises in their house, when numerous persons have been assembled, some in the upper, and some in the lower apartments, at the same time; and all of them anxious and eager to discover the cause. Also, that the marks on the ceiling have been made by persons trying, but in vain, to imitate the same sounds. Also, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no subterraneous passages in or about that house.

"Sworn before me, the 27th September, 1810.

"J. Govett, Mayor of Tiverton."

Mount Vesuvius.—Naples, *Sept. 24th.*—The recent eruption will make the year 1810 an epoch in the annals of Vesuvius, on account of the manner in which it began, and the disasters it has produced.

It is considered as a very extraordinary circumstance, that this eruption was not preceded by the usual indications; every convulsion of Vesuvius being previously anounced by the drying up of the wells of Naples. This phenomenon did not take place on this occasion, and, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, Vesuvius began to emit flames on the night of the 10th of September.

On the morning of the 11th, the flames became more intense, and the lava began to flow from the east and south-east sides of the mountain. Towards evening the conflagration increased, and about twilight two grand streams of fire were seen to flow down the ridge of the volcano: night produced no change in this state of things.

On the morning of the 12th, a hollow sound was heard, and has always been increasing; the fire and smoke have equally augmented in intensity; and towards evening the horizon was obscured. The breeze, usual in these parts, having blown from the south-east, disaipated the accumulated clouds. The mountain continued to vomit lava and a dense smoke, which even at a distance was strongly sulphureous; the hollow noise in the sides of the mountain continued to increase.

Curious to witness as near as possible one of the most astonishing phenomena of nature, and forgetting the misfortune of Pliny, I (says the writer of this article) set out from Naples, and at eight in the evening I reached Portici. From thence to the summit of the mountain the road is long and difficult. About half way there is a hermitage, which has long served for refuge and shelter to the traveller; a good hermit has there

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fixed his residence, and takes care to furnish, for a moderate sum, refreshments, which to the fatigued traveller are worth their weight in gold. The environs of this hermitage produce the famous wine called *Lachryma Christi*. From the hermitage to the foot of the cave, there is a long quarter of a league of road, tolerably good; but in order to reach from thence to the crater, it is necessary to climb a mountain of cinders, where at every step you sink up to the mid-leg. It took my companions, myself, and our guides, two hours to make this ascent; and it was already midnight when we reached the crater.

The fire of the volcano served us for a torch; the noise had totally ceased for two hours; the flame had also considerably decreased: these circumstances augmented our curiosity, and supplied us with the necessary confidence in traversing such dangerous ground. We approached as near as the heat would permit, and we set fire to the sticks of our guides in the lava, which slowly run through the hollows of the crater. The surface of this inflamed matter nearly resembles metal in a state of fusion; but as it flows it carries a kind of scum, which hardens as it cools, and then forms masses of scoria, which dash against each other, and roll all on fire, with noise, to the foot of the mountain. Strong fumes of sulphuric acid gas arise in abundance from these scoria, and by their caustic and penetrating qualities render respiration difficult.

We seemed to be pretty secure in this situation, and were far from thinking of retiring, when a frightful explosion, which launched into the air fragments of burning rocks to the distance of more than 100 toises, reminded us of the danger to which we were exposed. None of us hesitated a moment in embracing a retreat, and in five minutes we cleared in our descent a space of ground which we had taken two hours to climb.

We had not reached the hermitage, before a noise more frightful than ever was heard; and the volcano, in all its fury, began to launch a mass equal to some thousand cart-loads of stones, and fragments of burning rocks, with a projectile force which it would be difficult to calculate. As the projection was vertical, almost the whole of this burning mass fell back again into the mouth of the volcano, which vomited it forth anew to receive it again, with the exception of some fragments which flew off, to fall at a distance, and alarm the inquisitive spectator, who avoided them, as, on public fêtes, we avoid the handle of the rockets in our fire-works.

The 13th commenced with nearly the same appearances as those of the preceding day. The volcano was tranquil, and the lava ran slowly in the channels which it had formed during the night; but at four in the afternoon, a frightful and continued noise, accompanied with frequent explosions, announced a new eruption; the shocks of the volcano were so violent, that at Fort de L'Œuf, built upon a rock, where I then was, at the distance of near four leagues, I felt oscillations similar to those produced by an earthquake.

About five o'clock the eruption commenced, and continued during greater part of the night. This time the burning matter flowed down all the sides of the mountain, with a force hitherto unprecedented; all Vesuvius was on fire, and the lava has caused the greatest losses; houses

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and whole estates have been overwhelmed, and at this day families in tears, and reduced to despair, search in vain for the inheritance of their ancestors, buried under the destroying lava.

At 10 at night, the hermitage was no longer accessible; a river of fire had obstructed the road. The districts situated on the south-east quarter of the mountain had still more to suffer. Mount Vesuvius was no longer any thing but one vast flame, and the seaman at a great distance might contemplate, at his leisure, this terrific illumination of nature.

At Lockerbie, on last Sunday week, a horse and cart, loaded with guns, fishing-rods, and various packages and implements of sport, and with nine game dogs, attended by two servants, returning from the north to the south, drove through that village. The people coming out of church, justly offended at this wanton act of indecency, in the face of the laws of God and of the country, got the constables to apprehend the drivers, and take them before the next magistrate, who, upon the examination of the servants, fined each of them in ten pounds Scots, for behoof of the poor of the parish, in terms of the act of parliament 1661 and 1672. The fines were paid, and applied accordingly.

On Thursday last, a couple who had agreed to be married at a church near Lewis, set out from their home, accompanied by the bride-maids, &c. to have the ceremony performed; and had actually reached the church-door, when a qualm of conscience, or some other qualm, occasioned the bride to change her mind, and she actually ran off, leaving the disappointed bridegroom, bride-maids, father, parson, and clerk, in a state of utter astonishment. The damsel, however, was afterwards prevailed on to attend at the altar, and the indissoluble knot was tied.

A small colony has sailed from Boston to the islands of Tresion de Cunha, in future to be called the islands of Refreshment, with a view to raise supplies for vessels bound to the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies. The soil and climate are similar to Madeira and the Azores, and the harbours are represented as being better.

A charge contained in the French papers, that the English use notched or jagged bullets in their sea engagements, would hardly merit a serious refutation, were it not that it may perhaps be credited by some of the more brutal and ignorant of our enemies, and hence inflame them to the execution of unpractised barbarities upon our own men, whenever we prove the weaker party. Who Mr Lardiers, the surgeon, may be, that has made this monstrous discovery, we cannot tell; but we will venture to say, that his stupidity is not exceeded by that of any other surgeon in the whole French marine. Of what use would it be in battle for our seamen to use these jagged bullets that he talks of? Would their enemies fall a moment the sooner? or they obtain the readier possession of any prize? And what must be thought of a government which can give currency to so glaring a falsehood? the only effect of which must be to produce unnecessary ferocity in the lowest order of combatants. A ball will necessarily assume some change of shape in its passage through the barrel of the gun, through the resistance of the air, and the obstructions which it meets with in the object it strikes; and these are all the notching or jags that it ever receives from us, as it is very well known to

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those who have published this surgeon's malignant falsehood, if not to himself.

Last week a singular discovery was made in one of the churches at Edinburgh. Some years ago a chest, without any address, but of enormous weight, was removed from the old weigh-house, at Leith, and lodged in the outer aisle of the Old Church. This box had lain for upwards of thirty years in Leith, and several years in Edinburgh, without a claimant, and, what is still more extraordinary, without any one ever having had the curiosity to examine its contents. On Tuesday the 16th, however, some gentlemen, connected with the town, caused the mysterious box to be opened, and, to their surprise and gratification, they found it contained a most beautiful statue of his majesty, about the size of life, cast in bronze. The statue is admirably well executed, and presents a very striking youthful likeness of the king, dressed in the Roman costume.

During the high wind on Monday several accidents happened in different parts of the metropolis, owing to the fall of chimney-pots, tiles, &c. from the tops of the houses. In Castle-street, Leicester-sq are, a tile, falling from the top of a house, struck a genteel woman on the head, and injured her so severely that a considerable time elapsed before she was so far restored to her senses as to be able to state where she resided. A boat was upset opposite the Adelphi-terrace, in a sudden squall; but the boatman, who was the only person in it, was providentially saved by clinging to the keel, from which he was taken by a brother waterman. His boat was towed on shore, and he fortunately sustained no other injury than the loss of his sculls and a ducking.

Mr John Cotton Worthington has communicated an account of his practice in cultivating 16 acres of land, near Sidmouth, in Devon, entirely by the labour of asses. His waggon was extremely light, calculated to carry about a ton and a half, and cost 16l. Six asses were harnessed two abreast in it; the harness was a miniature of that of a horse, except that the collar divided at top, like an ox's harness, and buckled together; the pair of chains weighed about 6 lb. at 2s. per lb. or 8d. per foot; the wheel harness, with hames, pad, iron work, bridle, breeching, crupper, &c. cost about 1l. 16s.; the leading ditto, 1l. 7s.; expences of shoeing, 1s. 6d. a round. In all stiff work, four asses were used at plough, harnessed two abreast, and driven in hand with reins by the ploughman. Ten or eleven acres of Mr Worthington's land in aration lay on the slope of a hill, so steep, that horses had not been able to plough it up and down, but which his ass-team readily performed. The asses, none of which exceeded eleven hands in height, cost 40s. or less, each. In the same team, stallions, mares, and geldings, were used; the mares were found the most gentle and tractable, the geldings most stubborn and inactive, yet the most sagacious; the stallions somewhat vicious, but of double the spirit, strength, and vigour of either of the others. The asses were not found liable to any maladies; were temperate eaters, and throve best when turned out into a neighbouring common, to cater for themselves among brambles, and no tax was paid for them, like that upon horses.

A gentleman, named Buchanan,

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was lately choked at Jamaica by a live sprat, which he attempted to hold in his teeth while he was fishing.

A letter from Galway, dated the 15th inst. states, that on the evening of the preceding Friday, every boat employed on the herring fishery cast their nets from the pier-head to the roads, under the protection of the Townsend revenue cruiser. The take on the above night was very considerable, every boat on an average having brought in from five to 6000 each; and such was the quantity of mackarel taken at the same time, that they sold the following morning at from 5d. to 10d. per hundred. Some thousands were even taken at the entrance of the dock.

By a new charter, which has just passed the great seal, all the rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by the borough of Maldon are to be fully and completely restored, together with its extensive and valuable fishery; and the right to the freedom is confirmed in the same manner, and without any exception (if claimed within six months,) as it was before the dissolution of the corporation, by the abrogation of the ancient charter. On Monday last the same was proclaimed in the town of Maldon, with a grand procession from Danbury.

Owing to the strong westerly wind which prevailed on Monday, there was the lowest tide in the Thames within the recollection of any man engaged in the navigation of the river. In several parts it was possible to have waded across, particularly near Vauxhall. A number of articles were found, especially near Blackfriarsbridge; where, among other things, several muskets were recovered.

Saturday se'nnight, at a fox chase a few miles below Huntly, the Marquis of Huntly's principal groom, in the eagerness of the chase, unguardedly pushed his horse forward on a rocky precipice, over which the horse and rider were precipitated into a deep gulph of the river Doveran. Some reapers, near the opposite bank, hastened to his assistance, and observed the horse emerging from the water, in which the groom was seen struggling, as it proved, ineffectually; for before they could reach the spot, he had sunk, and was unfortunately drowned. The body was soon afterwards found, but too late to restore animation.

Paris, *Sept.* 20.—A person of the name of Pagowski, who assumed the titles of a Polish count, and a knight of Malta, was condemned to death on the 13th inst. by a military commission. It appeared in the course of his trial, that he had been expelled from France in 1802; from Russia, in September, 1805; that he then went to England, from whence he was again cast upon the continent towards the end of May, 1807. He returned to Paris, where he was found guilty of forgery and swindling, and after two years imprisonment in the Bicetre, he was conducted by the *gens d'armes* to the frontiers of France last May. At the same time, the French papers, upon the most authentic information, put the public on their guard against the artifices of this person, who was then considered only as a vile cheat. But soon changing his disguise and his names, he attempted impositions of a more serious kind, which even touched upon high treason. In pursuance of these designs, he wrote from Frankfort and Hanau to various sovereigns, under different names, on the 8th and 9th of May, and the 5th and 24th of June. On the 24th of June, he wrote to Admi-

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ral Saumarez, in the Baltic, under the name of a person who was supposed to have escaped from the prisons of France with Baron de Kolli. It was no doubt on this authority that the English papers stated the arrival of Kolli in England. The offended governments caused this Pagowski to be arrested; and having obtained full information with respect to his former atrocities, through his new plots, they officially transmitted proofs, which, leaving not the least possibility of a defence to the accused or his counsel, carried the horror and conviction of his judges to the highest pitch.

It appeared from the proofs transmitted, as well as the confession of the culprit, that in his travels, and in his letters to different sovereigns and princes of Germany, he had successively assumed the following names and titles:—1st, Colonel Beaumont, Aid-de-camp to his Majesty the King of Westphalia, and a knight of several orders; 2d, Chevalier de Pobog; 3d, Sir William Cooper, an Englishman; 4th, Palafox, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty Ferdinand VII.; 5th, Major Deben; 6th, Lord Percy, Knight of the Order of the Bath, an English peer, and Colonel of the Northumberland Militia; 7th, Count D'Urmeny, an Hungarian; and lastly, Schramm, an inhabitant of Mayence.

The accused is of middling stature, dark brown hair and eye-brows, a long forehead, grey eyes, aquiline nose, mouth of the ordinary size, round chin, long face, and pitted with the small pox, pale complexion.

In answer to the questions respecting his name, surname, age, place of nativity, and residence, he answered, "My name is really Jerome Count de Pagowski, a subject of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary; born on the 21st of August, 1777, at the seat of Rewnin, in Gallicia; son of Count John de Pagowski, and the late Anne, Countess of Grothuen."

Mr Horne Tooke, we are informed, remains in a very exhausted condition. Aware of his declining state, he has been particularly anxious, during some months past, to complete a vault for his remains, under a plot of grass in the garden, near the north wall on Wimbledon Common: it is now ready for his reception. A handsome tomb-stone of finely polished black marble, about 8 feet long and 2 wide, with the following engraven epitaph, was, a few days ago, by his own direction laid down:

JOHN HORNE TOOKE,
Late Proprietor, and now Occupier
Of this Spot,
Was born in June, 1736.
And died in ————
Aged ——— Years,
CONTENTED AND GRATEFUL.

10th.—SURREY SESSIONS.—DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Ann Rotter was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Artillery-street, St George's Fields.

Mr Nowlan, for the prosecution, stated the nature of the offence with which the defendant was charged; he said the prosecution was carried on by the parish officers, at the express desire of the magistrates of Union Hall, and the offence of which the defendant had been guilty, was attended with peculiar circumstances of aggravation. To understand those aggravating circumstances, it would be necessary to state to the jury, that some time since, Mr R. Brandscomb's daughter, a child about eleven years of age, left her parents' house; whether she was enticed away, or whe-

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ther she went voluntarily, they could not tell: they, however, instituted a strict inquiry amongst the houses of ill fame, of which there were too many in that neighbourhood, and amongst others, that of the defendant. They at length found Mr B.'s child, but not in that house, though she said she was enticed away by a girl who lodged there, who took her to the defendant, and told her she had brought her a new lodger. The defendant, however, refused to take her, unless she brought some things which she mentioned; and the child returned home on that occasion, and continued there two days; when, having obtained them, she returned to the defendant's house: she continued there, however, but two or three nights, when she strolled away, and was at last found in Saint Clement Dane's Poor-house. It made the mind shudder, the learned counsel observed, to think that there should be found a person of the same sex, or of either sex, who, for the consideration of the advantages to be derived from it, should encourage such an infant to commit crimes which might endanger her happiness, both here and hereafter: he should prove these facts; and he should also prove, that the defendant had young girls, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years of age, living in her house, whom she not only knew were prostitutes, but was in the habit of arranging the wages of their prostitution, and also receiving a certain sum for lodging, and a perquisite for gentlemen who visited them on her recommendation.

A girl, named Smith, was called, who said she was eighteen years of age; she lodged in the defendant's house, and paid her 15s. a-week for lodging, and 2s. 6d. a-day for board. The defendant knew that gentlemen visited the witness, and the purpose for which they came; she sometimes adjusted the sum which she was to receive of them, and frequently recommended gentlemen to her; and on those occasions when liquor was wanted, Mrs Rotter sent for it, and if there was any change out of the money given her to get it, she kept the change.

On her cross-examination, she said there were no greater riots in the defendant's house than in any other houses in the neighbourhood; there was but one decent house in the street. Mr Brandscomb's daughter was not in Mrs Rotter's house at any time; if she had been, the witness must have known it. There was a girl about fourteen years of age, but she was bigger and more of a woman than the child then in court.

Ann Carney also lodged in the defendant's house on the same terms as the last witness. The witness had never seen Brandscomb's daughter in the defendant's house, and was certain she never was there; there was a girl about fourteen years of age, who was there for three nights, and was going one day to Camberwell fair; the people in the neighbourhood, however, cried shame of it, and a person who lived in the street took her in; the witness did not afterwards see her.

The child Brandscomb was then called. Mr Barrow, for the defendant, objected to the counsel for the prosecution calling evidence to contradict his own witness. The court held the objection to be a good one.

Mr Barrow then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and observed, that the case having been divested of the dress given it by his learned friend's eloquence, who had failed in proving that Brandscomb's child had ever been in the house of

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the defendant, it became a common case of a person keeping a disorderly house; and though he feared the jury would find her guilty of that, yet for the sake of her infant family, consisting of three children, he trusted the court would pronounce as favourable a sentence as the nature of the case would allow of.

The jury found her *guilty*, and the court sentenced her to be imprisoned in the county gaol for six months.

Roberts, who lately escaped out of Cold Bath Fields prison, and for whose apprehension a reward of 300 guineas was offered, was taken on Saturday evening at the Royal Oak, Vauxhall, by Foy, a police officer, and assistants.—He was conveyed about eight o'clock at night in a hackney coach, in the custody of four officers, to Newgate, where he was double ironed, and safely lodged in that part of the prison called the Smugglers' Ward.

When Roberts went to the Royal Oak, he represented himself as an attorney, from Oxford, under the assumed name of Sidney, and that he was come to London upon Chancery business; and as he enjoyed but an indifferent state of health, his doctor, at Oxford, recommended him not to lodge in London, but in the suburbs, and particularly advised Vauxhall air. With this tale the landlord was induced to receive him as a lodger. He occupied a room on the first floor. He took with him several rolls of parchment, and a quantity of papers; and whenever the waiter went into his room, he appeared very busy with them. He in general walked out early in the morning, and associated with the company who resorted to the house. Several persons called upon him, and inquired for him by the name of Sidney. Some of them brought with them parchment and papers, as if concerned in the law. It was noticed, that neither he, or any of those who visited him, went to the windows.

Information of his abode was first received by the Bank directors, who procured a search-warrant from Marlborough-street. Four officers, viz. the two Foys, Craig and Burton, accompanied by Messrs Glover and Lees, Bank investigators, repaired to the Royal Oak, near Vauxhall turnpike, and having rendered escape there impossible, by barricading the house, they inquired of the landlord who were his inmates. Two of the officers went up stairs, and found Roberts in a back room, which was partitioned, on the first floor. He was surprised and seized, and, on searching him, a brace of loaded pistols were found in his pockets, together with a large clasp-knife. The prisoner was much agitated at the moment of his apprehension; but after having been securely ironed, he recovered himself, and inquired who had betrayed him. He observed that he should act as a gentleman, and attempt no resistance, but he regretted that he had placed too much confidence in man. On him were found bank-notes to the amount of two hundred pounds; but, on examining them, they all proved to be forgeries.

Another person, charged with being concerned with Roberts and Armitage, in the affair of the warrant dividend, whose name is Fogard, a tradesman in the city, was also secured on Saturday by the city officers, about the time of Roberts' detection.

Earthquake.—Extract of a letter, dated St Michael (Azores), August 24.—"One of those dreadful phenomena never witnessed in your country has plunged many here in unspeakable wretchedness and afflic-

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tion, and continues to occasion great terror to all the inhabitants of this island. On the 11th of August, at ten P. M. slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at intervals of a few minutes for four hours. During this time, the inhabitants, under the influence of alarm for their personal safety as well as property, were running to and fro, in the greatest distress. Between two and three a dreadful rocking was experienced throughout the whole island; several houses, unable to resist its violence, were thrown down, and many others were greatly damaged; and such persons as sought safety in the open air were dashed to the ground. Hitherto the calamity had been confined in its effects, and though great injury had been sustained, we had to congratulate ourselves on the loss of few lives; but we were yet to witness a most dreadful spectacle. On the 12th, at mid-day, a hollow-rumbling sound was heard, the clouds gathered, and the wind was hushed into silence; the rocking returned, and in a few minutes after the village of Cozas, situated on a plain, comprising 22 houses, was swallowed up, and in the spot where it had stood a lake of boiling water gushed forth. Many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had previously retired to the elevated ground, beheld the sight with a degree of horror and amazement which enchained all their faculties; their whole property swept away in a few minutes, and in the place where their once beautiful gardens and flourishing orchards stood, nought now appeared but a vast expanse of water! About 32 persons, it is calculated, lost their lives by this awful and calamitous event, and cattle and property to a considerable amount were destroyed. A great degree of alarm continues to pervade the whole island, as on the east side an orifice has been discovered, resembling the crater of a volcano, and out of which flames occasionally burst through. Hitherto they have been unaccompanied by any ejection of volcanic matter."

The following ought to serve as a caution to servants:—On Saturday, sharper having observed a man deliver a hat-box, which he concluded contained a new hat, at the house of a gentleman in Norfolk-street, Strand, stepped up to him, as soon as the door was shut, and asked whether he came from Mr Andre's in St James's-street; for that if he did, he would trouble him with a message home to his master. The man, not guessing the question was meant as a finesse, inadvertently replied, "No, he did not; that he came from Mr——'s, in Bond-street." This was sufficient for the sharper; who immediately equipped himself in an apron, such as is usually worn by hatters; then returning, he knocked at the door, and begged to have the hat returned which had just been left; for that the stupid fellow had delivered it there instead of at the house of Mr ——, another of his master's customers, residing in the next street. This piece of art succeeded; and the servant, after his plausible story, had no hesitation in delivering the hat-box and its contents, with which the sharper made off.

City Gaols.—Mr Bell, of Walbrook Ward, moved to take into consideration the report, which had been printed, respecting the state of the several prisons in this city, agreeably to the notice given in the summons. He entered fully into this interesting subject, with a degree of perspicuity and feeling which seemed to make a deep impression upon the court;

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explaining distinctly the grounds of each motion as he proceeded in his argument, and referring to the report which had been adopted by the court for the truth and justice of his reasoning. After which he brought forward the following resolutions, which were discussed separately, and adopted :—

1st. Resolved, That the prison of Newgate is inadequate to the accommodation required for the average number of prisoners usually confined therein, particularly for female prisoners.

2d. Resolved, That it is expedient, and would be highly beneficial, to separate prisoners committed for trial from convicted felons.

3d. Resolved, That it is expedient, and would be highly beneficial, to remove prisoners for debt from Newgate to some other place of confinement, there being nearly 200 debtors confined in a space calculated to receive only 110; whose removal would afford greater accommodation to criminal prisoners.

4th. Resolved, That the length of time which prisoners are detained in Newgate, (in some instances 12 months) after being sentenced to transportation, is one of the great causes of the crowded state of the jail.

5th. Resolved, That the evil effects arising from the crowded state of the jails would be greatly obviated by erecting a house of correction, for the reception of the minor classes of offenders; a measure which has been found highly beneficial to the administration of criminal justice in various parts of the kingdom, and to the moral reform of the offenders.

6th. Resolved, That the confinement of lunatics in Newgate, and allowing them to mix with other prisoners, is repugnant to every principle of humanity, and ought to be discontinued.

7th. Resolved, That irons ought in all cases of commitment to be of the lightest kind, consistent with safe custody, and that the keepers should in no instance double iron that description of persons, except in cases of outrage, or by order of some one of the magistrates or the sheriffs.

8th. Resolved, That none of the assistant keepers, menial servants, or other persons belonging to the prisons, should be permitted to receive gratuities from prisoners, for what are denominated indulgencies: a practice which, if permitted in any degree to exist, opens the door to every species of abuse and infamous traffic.

9th. Resolved, That fees of every kind taken by the keepers of the prisons, or by clerks or other officers, from prisoners, should be entirely abolished; and that liberal remuneration should be made to the different persons who have hitherto been accustomed to receive those fees.

10th. Resolved, That the Poultry Compter is in a most deplorable and ruinous condition, and by no means a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of any description; and that being entirely surrounded by private residences, its present scite is a very improper and insecure situation for a prison, which ought to be erected in a more open and unconnected space.

11th. Resolved, That it be referred back to the committee for General Purposes, to consider of the best means of giving effect to the preceding resolutions, and to report from time to time to this court; and that the committee for City Lands do report the state of their proceedings respecting the Poultry Compter as soon as possible.

The court ordered the sum of 100l. per annum to be added to the water-bailiff's salary.

The Dutches of Anholt Bernbourg, formerly Princess of Hesse, while viewing the valley of Chamouny, near Lausanne, last month, had nearly been buried, with several other persons, under an enormous mass of rock which rolled down. The princess had her leg broken, and one of her attendants was killed.

Died lately, at Naples, the Right Rev. Dr Luke Congannen, of the

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order of St. Dominick, Bishop of New-York. He had resided at Rome more than 40 years, was one of the six doctors of the Casanate College in that city, and general agent of the Irish catholic bishops and clergy. On his arrival at Naples, with a passport from the present Roman government to proceed to his bishopric, he was declared a prisoner of war, and died after three days' illness.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM CALDER, Lord Provost, re-elected.

Baillies.

George White, Esq.
Abram Newton, Esq.
James Spittal, Esq.
William Henderson, Esq.

Dean of Guild—William Tennant, Esq., re-elected.
Treasurer—John Turnbull, Esq., re-elected.
Old Provost—Archibald C. Younger, Esq.
Old Baillies—George Goldie, Esq., Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., James Robertson, Esq., and Robert Smith, Esq.
Old Dean of Guild—John Waugh, Esq.
Old Treasurer and College Treasurer—Peter Hill, Esq.
Merchant Councillors—Messrs Niel Ryrie, Robert Johnston, and Alexander Henderson.
Trades Councillors—Andrew Gairdner and Adam Anderson.
Ordinary Council Deacons—James Denholm, Convener; William Auld, David Lindsay, John Dickson, Frederick M'Lagan, and William Paterson.
Extraordinary Council Deacons—Alexander Gillespie, William Kennedy, James Innes, James Brown, William Galloway, Andrew Wilson, John James, and James Thomson.
Admiral of Leith—Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq.
Baron Baillie of the regality of Canongate, and barony of Calton—James Robertson, Esq.
Baron Baillie of Easter and Wester Portsburgh—Robert Smith, Esq.
Captain of Orange Colours—Niel Ryrie, Esq.

CIRCUIT COURT, INVERNESS, *Sept. 27th.*—Alexander Gillan, from the parish of Speymouth, county of Elgin, indicted for rape and murder, committed on the body of Elspet Lamb, daughter of John Lamb, in Nether Newton, a girl under eleven years of age, was found guilty by an unanimous verdict of the jury, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of November next, near the spot where the body of the said Elspet Lamb was found ravished and murdered, and his body to be afterwards hung in chains. This was one of the most atrocious cases that ever came before a court. The libel charges, that the pannel having observed the said Elspet Lamb going towards the said muir to herd her father's cattle, on the morning of Sunday the 8th of April last, he followed her, and did wickedly assault her, and did ravish her against her will; and, after having committed this violent and atrocious crime, he did barbarously murder the said Elspet Lamb, and beat out her brains with an oak stick, and with two large stones.

George Hay, late servant to Lord Seaforth, accused of opening lockfast places in the castle of Brahan, and stealing therefrom a great variety of articles, the property of his lordship, was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

The Hero, Captain Newman, having lately arrived at Portsmouth from her station in the Baltic, brings with her the intelligence of the following distressing event which lately happened to a part of her crew;—

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Two boats of the above-mentioned ship were ordered to cruize against the Danish privateers and row boats, on the 13th of August. One, which was commanded by Lieut. Jenks, upset in a violent squall; but by the great exertions of Mr Wittenoom, the officer in the other, Lieut. Jenks and seven of his men were saved, and nine drowned. In this deplorable state, with a boat too deeply laden, in consequence of this increase, they resolved to attempt to save their lives by running their boat on shore at Rostock, in which they succeeded, though nearly exhausted, and landed in safety. At that awful period, the night coming on, and the storm increasing, they were (horrible to relate, and scarcely will it be believed in civilized Europe!) again forced to sea by the Mecklenburgh soldiers, and abandoned to the fury of the elements, which their boat being unable to contend with, was soon after struck by a wave, which filled her, and she instantly went to the bottom, three only of her crew being washed ashore by clinging to some spars, and the two officers and fifteen men were drowned! The surviving three declare, every appeal was made to the officer's humanity to let them stay till the gale abated, and they offered to surrender themselves prisoners of war; but all to no purpose, for they actually drove them to their fate with the point of the bayonet! Such an act of inhumanity, in a civilized country, is scarcely to be credited. Captain N. upon hearing this instantly sent in a flag of truce, with a letter to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, to demand justice on the heads of those unfeeling brutes, and to request that if the bodies were found they might be decently interred. Mr Wittenoom was just entering into his 21st year, and was on the eve of promotion, for bravely capturing, with an inferior force, a few days before, a Danish privateer and her prize.

HOAX.—In consequence of rather a large hole being dug, on Tuesday, near the point of junction of Portland road and the New road, Mary lebone, a report was industriously circulated, that the body of a man, who had shot himself, and respecting whom a verdict of *felo de se* had been returned, was to be interred there at eleven o'clock at night. The body was said to be deposited in a neighbouring house, and a most minute statement of the affair was communicated by persons who had it from others, who had it again from others who had it from the best authority, &c. A great crowd assembled, and waited in anxious suspense till a late hour. Many even remained there a considerable part of the night; but no funeral took place, and great was the disappointment. The hole remained in the same state for some time yesterday, and numerous inquiries were made about it. At length the progress of something towards the spot was announced, and no doubt was entertained that the expected burial was about to be performed. The hopes of the curious throng were, however, again disappointed; it being discovered and most clearly proved that this awful hole was destined to receive neither more nor less than a new lamp post.

18th.—MARGATE.—Thornton, a carrier, who destroyed himself last week, and was in consequence of the finding of the coroner's inquest buried as a suicide in the cross way, on the Lower road in Dane Bottom, between Margate and St Peter's, was a man of most singular and obdurate habits. Ignorant, and utterly unac-

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quainted with all the forms of civilized life, he had suffered pride to render him impenetrable to the soothings of friendship, and was a melancholy instance of the unhappy consequence of giving way too readily to the malignant passions. Having formed to himself a notion that the act of parliament which levies a tax upon wheel carriages had no reference to caravans, he obstinately refused to enter a carriage of the latter description, which he had kept for many years; and setting at defiance the justices, who levied the mitigated penalty, and his friends, who advised a petition to the board of taxes, on the score of poverty, seems to have preferred death to an appearance which his mistaken opinion considered as degradation.

Suicide.—Late on Thursday evening an inquest was held at St Bartholomew's Hospital, before Thomas Shelton, Esq., on the body of Benjamin Garnham, who resided in Marquis-court, Drury-lane. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been for a considerable time afflicted with an asthmatic complaint; that about five weeks since, finding himself exceedingly ill, he sent for an apothecary in the neighbourhood, who administered to his relief, and succeeded in restoring him to better health. In the course of three weeks, however, he grew much worse, and refused every kind of medical assistance, observing, his time was arrived, and nothing could save him. On Saturday afternoon last, he was observed to talk in a wild and incoherent manner, and during the momentary absence of his wife, the same evening he cut his throat. Mr Warkins, the apothecary, who had before attended him, was called in, and advised his removal to the hospital, where he languished in extreme torture till Tuesday night, when he expired. Verdict—*Lunacy.*

The deceased obtained his livelihood by vending gingerbread about the streets, and in that way had acquired a considerable property; he was holder of 1085l. bank stock, and had several articles of value in his apartments. Two hours previous to his death he made his will, leaving nearly the whole of his property to a man of the name of Clark, who had been sedulously attentive to him during the last three or four days of his illness, but who, as he himself acknowledged, had no other intimacy with him than drinking a glass of liquor together when they accidentally met.

A writer in Glasgow, having lately had an opportunity, in the line of his profession, of being serviceable to two Irish labourers employed at the canal now forming between Glasgow and Paisley, their fellow workmen and countrymen, in the vicinity of Glasgow, to testify their sense of his friendship, volunteered to give him a day's work at harvest on his farm. Accordingly, on Saturday the 29th ult., ninety young men appeared on the ground with hooks, and in the course of six hours cut down, in a good style, upwards of 600 large stooks of oats, the produce of a field containing eleven Scotch acres.

An uninhabited house, the bottom part of which is undergoing repair, and which is situated within two doors of Air-street, Piccadilly, was discovered to be on fire at four o'clock yesterday morning, and some incendiaries were doubtless the cause of it. The house of Mr Newman, silversmith and jeweller, is parted from the one in question by a passage only. Three men alarmed the maid

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servant, and Mr Newman's family were all on the bustle to provide for their safety. The house was clouded with smoke, and the alarmists not being able to open the door which leads to the shop from the passage, they forced a pannel, and thus effected an entrance. After the alarm of fire had subsided, Mr Newman found that he had lost out of his shop window a tray of diamond rings, watches, and other valuable articles.

An excellent idea has been fallen upon in Dublin respecting the commemoration of the unequalled naval exploits of the transcendant Nelson. Our worthy fellow subjects of the Irish capital have resolved to provide for ever (from the funds collected for the erection of the monument to that great commander, which now forms an additional ornament to Dublin,) for the maintenance of two disabled seamen, whose occupation is to be the taking care of the commemorative architectural tribute to Nelson's memory. In the first instance, they are to be chosen from among those who were actually engaged in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar; and afterwards from meritorious seamen, as it may happen. The use of this, both in guarding the sacred testimonial of national veneration, and in making that guard conducive to the grand purpose of rewarding naval heroism, is an admirable combination, and well deserves imitation in similar circumstances. Few things are more disgraceful to the national character than the mutilated state of many of our public statues and monuments, both within and without walls.

Hackney Coachmen.—These people, it is said, have established a general fund to pay the fines levied for insolence and extortion; a circumstance, it is hoped, the magistrates and commissioners will recollect when they are called upon to inflict penalties.

On Wednesday, the Union Hunt, of Billingshurst, near Horsham, found in the neighbourhood a milk-white hare, which, after a chace of two hours, was killed within fifty yards of the form where she started.

There is a scarlet runner now in blossom at a house in Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, of the height of 35 feet 3 inches, having no less than 978 pods, which at the rate of four beans in a pod makes the immense increase of 3912 beans.

20th.—Dublin.—Kilmainham Sessions.—Gen. Buchannan, three females, and two men, named Gandon and M'Gowran, were indicted for an assault on Cornelius Moran, an officer of the sheriff of the county of Dublin, and rescuing the general from an arrest. There was another indictment against the general for an assault, with intent to kill, and also an indictment against the parties for a riot.

Mr M'Nally, in addressing the jury, said he would merely state some of the leading features of the case. A Mr Fitzgerald, who was in the service of Colonel Vesey, had incurred the displeasure of the general; and in consequence of the representations of the general to the colonel, Mr Fitzgerald lost his situation. An action at law against the general was the result, and the plaintiff recovered 300l. damages. The action was for defamation. The execution was put into the hands of the present prosecutor Moran, who, being the known officer of the sheriff, went, on the 25th of May last, to the house of the general, attended by the plaintiff and two other persons, to execute the

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writ. The bailiff found the kitchen-door open, and entered. He stated he came to execute a writ against the general's goods. The military officer was put off his guard—the bailiff got peaceably into the house—he behaved peaceably there: the law of arrest he was ready to argue, should it be agitated. The law in the present case is this: when a bailiff once gets entrance into an house by an outer-door, he may break open every door in the house to arrest the owner of it, or any lodger in it. It was so determined in the case of another general, General Gansell. The general, when the civil officer entered his parlour, was armed with a pistol in one hand, in the other a knife: the arrest took place—the general was made prisoner as he attempted to escape through a window—he was in custody of the law—it was his duty to submit. He could not but know that if he escaped the sheriff would be fixed with the debt. He did escape, and the sheriff was fixed with the debt. The general wounded the bailiff with the knife; he then got out of the window, and gave bail, that is, leg bail, to the writ: he got out of the window, ran across the field, gave his pistol to Mr Gandon, leaped over two walls, crossed the esplanade, cleared the stone works, and got into the country. Mr Gandon was on his own ground, he got a pistol from the general; the general cried out, "War, hawk;" he saw the general running, and pursued; he stopped the bailiff; he knocked him down with a shovel; he asked him how he dare come as a trespasser on his grounds, called him a robber, raised his labourers; the general escaped, the rescue was complete, the sheriff was saddled with the debt. When the bailiff made the arrest, there was a covey of women in the house; those amazons were not idle on the occasion; they attacked the bailiff, armed with poker, tongs, and shovel; but if the jury should be of opinion that they acted in the riot, and assault, and escape, though they were females, they should be convicted; however, if they did not appear guilty, the law would be satisfied with the conviction of the other persons.

Cornelius Moran, examined by Mr Campbell.—Witness is a bailiff to the sheriff of the county of Dublin. On the 25th of May last he went to the house of Gen. Buchannan, near Lucan, to execute a writ. Mr Fitzgerald, the plaintiff, a man of the name of John Colvin, and another man, were with him; he got into the house easily, by walking in through the kitchen-door, which was standing open; a lady was standing in the kitchen, the lady asked what was his business there? The witness replied, he had an execution against the general's goods and chattels. That was not the truth; it was to try if the general would come out easily; the execution was against his person. The lady is one of the traversers; she went into the parlour, and in about two minutes returned, and asked to see the execution. Witness took it out of his pocket, and said, "Here it is, and there is the sheriff's seal;" but he would not give it to her, telling her she might burn it. The lady went into the parlour again: witness heard the general in the parlour; he listened at the door, and heard the general desire her to bring him his pistols. She went for the pistols; she then said, "I have got one pistol:" the general replied, "I have the other in my pocket." Witness then turned the brass button of the parlour-door, and went into the room; the general and the lady were standing on the floor talking. The general said, "I will blow your brains out if you proceed further." Witness did proceed; there was a window raised, the general made a charge at the window, and got partly out. Witness got hold of him by the coat—Witness had a stick; the general

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made a stab of a knife at him, which slipped down the stick, and cut his hand; witness had seized the general by the coat before he received the cut. Three women then attacked the witness with a poker, a fire shovel, and a greasy cloth about the eyes. At this time witness was endeavouring to hold the general. The elder of the female traversers had the dish-clout; the knife fell out of the general's hand; the elder woman endeavoured to get it; the witness let the general loose, fearing he would be injured by the knife; the youngest lady opened the window, and the general escaped. As soon as the general had got off, the three women began to beat the witness, who was struck with the poker on the head. At the time of making the arrest, the general was fast in the window, it not being sufficiently open. As soon as he possibly could, the witness followed the general. Mr Fitzgerald, and the other man, as well as the witness, saw the general running along his own wall, which he crossed, and got into an old mill on the lands of Mr Gandon, one of the traversers. Mr Gandon immediately came up, with a shovel in his hand, and without asking what they wanted, or who they were, knocked the witness down. Mr Gandon then said, "You robber! what, you here!" Witness replied, "I am no robber, but I am an officer of the sheriff, following my prisoner." Mr Gandon then struck another blow at the witness, and tumbled him; and then called out to a man that had a pistol, which he twisted out of his hand, and gave the witness a fist in the face; and said, if he would proceed further, he would blow his brains out. The witness then saw the general on Mr Gandon's ground, about 100 yards from them, with his hat waving over his head, crying, "War hawk! War hawk!"—that was, meaning that the witness was a bailiff; he was known to be a bailiff in the county of Dublin. Mr Gandon gave directions to the man to shoot them; witness made his escape from the ground, and went down to Sir John White, and told him the matter; Mr Gandon, with a party of above fifty men, followed the witness to Sir John White's, throwing stones at him, and pelted him before Sir John, who said he would not permit witness to be molested. Mr Gandon said, witness's bones ought to be broken, or any vagabond that came into his grounds. Sir John White replied, "Mr Gandon, take care what you do; the man ought not to be molested," and then desired the witness to leave the town, as his life would not be safe; the witness took Sir John's advice, because he had saved his life before in the town. All Sir John could do did not prevent the mob from pelting stones; witness was afterwards followed by upwards of 100 persons, who were running after him from the fields; the mob followed him a mile and a half to the hill over Cursis-stream. When witness got to Dublin he was bled by a surgeon; he had no use of his arm for better than a month afterwards; there was a great pain in his hip, and the blow of the stone he got in his back still affects him. The traverser, M'Gowran, had a pistol, which Mr Gandon took from him; and threw down a spade he had, with which the former struck him.

Cross-examined by Mr Greene.—Has acted in the capacity of a bailiff of the county of Dublin for upwards of two years. The warrant under which the general was arrested was originally directed to Maginness and John Doe; but the sheriff did not like to have Maginess in the warrant, and altered it with his own hand, and then signed it. The plaintiff was brought to the house to shew his man: it is the constant practice to prevent mistakes. Never heard that half the disturbances and riots which took place on those occasions is the consequence of the attendance of the plaintiffs; because, when they show us "our man" they generally go away. "John Doe," in the warrant, is any man we choose to bring with us. We thought, by saying that the execution was against his goods and chattels, that he would come out to compromise, and to give us our fees not to expose him, in the way of civility money, and we thought by that means to get at him easily. If the general pleased, he might

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have made his escape before witness went into the parlour; but there was a party watching him, and he would be pinned. He was about four minutes in custody. The three women walloped witness with poker, shovel, and greasy towel. Witness always told the story in the same way about the ladies. Witness was timorsome when he heard the pistols asked for; he had one himself in his breast, but it was not loaded. Witness did not follow the general through the window—he was obliged to go out of the kitchen. The general was then about six perches from him, running along the wall. Mr Gandon said, before the sheriff and Mr White, that he had made the witness feel the hardness of his knuckles. Mr Fitzgerald, the plaintiff, was disguised by a great coat, which he took off. Mr Gandon then said, "Fitzgerald, I know you." He answered, "And I know you; and will make you know me, for the treatment you have given the poor man."

Mr Fitzgerald, in the course of his examination by Mr King, corroborated the testimony of the last witness, so far as the witness had stated his being present. Witness saw the general running; he saw the last witness, and said, "There is your mark, what have you done?" The reply was, "I had him arrested, but am not able, from the beating I got, to follow him." When they got on Mr Gandon's ground, M'Gowran, with a pistol in his hand, stopped the witness. He saw Gandon give the last witness several blows—and saw the general on a hill, waving his hat, and crying out "War hawk!" The general was in view of the town or neighbourhood of Lucan when he waved his hat and cried "War hawk!"

Benedict Arthur, Esq., the under sheriff of the county of Dublin, proved the writ of execution and the warrant; and in the course of his examination, part of which was by Col. Vesey, from the bench, stated, that the neighbourhood of Lucan was so riotous, and determined to oppose the officers of justice, that he had made no less than three attempts in vain to execute a writ of replevin, and that his bailiff had been frequently beaten.

On the part of the general, after an able appeal from Counsellor Greene to the feelings of the jury, witnesses were called.

Sir John White said, he did not recollect that Moran mentioned how he received the wound in the hand; it appeared a mere scratch, as if with a penknife. He knew the spot where the general was described as waving his hat, and thought he could not be viewed from the town. On his cross-examination by Mr Campbell, he said, he would not swear as to whether the general was arrested or not. The other witness produced contradicted the prosecutors as to some trifling circumstances; but none of them would give any opinion as to the general being arrested by Moran's writ.

The jury found all the parties, except M'Gowran, guilty of the rescue and assault, and acquitted them generally of the riot.

By consent of the prosecutors, the sentence was deferred until the 8th of November.

22d.—Nelson's Tower.—Sea Bank.—This day being kept as the anniversary of the glorious victory of Trafalgar, and the ever-to-be lamented death of the hero, the Tower was consecrated, with the following inscription on the front:

IMMORTALIS NELSON,
MEMORIÆ,
SACRUM.

One of the flags taken on board the St Joseph, in the memorable battle of St Vincent, by his heroic valour after boarding, was displayed from the flag-staff, under the British flag, with a discharge of guns at the dedication, when "To the memory of the glorious hero," was drunk, with many other appropriate naval toasts.

The above tower is, with the great-

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est propriety, this day dedicated to the memory of the heroic Nelson, by Mr Cuninghame of Auchenharvie; from its local situation, upon a high summit near the harbour of Saltcoats overlooking an extensive range of seacoast, the frith of Clyde, the bay of Ayr, and the noble harbour of Troon, erecting by his Grace the Duke of Portland, and so far completed as to have already admitted a ship of about 300 tons, discharging a cargo of timber from America, within the pierhead, and alongside the harbour breast, in about three fathoms of water at low ebb, completely sheltered from all winds, in smooth water, with clean holding anchorage, and an excellent and safe entrance. When finished, in the course of another year or two, with the dry docks, it will be the most spacious and useful harbour on the west coast of this kingdom for his majesty's ships and merchantmen, with easy and safe access in and out, with every wind that blows.

Nelson's tower proves a land-mark, or friendly beacon, to seamen, seen at a great distance, and appears as if it had been erected exclusively for that purpose; but now embracing both, it greatly heightens the satisfaction of those concerned in the erection.

Bristol.——About seven o'clock yesterday, great consternation prevailed among the weakly and timid of our fellow-citizens, through the unusual circumstance of drums beating and bugles sounding "to arms!" in almost every street; which instantly producing a strong muster of soldiers of every description in the garrison, at eight o'clock 300 marched for Stapleton. The most sanguinary tales found quick circulation—of French prisoners broke loose, sentinels killed and wounded, buildings fired, &c.—in every possible shape and degree of colouring! Every lamp seemed to gleam upon a skulking Frenchman, and each Goodman Bull heard his neighbour speak twice before he could recognize his native dialect! It seems that the precarious state of the negociation for an exchange, now terminated at Morlaix, has produced much restlessness among the prisoners in every depot throughout the kingdom; and several attempts have been made to escape from that of Stapleton within the last fortnight, but with indifferent success. Yesterday se'nnight the guard was increased to a major's command; and it was yesterday discovered that some use had been made of a piece of sword-blade, to loosen the stones near one of the barrack-doors; added to which, signs of stubbornness upon turning the prisoners in for the night indicated the necessity of a further reinforcement as above-stated; but no acts of hostility ensued.

23d.—Bath.——A dreadful accident occured about noon this day to Mrs Invetto, an ingenious firework-maker, and a young man, her assistant. They were preparing sky-rockets, &c. for the approaching jubilee, when, by some means at present unknown, an explosion took place of a considerable quantity of powder, some say upwards of two barrels, which blew the house, and another adjoining, to atoms. The unfortunate woman was miserably burnt and bruised, and, although instantly attended by Mr Norman, a very skilful surgeon, no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The poor fellow also lies in a shocking state at the Casualty Hospital.

Wurtzburg, *Sept.* 11.—The fol-

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lowing are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Eisnach :—

About half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of September, a French waggon, drawn by 9 horses, and loaded with 14 cases of powder, cartridges, and grenades, arrived at the gates of this city, and entered it: in spite of the difficulties which arose, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them smoked; it hardly arrived at the market-place, opposite one of the inns, when it caught fire, with so great an explosion, that it was heard at Erfurt, 12 leagues distant. In a moment the neighbouring houses were on fire; every person who was near them was shattered to pieces. The limbs of seven cannoniers, who escorted the waggon, and of the horses, were scattered in the streets. Two young married people, who were sitting in front of their house, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free-stone, which the explosion hurled upon them. M. Counsellor Dorr has been burnt, and seven persons have been found dead in his house. Capt. Schenk occupied the second floor of this house; he was at the time in his room, with his wife, children, and a very interesting person, daughter of Eichell, minister of finance; when the captain perceived the conflagration, he precipitated himself into the street, and was saved; his family and Miss Sophia Eichell fell a victim to the flames. In another house, Sellett, an advocate, married about three weeks, was sitting at the side of his young wife, on a couch near the windows which looked into the street; the explosion struck the wall and the top of the house, and, by a miraculous phenomenon, the couch fell from the second floor into the street, and the married couple were quite free from danger, but all the others perished in the flames. The conflagration lasted until the afternoon of the next day, although there were more than an hundred pumps at work, and a prodigious number of persons assembled from all points to render assistance. There are about forty houses burnt. The windows in all the houses of the city have been broken; and there are very few houses where the hangings of the rooms have not been damaged. The number of persons killed are already known to amount to more than fifty. It is presumed there are more than eighty persons mortally wounded, or very much maimed. Some people have also been killed in endeavouring to extinguish the flames. The man who had the care of the castle called Wartburgh, having drawn away about forty balls filled with combustibles, one of them, being too hot, burst and killed him. At a short distance from the waggon which caused so much distress, there was a second following it, equally loaded with powder; but just before the explosion it fell back. A little further there were six others of the same kind; if they had immediately followed, as is customary, all the city would have been in one heap of ruins. It is impossible to paint the consternation amongst the inhabitants. The number of families who have lost their houses and their fortunes is very considerable. The greater number is in mourning, or has to mourn over some unfortunate one who is wounded.

Mr Starkey, of Old Cleeve, obtained this season twelve guineas for the produce of one walnut tree: the fruit was sold at half-a-crown per thousand.

Three old men, belonging to a

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workhouse in Edinburgh, last week went out together to drink drams; in consequence of which one of them died the same evening, another in three days, and the third within a week.

An American paper contains the following extraordinary incident:—In Fincastle (Virginia,) a person, who called himself by the assumed name of Walsingham, who lately ran off with the wife and child of a postmaster, in the state of New York, and for the apprehending of whom a large reward was offered; not being able to find the bail ordered, he was sent to goal, and there committed suicide. The manner of his death involves some mystery. Before the magistrate, and after confinement, he steadily persisted in refusing to reveal his name; and after his death it was found that he had not only burnt every article of his clothing that could lead to a discovery of his family, but had also burnt a large sum in bank-notes, from an apprehension that they might afford some clue to that object. He has left a paper on the subject of his conduct, written in a disguised hand. His very boots were cut in small pieces, lest they should betray him; and his face and body so mangled, as to bear no resemblance to their original appearance.

Watermen.—It is enacted, that every waterman plying on the Thames shall have the number of the boat to which he belongs stamped and painted, or coloured upon metal, well and sufficiently affixed or fastened in or upon the front of his hat, in a conspicuous manner, so as the same may be seen by any person resorting to such plying-place.—Penalty, any sum not exceeding 40 shillings, nor less than five shillings.

Extraordinary Instance of Abstinence.—The following extraordinary case of abstinence has recently occurred at Chelmsford, in Essex. On the 4th of September last, James Jackson was committed to the house of correction at that place as a vagrant. For the first five days after his commitment he was not perceived to take any sustenance whatever, nor was he once observed to open his eyes. On the sixth day, he walked in the prison yard and drank plentifully of water at the pump, and continued to do so till the 17th, but constantly refused to take any kind of food whatever; and from the 17th day of his confinement to his death, which happened on Tuesday last, he even discontinued taking water. The constable, in whose custody he was for three days previous to his being committed to the house of correction, states, that during that time he took nothing but one pint of beer, so that it appears that from the 1st of September to the 2d of October, the day on which he died, he took no other nourishment but one pint of beer except water, of which it is stated he drank plentifully during twelve days of the time he was in prison.

The Royal Cockpit, St James's Park, so long the receptacle of the most cruel recreation, so long the resort of the cheat and of the pick-pocket, is now no more. The governors and trustees of Christ's Hospital, to whom the ground belongs, met on the spot the very day the lease expired, and gave directions for the immediate erasement of the buildings.

Suicide.—On Friday morning, about seven o'clock, was found suspended by a rope, George Reach, journeyman to Mrs Bridgman, a tallow-chandler, on Clerkenwell-green, in a cellar, where he had been making candles during the whole of the night.

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No difference had been observed in his conduct or conversation, but the posture in which his body was discovered proved that he was deliberate and determined. To keep his feet clear of the ground he had put one leg down a hole, made to receive the ashes from the fire under the tallow copper, and the other, there not being room in the hole for both legs, he had been obliged to keep lifted up.

Mr Bicknel, the solicitor to the Admiralty, has had a black servant, to all appearance a male, of a very stout and athletic form, living with him between twelve and thirteen years, who died on Thursday morning, when, to the astonishment of the family, the body was found to be that of a female.

On Saturday, Mr Boncey, farmer of Saint Sebastians, observed a golden eagle, which, coming from the north, alighted in a field belonging to Mrs Eason, of Nash, near Margate; but whilst he went home for his gun, to arrest its further progress, the royal bird had plumed his lofty pinions, and soared majestically away amidst a tremendous storm of wind to the southward, which vainly endeavoured to impede it in its stately course. The migration of the eagle is thought by the natives of Thanet to be ominous, and to portend some extraordinary convulsion in the social world; and a battle between the hostile armies is confidently expected by our ancient seers, to have taken place in Portugal on the day of this bird's appearance on the shores of Thanet.

Extraordinary Accident.—Died, at Kilearn, Stirlingshire, on the 20th instant, George M'Adam, weaver. His death was occasioned by the insufficiency of the dock of an old gun. Upon the 19th of September last, he went to shoot at a covey of partridges, which he had seen alight. He fired at them, but the shot, instead of going forwards, expelled backwards the dock of the piece, which had a long prong, through his forehead into his brain, a little above the nasal process, in the line of the frontal suture, where it remained immoveable. He himself tugged it, from side to side, till he got it extracted, and then ran home, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. He sent for a person to dress it, who perceiving some brain upon the dock, and the pulsation of the brain through the aperture, thought it prudent to send for a surgeon to dress the wound. Though the wound was so bad, yet the patient never fainted, but continued sensible till within two days of his death, and used, contrary to all advice, to rise and sit up, without any assistance. His pulse was, during his illness, generally low, being seldom higher than 55 pulsations in the minute. On the 29th of September, two small splinters of the outer table of the skull came away with the dressing. On the 1st of October, the surgeon took out a fractured piece of the outer table of the frontal bone, about the size of a sixpence. The brain began to obtrude itself on the 2d, and, on the 14th, a portion of it, about an inch in diameter, and two inches long, came away with the dressing, to the innermost part of which a piece of the inner table of the frontal bone was attached, about the size of that formerly taken out. On Tuesday, the 16th, the patient became very restless, and much pained, his pulse 72, and a considerable quantity of the brain continued to force itself outwards, mingled with blood. He became totally insensible on Thursday morning, the 18th, and was seized

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with a quivering throughout his whole frame, but more particularly about his lips and left eye-lids, which continued till his death. His pulse had risen to 120. He died in very indigent circumstances, aged 35 years, having nothing to support him in his distress, but what he received from the humane around his cabin, and he has left a widow and three small children to bewail his loss.

SHIPWRECKS, AND MARINERS SAVED.—A more dreadful storm has not visited the coast of Norfolk for a length of time, than the gale which continued blowing from early on Friday morning last and the following day, nor one that has exhibited more melancholy proofs of its devastation on lives and property. Early in the morning of the former day, a small vessel was discovered to be on shore near Trimmingham; Lieut. Infield, commanding the signal station, instantly dispatched a messenger to Cromar, for Captain Manby's apparatus, which is placed there. By the very prompt zeal of Mr Sandford, (one of the managers of the Cromar life-boat) the mortar and all the necessary stores were sent, by which the crew, four in number, were saved just before the vessel went into a thousand atoms. One of them had suffered so much from his perishing situation, and falling with the mainmast, that the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society were obliged to be had recourse to, to restore suspended animation; but it affords happiness to say the man lives to bless Lieut. Infield's humanity. At the same time a large brig was discovered on shore at Mundsby, having ten persons on board; Mr Wheatley of that place, with the same alacrity that has on so many similar occasions distinguished him, and who, knowing well how to feel for the distresses of others, having been three times shipwrecked himself, sent off for the apparatus lodged at Happisburgh, as every other means of saving the crew appeared to be impracticable, nor could communication be effected, and from the sea running so high, it was impossible to get a boat to her without such aid; but, distressing to relate, on its arrival the vessel had gone to pieces, and every soul perished. In the course of the the day, a vessel was driven on the beach at Horsey, keel uppermost; and at Yarmouth and Galstone pier, four other vessels came on shore, from which all the hands were saved. Near the haven's mouth, on the following morning, the Elliott, bound to Shields, was stranded; Capt. Manby, who was there, with a mortar all ready, no sooner was it declared that it was impossible to save the men without his invention, fired a three inch rope over the vessel, that brought them all, seven in number, in safety to land in a few minutes. The shot that was used was of a new construction, and carried this heavy rope to a distance that excited the astonishment of all present; and so firmly did it hold on the rigging, that it was impossible to be disengaged until a person went on board, on the storm subsiding, and then with much difficulty. The numerous proofs of success that has attended this simple and certain method of saving shipwrecked mariners, and the many melancholy cases that have occurred from the want of such effective means, will, we trust, point out the necessity of having them placed near each other on all the dangerous parts of the coast. To the honour of the Lords of the Admiralty, they have stated an intention of providing all the signal stations

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with them; but it is earnestly to be hoped that every parish on the sea coast will adopt the same, and that the inhabitants will cheerfully contribute to so benevolent a purpose; the cost of which, to save the lives of persons from stranded vessels, or for saving the lives and property in vessels at a distance from the shore, by enabling a boat to go from a beach to their assistance, will not exceed 20l.

30th.——MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, CLERKENWELL.——James Tedder, a young man, eighteen years old, was indicted for writing letters to a Mr Simmons, a diamond-merchant, on the 22d of August last, threatening to prosecute him upon a charge of an abominable offence, for the purpose of extorting from him the sum of 500l.

Mr Simmons is an Armenian, of the Jewish persuasion, and a diamond-merchant, living in Sydney-street, Goswell-street; and the prisoner is an apprentice to a tinman, at Islington, with whom the prosecutor had dealt for some small articles in his line of business. On the day above-stated, the prosecutor received a letter, signed in the prisoner's name, demanding the 500l., which it alleged he had promised him; and threatening, in failure of performance of the pretended promise, to prosecute him for the alleged crime. The prosecutor, astonished at such a letter, went immediately to the Police-office, at Hatton-garden, stated the circumstance, and asked advice how he should proceed. It was advised that he should answer the prisoner's letter, and appoint an interview; which he accordingly did, and the prisoner in consequence promised by another note to come to his house on the morning of the 27th, at which time Handcock, the police officer, attended, and was within hearing in an adjacent room, while the prosecutor entered into conversation with the prisoner, and elicited from him a distinct explanation of his object and intention; immediately after which the prisoner was taken into custody, and the letter of Mr Simmons was found in his possession. His own two letters to Mr Simmons were also produced in evidence, and proved by a little boy, his fellow-apprentice, to be his handwriting, and that this witness left them at Mr Simmons's house by his desire.

A number of witnesses attended on behalf of the prisoner, and gave him a most excellent character; but the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced by the court to *seven years' transportation.*

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat, .	99s. 7d.	Beans, .	54s. 8d.
Rye, . .	55s. 7d.	Peas, . .	52s. 6d.
Barley, .	47s. 9d.	Big, . .	0s. 0d.
Oats, .	29s. 1d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 50s. 10d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat, .	96s. 1d.	Peas, .	50s. 4d.
Rye, . .	51s. 0d.	Oatmeal, per	
Barley, .	47s. 1d.	boll, .	48s. 8d.
Oats, .	27s. 5d.	Bear or Big,	0s. 0d.
Beans, .	53s. 3d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 31st day of October, 1810, is 46s. 11d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

FASHIONS FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.——A plain cambric high

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gown, with surplice sleeves, and vandyke border round the throat. A Spanish robe of pea-green muslin, crape, or sarsnet, bordered with sable trimming, and buttoned to the shape in front.—A winged mob cap, composed of white crape and beading. A bee-hive bonnet of fine moss or plaited straw, ornamented with white sarsnet ribbon. Limeric gloves, and Spanish slippers of sea-green kid.

A white muslin robe, with biassed bosom, formed of French net; a high rounded collar, sitting close to the throat, and finished with a double plaiting of net; a sash of amber shot ribbon tied on the left side.—A Circassian mantle of fine India muslin, with deep border of needle-work or lace. Head-dress composed of a square veil of lace, fancifully disposed over the hair, and confined with a broach in centre of the forehead. York tan gloves, and Roman slippers of amber-coloured kid.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—COUNTESS ANNESLEY.—Wednesday, came on the trial of Sophia, Countess Annesley, on a charge of bigamy. The court was uncommonly crowded, and a greater degree of public interest we have seldom witnessed. Her ladyship, attended by Mr Lees, his brother, and several other gentlemen, sat in the traverser's bar. She was dressed in a plain muslin gown; wore a deep black veil and turban, and looked exceedingly well.

Mr M'Nally was the only lawyer for the prosecution. He opened the case with great delicacy and candour; went through his brief, without making any harsh observations, and concluded a speech which did much credit to his feelings and understanding, by hoping that the Countess Annesley would be honourably acquitted.

Mrs Irwin M'Veigh was the first witness called. She deposed to the marriage of the prisoner, then Miss Kelly, with Mr Michael Connor; said she was present when a Roman Catholic clergyman celebrated the nuptials, on a Shrove Tuesday night, in his own house; that she saw him make a registry of same in a book; that she subsequently saw Lady Annesley in Dublin; that she was married to her late lord, her first husband being still alive.

On a most able and ingenious cross-examination by Mr Goold, she said it was love of justice only that induced her to institute this prosecution; that she was swayed by no other earthly motive; that it was true she attended the Court of King's Bench while Mr Jeffery's affair was under discussion; that she was induced thereto by motives of curiosity only; that she had never previously been in the habit of attending the court, but upon that occasion she went from day to day, until the criminal information was obtained against Mr Jeffery for a conspiracy; that she heard that Mr Jeffery accused his mother of murder; that she did not know whether to believe it or not, although she was present during the whole time the matter was before the court; *he might* and *might not* be guilty; that it was an atrocious crime to be charged with—but that Mr Jeffery was an honourable man; did not know Mr Jeffery more than a few months; did not know him when she met him by an accident on the quays; saw him, however, for six days repeatedly in the courts; did not know him when she met him in the street, until he had introduced himself as Mr Jeffery, knew him then; acknowledges that she had been the instrument of Mr Jeffery on this occasion, but persists that it was from sheer love of justice she became the prosecutor; swore that nothing particular occurred between herself and Jeffery; *there might, and there might not*; met him according to appointment in Holles-street; had some conversation with him upon the subject of the present

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prosecution; does not know whether Jeffery is the friend or the enemy of Lady Annesley; *he might, and he might not;* did hear that he accused her ladyship and his own mother with the crime of murder, for the purpose of extracting money or property from the latter; does not know whether he did so, although she attended the court during the investigation, merely out of curiosity; does not know that a criminal prosecution is pending against Mr Jeffery at the suit of Lady Annesley; heard it; believes it; is certain that there is; does not know that Mr Jeffery accused Lady Annesley of murder; heard it; believes it; is certain of it; does not think, however, that Mr Jeffery is an enemy or a friend of her ladyship; heard it; *he might and he might not;* believes it natural; is not certain; thinks it likely or not. Does not know Richard Annesley, calling himself Lord Annesley; heard that he has an interest in this cause; does not know; cannot tell; believes that he has; *he might or he might not;* knows Richard Annesley a little, *he met her one day;* came to her house; asked about the death of her husband; she declared her husband, according to the best of her belief, was murdered; Mr Annesley, or Lord Annesley, thought not; he was *found dead one day;* was a respectable man, could read and write; saw him write, knew his writing; never saw Lord Annesley before or after; heard of a Chancery suit, which would very much depend upon the issue of the present business; does not know whether Richard Lord Annesley is interested in the event; cannot account why a great man, a reputed earl, a commissioner of the revenue, and a chairman of a certain other great committee, should call upon such a lowly woman as herself, on the subject of her husband's death, who never yet told a lie, nor was guilty of a crime. Her husband was present at the marriage of Miss Kelly with Mr Connor; never heard that he had given an oath on account of this affair quite the reverse of what she had then sworn. On a paper being presented to her, she said she could not read writing; a book was then given in, when she declared she could not read print; could neither read print nor writing; and with respect to the registry which the clergyman who married the prisoner made of the affair in a book, and which she swore to in the early part of her testimony, she said, that she *supposed* it was an entry of the marriage which the priest made; *it might and it might not;* was not drunk on the night of the marriage, nor evening; *she might and she might not;* there was punch; it was on Shrove Tuesday they were married; does not know whether there was pancakes; *there might and there might not;* and as to brandy, *there might and there might not* be brandy in the pancakes; neither loves nor hates Lady Annesley. When asked whether she disliked her ladyship, she answered, she neither bears her love or hatred; had no dislike: conceived that she was injured by Lady Annesley; conceived it in her heart; did not feel any enmity to her ladyship; her suspicions are not yet removed, still bears her no ill will, neither loves her or hates her; is indifferent to the event of the trial; a pure and abstract love of justice alone influenced her conduct. Her husband was an honest man, road-measurer, lived at the gate-house of Sir Edward Newnham—she now lived at North Strand, independent, upon her own *bottom;* bears, and always did bear, a most respectable character; supports herself by lodgers; has five rooms in her house and two lodgers; never was dependant on any one; was waited on by Mr Furlong, Lord Annesley's agent, concerning her testimony. Did not know Mr Hinchy.

This witness's testimony was the most singular tissue of prevarication and contradiction ever exhibited in a court of justice. The foregoing outline will only afford the reader an obscure idea of the singularities of the depositions, and of the extreme acumen and spirit of Mr Goold's cross-examination.

Marcus Annesley, Esq. was then called, and that gentleman not immediately appearing, the judges retired

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for upwards of an hour and a half. Mr Jeffery during this absence was repeatedly called upon to produce Mr M. Annesley; he mentioned that he had sent repeated messages, but that Mr Annesley could not be found. The judges having returned to court, Mr Justice Daly intimated that if there was any hope of Mr Annesley's coming forth, he would adjourn the court for a few hours. Mr Jeffery declared there was none; when it being intimated that they expected Mr Annesley would prove the second marriage of her ladyship, the countess herself rose up and declared that she was married to the late Earl Annesley. The judges, however, would not receive the declaration, as her ladyship was criminally indicted. After a few words from the judge, who animadverted on deficiency of evidence, the jury instantly pronounced a sentence of *not guilty*. The acquittal was hailed with the most enthusiastic plaudits by the auditory; the clapping and huzzaing continued for some time, until the judge (Osborne) ordered a gentleman who was sitting with the high sheriff in his box into custody.

2d.—OLD BAILEY.—William Trueman and Joseph Holbrook were capitally indicted for robbing Mary Jackson, on Sunday evening, the 23d of September, about half-past six o'clock, of a watch and seal.

The prosecutrix deposed, that she was returning home at the above hour, through Bartholomew Hospital, when Trueman, in company with the other prisoner, and several others, met her, and made a blow at her face, which she guarded off; he then struck her a violent blow on the bosom, and snatched her watch from her side. She immediately gave the alarm, and attempted to pursue, but was prevented by Holbrook, who held her arms; she, however, rescued herself from him, and never lost sight of Trueman until he was taken.

James Lloyd stated, that as he was passing through the hospital, at the time mentioned, he heard the cry of stop thief, when he saw Trueman run; he immediately pursued, and never quitted sight of the prisoner until he took him in Smithfield. He conveyed him into the George Inn; in a few minutes the prosecutix arrived, and recognized him to be the man who had robbed her; a person likewise came in, and produced the watch, which the prisoner was seen to throw away during the pursuit, at the corner of Hosier-lane. A constable was sent for, and Lloyd assisted him to convey the prisoner to the Poultry Compter. They had not proceeded farther than Hosier-lane, when they were attacked by a gang of villains, amounting to about thirty, with sticks and knives; and the prisoner gave Lloyd a violent blow on the face, kicked up his heels, and both fell on the pavement. The gang immediately set upon them, but Lloyd kept his hold, and was dragged to the sheep-pens, where several of the ruffians beat him with sticks, brandished their knives, and cried out, "Ham-string him, cut off his b——y arms, murder him." The prisoner also called out to the gang, to ham-string him. Finding Lloyd continue resolute in holding the prisoner, they attempted to cut off the prisoner's coat, which was produced in court in a most mutilated state. After much difficulty, Lloyd and the constable succeeded in getting him back to the George Inn. Some of the gang had the audacity to follow, and treated the prisoner with ale. A reinforcement of constables was procured, and a coach got, into which the prisoner was forced, after tying his arms. The party then set off for the Poultry Compter. On coming out of the yard, they were again assailed by the gang, the coach-door opened, and several attempts made to get the prisoner out. They proceeded in this manner until they got into Newgate-street, when the villains cut the reins and traces, and at length completely cut through the

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main-springs of the coach, when the body fell upon the carriage. Here they again made a most desperate attempt to rescue the prisoner, but through the determined courage of Lloyd were prevented. The officers quitted the coach, and proceeded to the Compter for assistance. In a few minutes Taunton arrived with a brace of loaded pistols, and declared he would shoot the first man that offered to prevent the prisoner being carried to the Compter; notwithstanding this they persisted, and threatened to murder him; they brandished their knives, and cried out, "Cut him down." One of the officers was cut in his hand, and his arm nearly broken as he was fighting out at the coach-window. Several coachmen were applied to while they remained in this situation, but all refused to take them; at length Taunton procured one, and the prisoner was put into it, after Taunton had threatened to shoot him, if he made the least resistance; they then succeeded in conveying him to Giltspur-street Compter, as it was found impracticable to get him to the Poultry, in consequence of the determined conduct of the gang, which by this time had considerably increased.

This statement was fully confirmed by Taunton and the other officers; who also stated, that it took from half-past six until half-past nine to convey him from Smithfield to the Compter.

Holbrook proved an *alibi*, as it clearly appeared he was seen by a post-boy beyond Brentwood, in Essex, at four o'clock the same afternoon, and the Harwich mail coachman brought him to town, and set him down at the Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, at half-past nine at night.

The learned judge summed up the evidence, and in his address to the jury observed, that this was one of the most abominable and shameful outrages committed in the heart of the city he ever remembered.

The jury found Trueman guilty; and acquitted Holbrook.

The judge then advised the prisoner to make the best of his time, as he might rest assured on no mercy being extended to him; he is 23 years of age.

During the trial, three of the above desperate gang were recognized in the gallery of the court, and were immediately apprehended. They underwent an examination at the sessions house before Sir W. Curtis, and were committed for a further hearing.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night, the 3d inst., an explosion was heard in the quarter of St Barry's, Cork, so loud and unexpected as to produce the greatest alarm. It was soon discovered that three houses in Brandy-lane had been blown up, apparently by gunpowder; that the adjacent houses were in flames; and from the sad testimony of facts, it was clear that many unfortunate creatures had been the victims of instantaneous destruction. The two houses immediately adjoining the conflagration were almost instantly pulled down, and the rest were saved from destruction.

The causes of this dreadful circumstance are not perfectly known; but so far as could be collected from the melancholy survivors, it appeared that a person of the name of Ellard, who lived in one of the ruined houses, had been employed in the powder-works at Ballincollig. It is suspected this man contrived to evade detection in bringing out, from time to time, quantities of gunpowder, for which he in general found customers among the quarry-men employed in the neighbouring quarries about Cork. It is supposed that his wife and others of his family were employed in drying this powder, and had, while so engaged, brought a candle too close to

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it, which caused the terrible explosion that took place, and as a great many poor families lodged in that and the neighbouring houses, occasioned the loss of so many lives.

Of those who are known to have perished, the names are as follow: Mary Mahony, a widow; John Corkeran, a child; Thomas Ellard, the supposed cause of the calamity, had one of his thighs torn off in a dreadful manner, and died as he reached the South Infirmary; Mary, his wife; Florence Sullivan, a mason, Catherine, his wife, and Edward, his son, aged 20; Mary Egan, sen., and Mary Egan, jun.; Daniel Daly, a cooper, Mary, his wife; Mary Conner, a child; John Twomey, a labourer, Ellinor, his wife, Honora, his child; Denis Twomey, his brother; Ellinor Daly, a servant; and John M'Carty, a labourer. There are three others in the infirmary, of whose recovery scarcely any hopes are entertained.

The bodies of those unfortunate people exhibited a dreadful sight. The five which were in the house with Twomey, the labourer, were mangled and mutilated in a woeful manner, their limbs being strewed about the place; and several of the women who suffered, still to add to the misfortune, were with child. There was nothing wanting to enhance the misery of this most shocking event, which, as far as it extended, was complete in destruction, eighteen persons having been literally almost torn to pieces, and the remaining three hourly expected to be released from torture. Three houses were blown to ruins, and several others extremely injured.

3d.—Death of the Princess Amelia.—The melancholy event so long expected has at length taken place. Her Royal Highness's sufferings terminated about one o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. The intelligence did not transpire at Windsor until three o'clock, when a messenger was sent off to London with letters to the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Brunswick, and others, communicating this afflicting occurrence. Her Royal Highness had completed her 27th year on the 7th of August. Throughout a long and severe illness she manifested a patience and resignation, of which suffering mortality has furnished few examples.

Her Royal Highness from early youth was of a very tender and delicate constitution, being frequently attacked with severe indispositions. In her person she was tall and slender, and her air graceful and prepossessing. Illness had impressed its mark on her countenance, and scattered lilies over her cheeks. In her manners she was so mild, elegant, and affable, as to win every heart. The frequency of her indispositions prevented her from studying as deeply as her elder sisters, yet she cultivated the fine arts with great success. In music and painting she was a proficient. She met with few rivals on the piano-forte, and displayed a classical taste both in her selection and execution of pictures. A model of filial piety, her love for her father was revealed in all her actions, and was so tenderly expressed, a few days before her death, as to occasion that shock to his feelings which has produced the unfortunate illness under which his Majesty still continues to labour. Dignified, though condescending; benevolent, without ostentation; lively, though a prey to sickness, which usually quenches the spirits as well as the health of youth, she was beloved by all those who lived within the sphere of her virtues. Some symptoms of the illness which terminated her existence having revealed

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themselves early, her Royal Highness tried the effects of sea-bathing, and derived much benefit from that practice. Her favourite amusement was riding, in which she was conspicuous for her elegance and skill. Exercise, however, and all the resources of the medical art, could but delay the fatal hour. Her disorder began to gain ground in an alarming manner upwards of two years ago, and when the first jubilee of his Majesty was celebrated, she was lying on the bed of sickness, with but little hopes of her recovery. Towards the middle of last summer, however, she regained strength enough to sit up in her apartment, and to take a short walk into the garden. About a month ago, her Royal Highness was attacked with St Antony's fire, which brought on a relapse, under which she had afforded to her an opportunity of displaying the noblest Christian faith and fortitude, during weeks of prolonged agony, unchecred by any ray of hope. During the last few days her strength had been rapidly wasting away, and she closed her eyes, we are informed, as in a kindly sleep, to awaken clad in the glory of the just.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are the executors of the will of her Royal Highness, which was opened on Sunday at Windsor.

Mr M'Bean is the undertaker at Windsor, who is employed to manage the funeral. On Saturday he put her remains into a coffin; and afterwards Mr Cutler, their Majesties' plumber, at Windsor, put the wood coffin into a leaden one.

Sir Isaac Heard, principal King-at-arms, waited yesterday upon Lord John Thynne, the Vice-Chamberlain, at the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, to receive instructions to prepare the inscription for the plate of the state coffin. The funeral, and every thing relative to it, is to be arranged in the manner directed by his Majesty previous to his indisposition, and which was taken down in writing. According to this arrangement, Lords St Helens, Rivers, Arden, and Boston, four of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and all the King's, Queen's, Royal Dukes, and Princesses's Pages, are to attend the funeral.

The tolling of the great bell of St Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, gave a most serious alarm to the metropolis, for the object of it was misapprehended. No one could believe that it was for the Princess Amelia two days after the melancholy event. This solemnity, of Roman Catholic institution, usually takes place on the moment of death, and the object of the knell was to announce that the soul of a Christian had just parted from the body, in order that all who heard the holy sound, might kneel and pray for its admission to Paradise.

The state coffin employs several branches of trade.—Mr France, of Pall-Mall, covers and completes the ornaments.—Mr Russel, the king's carpenter, made the coffin, which is of mahogany. It was completed last night at Mr France's, and covered with the best Genoa velvet. The ornaments, which are cast brass, double plated with silver, were designed, cast, and plated, and completely executed by Mr Holmes, of Castle-court, Strand. The engraving is by Mr Fry, of Round-court, in the Strand. The following is a description of the ornaments:—

Eight thousand nails—six thousand small, and two thousand large. Eight large plates and handles, re-

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sembling the Tuscan order. A coronet at the top. Two palm branches, in a cross saltier, under the coronet, with P. A. (the initials of her Royal Highness.) They are very massy, and are executed in a highly finished style. Forty-eight plates, with a coronet, two palm branches in cross saltier, with the Princess's coronet at top. Eight bevil double corner plates, with the same ornaments inscribed, and one at each corner of the cover.

A large solid silver plate has been engraved by Mr Gilbert, the king's gold and silver-smith.

The following is the inscription issued from the Herald's office, to be engraved upon the plate of the coffin of the Princess Amelia:—

DEPOSITUM
Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ,
Filiæ Sextæ et natu minimæ Augustissimi,
Et Potentissimi Georgii Tertii, Dei
Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei
Defensoris, &c.
Obiit 2da die Novembris,
Anno Domini MDCCCX.
Ætatis suæ XXVIII.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 5. 1810.

Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 11th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of his Majesty.

The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans. Undress, dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin, or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles. Undress, dark grey frocks.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia.

These are to give public notice, that it is expected that, upon the present occasion of the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning: the said mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 11th instant.

NORFOLK, E. M.

Horse Guards, Nov. 5. 1810.

It is not required that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By command of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 5.

It is not required that the officers of his Majesty's fleet or marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms. J. W. CROKER.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of November 1810, present, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health:

And it is hereby further ordered, that his Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland. CHETWYND.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th of November 1810, present, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that every minister and preacher, as well of the established church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as those of the Episcopal communion, pro-

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tected and allowed by an act passed in the tenth year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, intituled, "An act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act passed in the parliament of Scotland, intituled, "An act against irregular baptisms and marriages," do at some time during the exercise of divine service in such respective church, congregation, or assembly, put up their prayers to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health.

CHETWYND.

14th.—PRINCESS AMELIA'S FUNERAL.—Last night, the body of her Royal Highness Princess Amelia was privately interred in the Royal Chapel of St George, in Windsor.

At eight o'clock a procession was formed from Augusta Lodge to the Royal Chapel in the following order:—

Servants and Grooms of their Majesties and the Royal Family, in State Liveries.

Trumpets of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

Staffordsh. Mil. every 6th man bearing a flambeaux. | Escort of Royal Horse Guards, Blue. | THE HEARSE, Drawn by the King's set of eight English black Horses, fully caparisoned, driven by Richard Gray, the State Coachman. | Escort of Royal Horse Guards, Blue. | Staffordsh. Mil. every 6th man bearing a flambeaux.

Staffordsh. Mil. every 6th man bearing a flambeaux. | Escort of Royal Horse Guards, Blue. | One of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by a full set of English black Horses, conveying their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the Executors of her late Royal Highness. | Escort of Royal Horse Guards, Blue. | Staffordsh. Mil. every 6th man bearing a flambeaux.

One of his Majesty's carriages, conveying Lady Albinia Cumberland, Miss Goldsworthy, Mrs Williams, and Mrs Adams, attendants of the late Princess.

One of his Majesty's carriages, conveying Miss Byerly, Miss Gaskin, Mrs Robinson, and Mrs Davenport, attendants of the late Princess.

Carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, each drawn by six Horses.

Upon arrival at the Chapel, the Servants, Grooms, and Trumpets, filed off without the south door.

At the entrance, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body; and the remainder of the Procession having previously been formed, the whole proceeded down the south aisle, and up the nave into the choir, in the following order (the Procession being flanked by the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, every fourth man bearing a flambeaux:)

Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of their Majesties.
Solicitor to her late Royal Highness,
Charles Bicknell, Esq.

Apothecary. Robert Battiscombe, Esq.

Surgeon. David Dundas, Esq.

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Curate and Rector of the Parish of Windsor,
Rev. Mr Gosset, Rev. Mr Plymley.
Physicians who attended her late Royal Highness,
Dr Baillie, Dr Sir Henry Halford, Bart.
Equerries of the Royal Family.
Equerries of their Majesties.
Grooms of the Bed-chamber to the King,
Honourable General Finch, General Campbell,
Honourable R. F. Greville, Charles Herbert, Esq.
The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain,
Lieutenant-Colonel Desbrowe.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Lord George Thynne.

Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, Earl of Courtown.

The Queen's Master of the Horse,
Earl Harcourt.
Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber,
Right Honourable Lord Arden, Right Honourable Lord St Helens,
Right Honourable Lord Rivers, Right Honourable Lord Boston.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,
Earl of Macclesfield.
Choir of Windsor.
Prebendaries.
Dean.

The Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household acting as Lord Chamberlain, Lord John Thynne.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, Earl of Aylesford.

Gentleman Usher of his Majesty, bearing the coronet of her late Royal Highness, upon a black cushion,
Vere Warner, Esq.

Supporters of the Pall,
Lady Eliz. Thynne,

Supporters of the Pall,
Viscountess Cranley,

THE BODY,

In a Coffin covered with Crimson Velvet, and a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons of her Royal Highness's Arms; the Coffin carried by Eight Yeomen of the Guard.

Lady George Murray,

Countess of Ely.

Supporter to the Chief Mourner, veiled, Countess of Ilchester.

Chief Mourner, Countess of Chesterfield, veiled,
Her train borne by a Baronet's wife, Lady Halford, veiled.

Supporter to the Chief Mourner, veiled, Countess of Macclesfield.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a long black cloak, the train borne by two of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, in a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,
In a long black cloak, the train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

Marquis Cornwallis. Marquis of Abercorn, K. G.

Marquis Wellesley, K. G.

Earl of Chesterfield, K. G. Earl of Westmoreland, K. G.
Earl Camden, K. G. Earl Bathurst.
Earl of Wilton. Earl of Liverpool.

Earl of Harrowby.

Lord Bishop of Salisbury, C. G.

Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave. Right Hon. Lord Walsingham.

Right Honourable Lord Eldon.

Right Hon. Charles York. Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.
Right Hon. Robert Dundas. Right Hon. Richard Ryder.

Right Honourable Sir David Dundas, K. B.

Lieutenant-General Calvert.

Count Munster.

Major Price. Colonel Taylor.

Ladies, Attendants on her Majesty and the Princesses, viz.

Lady Albinia Cumberland,
Miss Goldsworthy,
Mrs Williams,
Honourable Mrs Egerton, Honourable Mrs Fielding,
Honourable Miss Townshend,
Mademoiselle Beckendorff, Madame Beckendorff,
Miss Knight, Mrs Adams,
Miss Planta, Miss Montmollin,
Miss Byerly, Miss Gaskin,
Mrs Robinson, Mrs Davenport.

The Queen's and Princesses' Dressers.

Upon entering the choir, the body was placed on tressels, the head towards the altar; and the coronet and cushion were laid on the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse, her supporters on either side, and the supporters of the pall in their places near the body.

During the service, which was read by the Honourable and Rev. The Dean of Windsor, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Brothers, as well as the Knights of the Garter present, occupied their respective stalls. The Nobility, Privy Councillors, and officers of the household, as well as others who had followed the body, were placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls. The Ladies attendants were in the seat below the stalls on the north side nearest the altar; the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, Physicians, Rector and Curate of Windsor, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Solicitor of her late Royal Highness, in the seat below

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the stalls on the south side, nearest the altar; the equarries, and the Queen's and Princess's other attendants, in the front seats on either side; the pages were arranged below the altar.

The part of the service before the interment, and the anthem, being performed, the procession moved out of the choir in the order in which it had entered, and proceeded up the north aisle of the choir, flanked by the Royal Horse Guards, blue, to the place of burial behind the altar.

The body being deposited in the vault, and the service concluded, Sir Isaac Heard Garter, after a short pause, pronounced near the grave, the style of her late Royal Highness, as follows:—

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess Amelia, 6th and youngest Daughter of his Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

After which, the Royal Princes, the Nobility and others, who had composed the procession, returned, having witnessed that every part of this mournful and afflicting ceremony had been conducted with great regularity, decorum, and solemnity.

During the whole day, the shops and houses in Windsor and Eton were shut close, on account of the funeral of the Princess Amelia.

The room in which the remains of her Royal Highness lay was hung with black, as was also St George's chapel, where the funeral ceremony took place.

St Paul's great bell was tolled at seven o'clock yesterday evening, as were also the bells of several churches in the metropolis.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The following occurence (as we have been informed) has taken place within this fortnight at Maynooth College:

Dr Everard, the present most respectable president of that seminary, who has been lately appointed to his situation through the recommendation of that highly esteemed nobleman Lord Fingal, having been informed that several of the students of the college were suspected of entertaining disloyal principles, determined to discover the guilty, and to punish them. He accordingly questioned those against whom he had received information, but they denied the charges brought against them. A few days after, Dr Everard ordered all the students to assemble at a very early hour in the hall, where he repaired to meet them, and having locked the doors upon them, he went with his assistants to their several chambers, and examined their drawers and boxes, and found a number of the most seditious books and writings in the possession of eighteen of the students, all of whom he has punished by expulsion. This conduct of Dr Everard deserves every praise and commendation; and we rejoice that a gentleman of his firmness and loyalty has been put at the head of the Maynooth establishment.—*Patriot.*

The Dublin Evening Post, and other prints, contradict the statement as to the cause of the students' expulsion from Maynooth College; it was for reading irreligious books; there was nothing disloyal in the affair.

On the first day of this term, the gaoler of Enniskillen appeared in the

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Four Courts, Dublin, with fourteen insolvent debtors, whom he brought up from prison, for the determination of their respective cases. Such has been this worthy gaoler's humanity and meritorious conduct to all the unhappy prisoners whose misfortunes had thrown them into confinement, and such a feeling of grateful honesty did it incite in their bosoms, that the whole fourteen accompanied him to Dublin without any other guard than their own honour. They were seen attending him closely in the hall, and not one among them would quit him for a moment in a crowded place, where escape could not have been prevented.

A general complaint has been lately made by the surgeons, of a combination among the resurrection men, *alias* the church-yard robbers, to increase the profits of their trade. It appears that the members of this honourable profession have uniformly received three guineas for every subject delivered to their employers; but at a recent meeting convened in resurrection-hall, they resolved, after grave deliberation, not to take a body of any description from coffin, vault, or earth, for less than four guineas. This resolution was carried by a large majority, and several expert professors have lately been at the trouble of taking back their goods, rather than deliver them for less than the market price.

FRAUD.—A fellow, about five feet eight inches in height, of sallow complexion, and huge whiskers, has lately succeeded in obtaining money from several unprotected women, by pretending to be a sheriff's officer, and taking them temporarily into custody, by presenting a fictitious writ. A lady residing in Duke-street, Oxford-street, was visited by this assumed officer on Friday evening, and he took her into custody for a debt of 25l. which she really did owe. It was eleven o'clock at night, and the supposed officer expressed regret at being obliged to take a lady from her home; but although he was disposed to accommodate her, he could not think of taking her word for her appearance the next day, without a pledge. The fellow gave the address of a real officer in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane, and left his card; and he was then put in possession of about 5l. worth of jewellery, and clothes of the same value; and he has not since been heard of. Another lady, of the name of Smith, in Margaret-street, was defrauded on Monday of 10l. worth of clothing, by the same plan; and there were yesterday two other complaints of a similar nature preferred at the Marlborough-street office.

NEW SPECIES OF FORGERY.—Some fellows were apprehended at Kentish-town and Highgate on Thursday, in consequence of having sold several forgeries of a pawnbroker's duplicates for watches, gold chains, silver spoons, and other valuable articles, which, when presented by the purchasers to release their bargains, led to a discovery that no such articles had been pawned. This fraud originated in a theft of some sharpers, from the pawnbroker's window, of a considerable number of blank duplicates, which the thieves filled up at discretion, and which their accomplices have been selling about town ever since, to persons who were simple enough to purchase them.

Mr Maurice Margarot, one of the delegates from the London Corresponding Society to the British Convention, held in Edinburgh, in the year 1794, arrived in Sheffield, on

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Tuesday last. He has suffered the sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, viz. fourteen years banishment to New South Wales, for uttering seditious expressions, and being guilty of seditious practices, and returned to this country only a few weeks ago. About the same year, Messrs Skirving, Gerald, Palmer, and Muir, received similar sentences. Margarot is the only survivor, the other four having long since been relieved from their sufferings by the hand of death. He left Sheffield on Thursday evening for London. It is a fact, from which the moralist may learn an useful lesson, that Mr Margarot, his wife, and a favourite cat, which they took along with them, are now the only living objects of all those that sailed in the vessel from this country. The cat is blind, grown grey in the service of his master, and is permitted to repose itself on a bed of wool.

Extract of a letter dated Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Sept. 20, 1810.

"We have had four out of the five vessels from Scotland, with emigrants, already arrived; and, for the sake of humanity, I hope the fifth may not; as, independent of the late period at which they must arrive, if they do come, the scantiness of our crops, arising from a long continuance of dry hot weather, will render it a very difficult matter for them to make out sufficient sustenance for the winter. In short, this is a most infamous traffic in the way it is carried on. The poor ignorant wretches are deluded, by false and exaggerated accounts of the island, to quit, perhaps, comfortable situations at home, and come here, paying for the least child 10l. sterling; and such as have not the money to pay down, are induced to give their obligations (notes), payable on demand, which have been put into the hands of an attorney the day after they have landed; and those who have no friends to advance the money, or to go bail for them, are cast into prison, though they declare that they were solemnly promised they should not be called on until it was perfectly convenient for them to pay. Add to this, they are turned out on a beach, without a place to shelter themselves in, except an old windmill, which is used by government as a telegraph, and is pervious to every blast! They have all this year embarked from Oban; and it is most fortunate for the person who has thus freighted them, that he did not arrive with his cargo, for I believe it would not have been in the power of the civil magistrate, had he the inclination, to prevent a portion of summary justice being executed upon him, at least as far as a good ducking would go."

THE QUEEN OF FRANCE'S FUNERAL.—At nine o'clock, on Monday morning, the service for the dead began at the Roman Catholic Chapel, King-street, Portman-square. The French Princes arrived at ten, the Foreign Ambassadors between eleven and twelve.

The coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, covered with crimson velvet, and highly ornamented; in an escutcheon were the arms of France and Savoy, and the crown of France was placed at the head; it was surrounded with forty lighted tapers. At the head of the coffin stood the Duke d'Avray, as having the charge of the crown; and near him Pere Elisee, as Surgeon to her Majesty; at the foot, next to the altar, stood the Compte de la Chatre, as Commissary of the King of France,

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and near him the Compte de Nantouillet, as Master of the Ceremonies. On the right, on a row of raised seats, were the French Princes, Monsieur, the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duke de Berry, the Prince de Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon; and below them their respective officers. Mr de Broval, as representative of the Duke of Orleans, sat on the left of the Princes. On the left of the coffin, and opposite the French Princes, was another row of seats for the Foreign Ambassadors. Below them were the great dignitaries of the ancient French military and chivalric orders.

The service was performed by Mr Dalbignac, Bishop of Angouleme; there were also present the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishops of Sisteron, Digne, Nantes, Tarbes, Rhodez, Aire, Usez, Blois, and Montpellier.

The cards of admission for the Abbey were simply for "The funeral of the Comptesse de Lille." From the chapel to the hearse, the coffin was borne by twelve Knights of St Louis, and the pall supported by four *Dames d'honneur*. The procession then began in the following order:—

Thirteen men on horseback; a mute with feathers on horseback; a coach and six with the four *Dames d'honneur*.—Mesdames la Duchesse de Pienne, la Duchesse de Coigny, la Comptesse de Narbonne, and Comptesse de Mesnard.

Another coach and six, with persons of the household.

Gardes de Corps on foot, headed by one of their officers.

A mourner on a fully caparisoned horse, carrying on a cushion the crown of France, covered with black crape.

The hearse, drawn by six horses, and adorned with a profusion of plumes.

In the Chapel, the same ceremonial was observed as at St Denis, and the cards of admission were for "The funeral of the Queen of France."

Then followed the French Princes in mourning coaches and six, followed by the principal French Nobility.

After the mourning coaches, came that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, drawn by six horses, and conducted by his Highness's state coachman, with three footmen and two pages; the coaches of all the Royal Dukes followed, according to their seniority; and also two coaches and six of the Marquis of Buckingham; those of the Marquis Wellesley, of Mr Perceval, and all the ministers; those of the Foreign Ambassadors, and of several English Noblemen and Gentlemen.

The Dean of Westminster, at the head of the Chapter, received the body at the entrance of the church; the avenues and the aisles being guarded and lined by the battalion of Volunteers of St John and St Margaret's, commanded by Major Jones. A requiem was sung by the full choir, accompanied by the organ; and after the ceremony, the remains of the Princess were deposited in the same vault with those of the Duke of Montpensier, on the south-west side of King Henry VII's Chapel.

COINING.—Robert Butt, Mary Walton, *alias* Butt, Thomas Walton, Joseph Cope, and Sarah Slater were indicted for high treason, under the statute of Edward the III., in coining or counterfeiting the current coin of the realm, denominated shillings and sixpences.

William Stafford, an accomplice, and the police officers, Vickery, Armstrong, &c., proved the fact of coin-

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ing by the whole of the prisoners, in which they carried on a wholesale trade, the plates, consisting of a composition in which there was a small proportion of silver, being furnished by Joseph Cope to Robert Butt, by the latter of whom the blanks, of the sizes of shillings and sixpences, or, as they were scientifically denominated, *bobs and tanners*, were cut out, by means of a cutting engine; in this state they were delivered to Cope, by whom and by Sarah Slater the blanks were rounded in the edges with a file, and were coloured and finished off till they were in a state fit for circulation. In the house of Butt was found a cutting engine mounted, and a cutter in it of the size of a sixpence; under the engine was found a blank of a sixpence corresponding with the cutter in the engine, and a quantity of scissile, or remains of the plates out of which blanks, both of shillings and sixpences, had been cut. Here, however, no shillings or sixpences were found in a finished state. In Cope's apartments there were found a great quantity of counterfeit shillings and sixpences, some in a finished state, and some not; there were also found clothes, which, though they had been washed, retained the appearance of having been covered with aquafortis, a composition used by counterfeiters of money; the hands of Cope and Sarah Slater, when apprehended, also appeared discoloured, as if with aquafortis; these were the appearance of filings of metal about the room, and the remains of cream of tartar, which is also used in disguising base money.

Lord Ellenborough doubted, however clear it might be that these persons carried on a most nefarious trade, whether the charge could be supported, as laid under the present indictment. By the statute of the 8th and 9th of William the Third, it was rendered apparent that the act of Edward the Third applied only to total and complete participation in the whole process of coining. It did not appear in proof, however, that the shillings and sixpences found in a finished state in Cope's house must have formed part of the blanks cut by the engine found in the apartment of Butt, or that Cope had a participation in this original operation.

The jury accordingly found the prisoners—*Not Guilty.*

Robert Butt was then indicted under the act of the 8th and 9th of William the Third, for having in his possession a machine, or engine, calculated to cut flatted bars of silver or gold to the similitude of the current coin of the realm, he not being in the employment of the Lords of the Treasury, or of the Mint, without lawful authority or excuse.

On this charge the evidence was again adduced, and the fact being clearly proved, the prisoner was found *Guilty—Death.*

Joseph Cope and Sarah Slater were indicted under the same statute, for colouring certain pieces of counterfeit metal to the similitude of shillings and sixpences.

The proof was confined to one sixpence; but it not being satisfactorily made out that this piece had been coloured at the moment, or if it had been so coloured by both the prisoners, and if not by both, by which of the two the individual sixpence had been so coloured; the jury found both prisoners *Not Guilty.*

15th.—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—PAISLEY.—A few days ago a track-boat, from Paisley to Johnston, was launched, and daily since it has been filled with parties of pleasure. The

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following extract of a letter from the spot contains the particulars of the the accident alluded to. "To-day is a fair with us, and every lad and lass who could muster eight-pence must have a sail. About an hour ago, the boat landed at the basin, opposite Mr Barclay's, with nearly 100 on board (for she is 60 feet in length,) and as many were on the breast anxious to replace them; and who, in spite of all remonstrances, pressed in before she was cleared of the former load; in consequence of which she upset, and plunged the whole, men, women, and children, into the basin, which is seven or eight feet deep of water. The scene to those who saw it was awful. Numbers, no doubt, were taken up; but numbers, too, perished. A gentleman present tarried till he saw forty, all corpses to appearance; and it is said that fifty-one in all have been dragged out, few of whom, it is dreaded, will recover. The surgeons are doing what they can, and every apartment in Mr Barclay's house contains some unhappy victim. The neighbouring houses have been thrown open; every one wears the countenance of dismay, afraid to inquire, lest some relative may have perished.

"A lady, who was one of three cabin passengers (all of whom escaped most narrowly,) describes the fatal business as resulting entirely from the temerity of the crowd who pressed on board.

"The number who lost their lives is 84, viz. 52 males and 32 females."

Dreadful Storms.—On Saturday morning last, about seven o'clock, it began to rain at Boston, Lincolnshire, and continued to do so throughout the day. The wind accompanied the rain impetuously from E. S. E. and gradually increased in roughness; from eleven o'clock in the day till six in the evening, it blew extremely hard, and from that hour till nine, a perfect hurricane. The consequence of this continued gale for so many hours in one point was, that the tide in the evening came in with great rapidity, and rose, half an hour before the expected time of full flood, to a height exceeding by four inches what it is recorded to have attained on any occasion preceding. What is called "a good tide" was expected; but the consternation produced by the rise of the water several feet above its usual level, may well be imagined to have been excessive. Houses which on no occasion whatever before had been invaded by the tide, were now, by its overpeering all probable bounds, filled to a great depth with the water, which rushed into kitchens and cellars, and inundated every apartment until it found its level. Whole streets were thus circumstanced; and some were for two or three hours inaccessible but to those who had resolution enough to wade up to the knees. Witham-place, Wormgate, and all the streets and houses near the river, were in the latter predicament; and as it was night, (seven o'clock) and rained heavily, the situation of the inhabitants was most distressing.

It was an extraordinary thing, that the tide, when it had flowed to its highest, did not perceptibly subside for more than an hour. To those who had any knowledge of the way in which such an effect could alone be produced, this was a sure prognostication of an extensive calamity; to them it was clear that the seabanks had broken, or were overflowed; and fortunately for the town

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of Boston, (but most miserably unfortunate for the surrounding country,) was it, that this thing had happened; for had not this tide found another and less straitened course, but flowed till it had spent itself in its accustomed channel, it would have risen in all probability even some feet higher than it did in the town, and have swept almost every thing before it. As it happened, the town was saved, and the neighbouring country deluged. Friskney new sea-bank is broken by the tide in two or three places; Liverton new sea-bank, the same; of Frieston new bank, scarcely a vestige is left; the old bank also in that parish is broken in many places, as is Boston East old bank, and the banks at Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, Frampton, and Fosdyke. It may be well to observe, that the new banks are those lately made on the enclosure of the marches from the sea, but are not relied upon for the defence of the country at large. The old sea-banks, unhappily for the country, have proved insufficient in height, as the surge passed over them almost along the whole line; and this was the cause of the breaches, the overflow having first scoured away the banks, from the summit to the base, on the land side. The situation of the country in consequence, from Wainfleet almost to Spalding, a distance of 30 miles, is such as exceeds all powers of description.

The calamity has been naturally more severe in the low districts of the country, which with difficulty find an outfal for their drainage; and the tide having once broken into them, pursues its course irresistibly for miles. All the fine pastures, the pride of this neighbourhood, have in one night been laid under water; and some thousands of sheep and other cattle have been drowned. The ruin came so rapidly and unexpectedly, that the farmers had no time to save their cattle, had the thing been practicable; but in some instances the inhabitants of farm-houses have had difficulty in saving their own lives; and one instance is mentioned in which two persons at Fosdyke perished by the flood, which completely swept away their dwelling-house.

At Fishtoft, Mr Smith Jessop, (formerly in trade as a grocer at Boston,) lost his life in endeavouring to rescue some of his father's sheep. On Saturday night an old gentleman, Mr Jessop, accidently looking out of his house, and mistaking the approaching deluge for a fall of snow on the ground, exclaimed to his son, that care should be taken of some sheep on his pastures. The deceased immediately went forth, and before he recovered from the astonishment excited by the scene, walked through the water, in his way to the sheep, into a pit, where he was drowned, before any assistance could be rendered.

The hotel (Plummer's,) at Frieston shore, was for some hours in danger of being quite washed down; the great bow-window of the dining-room, although a considerable height from the ground, was forced from the building by the water, and carried to the distance of several fields.

Some few farmers are said to have lost nearly all the stock upon their lands. Great difficulty will be experienced in supporting such cattle as may not have perished on the inundated farms; all the ditches, ponds, and wells in many parishes being filled with salt water, which it will take some time to get rid of. The appearance of the country from the top

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of Boston steeple is melancholy in the extreme. At the seventh mile-stone towards Spalding, the water runs over the road, and the country looks like a sea. From the hour of three on Friday morning last till five, it lightened as vividly and repeatedly as common in the season when we most look for such phenomena.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, at Margate, the wind having blown during the day violently from the north-east, suddenly veered round to the south-west, and a tremendous hurricane from that quarter carried before it the whole of the remaining houses in Hazardous-row, which having been long in a ruinous and dilapidated state, fell with a most alarming and terrible crash into the foaming ocean. The back of the basket maker's work-shop, and of Mr Simmons, the coal meter's house, were both uncovered, but providentially no lives were lost, or personal injury sustained by this accident. The rains which have fallen incessantly for several days past, have caused the river Stour to overflow its banks; and the levels of Sarre Minster and Monkton are completely flooded, so that the road over Sarre Wall is in many places several feet under water, and renders all the care and diligence of the coachmen and post boys necessary to pass it in safety.

A very heavy rain commenced in the neighbourhood of Exeter yesterday se'nnight, which continued without intermission until ten o'clock the succeeding night, accompanied by a strong gale of wind; the waters rose so rapidly, that all the low grounds were presently deluged. The flood was three inches higher on the Exeter quay than ever known before. Three vessels, of large burden, were thrown completely on the quay, and with much trouble and danger launched into the river a day afterwards; many walls were entirely thrown down or carried away; several out-houses totally destroyed; the Monmouthshire regiment of militia, in coming from Honiton, were obliged to wade through the water up to their necks.

The Clarence coach, from Plymouth, was entirely stopped on this side of Alphington, about half a mile from Exeter. There were five gentlemen inside, three men and the coachman on the outside. This coach was drawn by six horses, with a post-boy; the waters being higher than the horses, they all swam with the coach against a strong current, but the postillion losing his seat, clambered up a hedge; the two leading horses immediately began to turn, which the coachman perceiving, descended from his seat and cut off the harness, being up to his chin in the water; four of the horses swam off, but the other two were drowned. Six passengers, after struggling in the water, got on a hedge, and from thence reached a neighbouring house, the inhabitants of which immediately gave the distressed travellers an asylum for the night. Another passenger, a stout man, having taken a different course, remained under a high hedge nine or ten hours, till he was released the next morning. The empty coach was carried back a considerable distance by the stream, and stuck in a hedge.

At Dawlish, nine or ten new houses, with their furniture, were nearly demolished, and one swept into the ocean; the water coming down the hills, burst forth with such force that nothing could withstand its fury. Mr Tapper, of that place, was awakened by hearing the water running through his house, but not considering his danger, remained within till day-

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light on Saturday morning, when, at the persuasion of the neighbours, he, with his wife and child, quitted the premises, which they had scarcely left when the roof fell in, and the whole house was drifted into the sea, with the furniture, and not an article was saved. The alms-house adjoining, which had stood the brunt of many a storm and tempest upwards of 100 years, was likewise demolished.

The beautiful canal at Dawlish, with the bridges, are so entirely destroyed, that not the smallest resemblance of its original form can be perceived. The damages sustained by one gentleman at that place is estimated at not less than 10,000l.

About nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, the flood broke in upon Budleigh Salteaton with a violence undescribable, and in the course of an hour swept completely into the sea two handsome houses, near the beach, together with a great part of the furniture. The force of the water was so prodigious, as to make a channel of about 60 feet wide and 12 deep.

SUICIDE.—Early yesterday morning, a sheriff's officer of the name of Beard, accompanied by his follower, went to Slaughter's Coffee-house, St Martin's-lane, into which they had watched a gentleman, against whom they had a writ for a considerable sum, on the preceding night. The officer sent up to the gentleman, and he informed the follower that if he would take some refreshment in the coffee-room he would soon be down; but having waited for his dressing himself some time, the officer went up, and the gentleman swallowed a cup of arsenic in his presence. He died in half an hour: the surgeon who attended pronounced the arsenic to have been a second dose.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken yesterday at the Nag's Head, in Orange-court, on the body of an Irish gentleman of the name of John Dolan Burke, Esq. He had married into an Irish family of consequence, and had lodged three months at Slaughter's. It turned out, by the evidence of Mr Spencer, surgeon in New-street, that the deceased had taken poison several hours previous to this latter draught, taken when he was arrested by the officer, and that he obstinately refused to take any medicine. He said "he had done the deed, and would not take that which would frustrate his design." He at length grew insensible, and he was drenched with an emetic when too late. His attorney stated to the jury, that he had not been sober one minute these four years, which he attributed to his embarrassments, and he considered him a maniac. Two of the jury corroborated this fact. Verdict—*Insanity.*

A child, named Rannard, was poisoned at Horncastle last week, through the mixed indiscretion (as the story is related) of two or three persons. The mother had applied to an apothecary, who "*keeps the market,*" for something to relieve her little girl from an indisposition under which she laboured, and which the itinerant son of Galen declared to proceed from worms. A packet was to be sent from the medical man's dispensary in another town, to the house-of-call at Horncastle, for the relief of the child. The mother called a day or two afterwards, and the only packet which had arrived was given to her. No direction was upon it; but the woman took the packet, and thoughtlessly administered a large part of the contents, which proved to

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be opium. The child died in consequence in a few hours. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

The take of herrings on the north-west coast of Ireland has been the largest ever known in the memory of man; the rivers up to Waterford and New Ross have and still continue such abundance, that the smallest boat brings in from 15 to 20 mazes a tide, (a maze is 520,) selling from 12s. to 14s. per maze.

The Britannia sloop, on her passage from London to Boston, on Friday night, the 19th instant, struck on a sunken wreck, near the Shipwash Sand (between Harwich and Orfordness,) and immediately afterwards went down in deep water. The vessel struck with such violence as to tear away the whole of her stern frame, and the consequence was, that she filled and sunk with such rapidity as scarcely to allow the master and mate time to gain the top-mast head for safety; the remainder of the crew, consisting of three boys, were washed from the shrouds by the violence of the waves, and perished. The master and mate happily succeeded in lashing themselves to the top-mast with the pennant halyards, and in that situation were preserved, the vessel grounding in such a depth of water as at low mark just washed the cross-trees; and upon these, at such times, they supported themselves by standing, but were driven to the top-mast head again on the return of high water. Having continued in this wretched situation six-and-thirty hours, (from eight o'clock on Friday night till the same hour on Sunday morning,) they were then providentially relieved by a ship passing, and were landed at Yarmouth.

A funeral of a very extraordinary kind lately took place at Lorne Furnace. A man of the name of Wilson Hooper directed by his will, that he should be buried in a suit of his best clothes, with his hat, boots, &c. All this was strictly attended to, with a trivial exception. The boots being new, could not, for an obvious reason, be put upon his legs; and as it was not deemed proper that they should be anywise cut, or that he should go without them, it was resolved to throw them into the coffin above him, which was accordingly done.

17th.—MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—The following most lamentable accident happened in the neighbourhood of Perth, on Sunday morning, about nine o'clock. The Hon. Capt. Francis Hay Drummond, of Cromlix, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, in crossing the Earn, by a ford which the water had deepened owing to the rain of the preceding evening, was thrown from his horse into the river, where he perished. It is conjectured, from the report of a boy who was in the neighbourhood, that the horse having got beyond his depth, Captain Drummond kept his back while he swam across, but was unseated in the violent struggles of the terrified animal to get up the bank at a steep and unfavourable place. Captain Drummond had spent the preceding day with Lord Ruthven at his seat of Freeland, and was prevented by the badness of the evening from returning, as he intended, to Dupplin Castle, where he had lately arrived on a visit to his brother, after escaping the dangers of war both in Walcheren and Portugal. In the morning he had expressed himself anxious to get home betimes, that he might accompany his brother to church. Captain Drummond was in his twenty-fourth year.

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Thus perished in the prime of life a brave young officer, and a gentleman esteemed and beloved as extensively as he was known. He possessed considerable estates independent of the earl his brother; and, during the short period of his majority, his large revenues had been applied by his directions to purposes equally beneficial to society, and honourable to himself. Devoted to the service of his country, he lived the life of a soldier, and he had conducted himself, in repeated instances, while with the troops in Portugal, with that union of coolness and bravery which characterises his gallant countryman the hero of Barosa, to whom he was well known.

He was the only brother of Lord Kinnoul: The entire cordiality of friendship and affection subsisting betwixt the brothers, strengthened perhaps by the similarity of their ages and pursuits, had been throughout their lives unvarying and remarkable. The distressed situation of his lordship, therefore, on hearing of the accident, may be conceived, but cannot be described. The body of Captain Drummond was found too late for hope; and was consigned to the tomb amidst as general and sincere a mourning as ever followed the obsequies of a gallant youth so sadly and prematurely lost to society.

Proceedings at the Police-office, Duke-street, Dublin, on the complaint of the Right Honourable Richard Earl Annesley, against Sophia Connor, otherwise Lady Annesley Lees, and others; including the affidavits of John Barret, Marcus Annesley, Esq., Robert Fitzgerald; and an extract of a letter from the Rev. Harcourt Lees, to Sir J. Lees, relative to the affair. Present, R. Guinness, Esq., Barrister, and M. Magrath, Esq.

An application had been made last week to the magistrates of the Police-office, Duke-street, by the Right Hon. Earl Annesley, for a warrant against Sophia Connor, commonly called the Countess of Annesley, or Lady Annesley Lees, and some other persons, on a charge of a conspiracy against him, and Monday, 12th inst. was appointed for the investigation of the complaint. At the time appointed, Earl Annesley appeared in the office, accompanied by the Earl of Howth, his law agent Mr Furlong, and Mr Furlong the barrister, and stated to the magistrate the grounds on which he claimed their interposition. He declared that he came forward from no other motive than a desire to vindicate his character from a foul aspersion, which had been cast upon it with all the appearance of systematic contrivance: that it was commenced in the distribution of hand-bills, announcing the loss of a boy, called therein "the Earl Annesley;" and that the tendency of those hand-bills was soon after manifested by the insinuations which had fallen from the woman's counsel, on her late trial, of his lordship having been concerned in the disappearance of the boy. He then stated that her counsel had also insinuated that his lordship influenced Mr Marcus Annesley, who had been summoned to give evidence on the trial of Mrs Connor, commonly called Lady Annesley Lees, not to appear in court, when in fact it was indisputably proved since, by the affidavit of the said Mr Marcus Annesley, that he had been purposely kept out of the way by Mr Jefferys, the prosecutor.

Mr Furlong addressed the magi-

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strated, and contended in point of law, as Mrs Connor, otherwise Lady Annesley Lees, had not appeared, that a warrant should be issued for her apprehension. He then read, as the grounds for such a proceeding, the following affidavits:

"John Barrett, agent to the Londonderry mail coach, maketh oath, and saith, that on the 28th of October last, Lady Annesley came to deponent in College-green, and told him she wished to send her sister, Miss Kelly, to Omagh; that afterwards she said it was a young person too young to be examined upon her trial. Deponent since heard, and does believe, that the same person Lady Annesley called Miss Kelly was young Lord Annesley; and that the said Lady Annesley promised deponent, that if he carried on the business she would procure him a situation in the post-office; that the said person so given in charge to deponent was disguised as a female, and Lady Annesley went into the coach to him, and gave him a handkerchief to tie about his neck.

"Sworn before me this 7th of November, 1810. RICHARD GUINESS.

"JOHN BARRETT."

"I, Marcus Annesley, Esq., do voluntarily make oath, that on the 30th day of October, 1810, I was directed by Mr Maunsell, attorney for the prosecutor of Countess Annesley, for bigamy, to go to the Ormond tavern, Capel-street, and there wait until he sent for me; and that I waited until long after the courts were dismissed, and that I received no message to attend the above trial after the attorney had told me to go to the tavern; and that only was the cause of my non-attendance at the above trial.

"Sworn before me, this 1st November, 1810. RICH. GUINESS.

"MARCUS ANNESLEY."

"County of the City of Dublin. Robert Fitzgerald, waiter at the Ormond tavern, Capel-street, maketh oath, that on the 30th of October last, Marcus Annesley, Esq., came into said tavern, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, and left his name with deponent, requesting to be informed if any person inquired for him; and saith, that said Marcus Annesley remained in said tavern until the hour of seven o'clock in the evening of said day; and deponent positively saith, that no person inquired during that time for said Mr Annesley, to this deponent's knowledge or belief.

"Sworn before me, Nov. 3d, 1810.
MEREDITH JENKIN.

"ROBERT FITZGERALD."

Upon behalf of the lady, the following extract of a letter was read:

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 10, 1810, from the Rev. Harcourt Lees, to Mr J. Lees.

"I was much surprised last night, on returning from Clermont with Sir Thos. Newcomen, to find Lady A. here: in consequence of my letter relative to the boy's absence, and anxious to receive in person some very particular papers I had of hers. She drove down, and talks of returning as far as Drogheda to-day, if a chaise can be procured. I wish she had not come here at this moment. The boy's leaving town she knew of, but determined to keep secret from me. Lord A. was never even hinted at as the cause. She always said to me and others, and wrote to Swan (Lord A——'s friend) that she was certain he was safe, and had returned to school.

I recollect the night I went to town that she told me, on one point, I must be secret. I paid no attention to her remark then; but it now appears, it was the circumstance of the child's absence, and this was the last thing I would suspect, being aware that she had gone over on purpose for him; her reasons for changing her mind were a wish to put off her trial; first, because . . . . and secondly, because Kelly, her father, could not come up: and this was natural enough. I am sorry the matter

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ever occurred; she was badly advised; and if she was well, I would have censured and disapproved of the proceeding, had I been in town; she was therefore afraid to tell me of the business. I am satisfied it was a sudden thought originating with herself, from fear, on the eve of her trial, and woman like, wishing to put off the evil day as long as she could.

Lord Annesley then, by way of compromise, consented, on the proffered condition of proceeding in the suit without delay, to withdraw, for the present, his application for a warrant against the lady, and to take no further steps in the intended prosecution for a conspiracy against his lordship.

Mr J. Lees (on behalf of his brother, to whom the lady is married) disavowed all knowledge of the shameful trick that had thus been brought to light; this disavowal was received by the ready assent of Lord Annesley, and indeed it was evident that a similar impression had been made upon every person present.

The affair concluded by a handsome panegyric pronounced by Mr Guiness on the high character of the Earl Annesley.

So far back as the year 1803, a suit by ejectment had been commenced, on behalf of the boy, (declared in the hand-bills to have been stolen from his mother,) for the purpose of establishing his claim to the estates and title of the late Earl Annesley. It was therefore proposed by the law agent of Mrs Connor, in her name and by her instructions, to proceed in the ejectment-cause without delay, for the purpose of proving the legitimacy of the boy, and his right to the earldom, provided Earl Annesley would not press his complaint.

Wednesday the 14th inst. was executed on a moor near Fochabers, Alexander Gillan, pursuant to his sentence at the last Circuit Court of Justiciary at Inverness, for a rape and barbarous murder on the body of Elspet Lamb, a girl only ten years old. He was a good-looking young man, not quite nineteen years of age, and seemed very penitent, and deeply affected with a sense of his enormous guilt. Several clergymen attended him to the place of execution, and assisted him in his devotions, during which he appeared to be much agitated. Prayers being ended, he ascended the cart in which he had been conveyed from Elgin, and read some lines of a speech he had written when in prison, but with which he was not able to proceed. From what he delivered, however, he acknowledged the justice of his sentence. Having concluded this part of his address to the people, he was soon afterwards launched into eternity, amidst several thousands of spectators, assembled from the surrounding country to witness the awful spectacle. The body, after being suspended an hour, was taken down, and afterwards hung in chains, agreeably to the sentence.

The following simple remedy against the depredations of mice in corn stacks has lately been recommended for its undoubted efficacy; Sprinkle from four to six bushels of dry white sand upon the roof of the stack before the thatch is put on. The sand is no detriment to the corn, and stacks thus dressed have remained without injury. So very effective is the remedy, that nests of dead young mice have been found where the sand has been used, but not a live mouse could be seen.

The horse-chesnut has lately been substituted for soap in Paris. A public journal gives the following direction for employing it:—When it is ripe, and drops from the tree, take

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off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farino thus obtained to the spots on the linen and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap.

JUDGE JEFFRIES.—The workmen employed to repair the church of St Mary, Aldermanbury, discovered a few days since the remains of the notorious Chancellor Jeffries. A large flat stone was removed near the communion-table, and in a vault underneath the men found a leaden coffin, containing the body. The coffin did not appear to have suffered much decay. It was closed, and a plate remained on it, inscribed with the name of Chancellor Jeffries. His son and daughter are also buried in the same vault. After the legal murders at Taunton, which Jeffries managed with so much address, he returned to London, and to avoid the popular fury excited by his infamous conduct, disguised himself in the habit of a foreign sailor, with intention to escape to Hamburgh; but being discovered as he was looking out of a window in a house at Wapping, where he had concealed himself, he was seized by the mob and almost killed. He was finally lodged in the Tower by the populace, in order that he might be brought to justice; but he died soon after, in consequence of the blows and bruises he had received. He had previously resided in Aldermanbury, and his body was privately interred by his family. The coffin was not opened; and after public curiosity had been gratified, it was replaced in the vault, and the stone fastened over it.

From the very extraordinary produce of one potatoe planted whole, it is evident that the cultivation of that useful root in this country is merely in its infancy. In the latter end of June last, a gentleman, residing in Sloane-square, planted in his garden a new species of potatoe, which he brought last spring from the Allbeghany mountains of North America; and by a peculiar mode of cultivation, there grew from the original parent upwards of one hundred stems, each measuring in length about six feet six inches. Three days ago these stems were dug, when the produce weighed 23lb. whereas the seed potatoe did not weigh quite two ounces. Each of the potatoes on an average measured six inches in length, and the same in circumference. The potatoe is of a red colour, and remarkably dry and mealy.

On Thursday a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates took place, for the purpose of electing a governor of the House of Correction, vacant by the dismissal of Mr Aris, in consequence of the escape of Roberts while under his care.

The candidates were—

Adkins, the officer of Bow-street;
Hamilton, the officer of Marlborough-street;
Mr Dean, a magistrate for the county;
Mr Wild, the late high constable for the county;
Mr Dalton; and
Aris, who again offered himself.

The candidates were all called in before the magistrates, their ages &c. taken down in writing, and then withdrew.

After considerable deliberations, the candidates were informed that the election was posponed till Thursday se'nnight. Mr Dean, the magistrate; Mr Wild, the high constable; and Mr Dalton, declined standing the election. The candidates now of course are, Adkins, Hamilton, and Aris.

A gentleman of Bristol has propo-

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sed a new method of preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked, principally by having the matresses used in ships formed of cork shavings. He suggests, that if each matress was filled with the above, in a proportion equal to the support of a single man, a mass of them thrown overboard, linked together by ties at each corner, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining a number of men, and conveying them to the rock or shore, with far more safety than common rafts, which are frequently disjoined by the blows they receive.

24th.—Court of King's Bench.—The Hottentot Venus.—The Attorney-General rose, to apply to the court on behalf of this unfortunate female, who was exhibited to the public under circumstances of peculiar disgrace to a civilized country. But it was to the honour of public feeling, that there are those among us who could not see this violation of public decorum, and this insult to human nature, without taking every step in their power to put an end to both. It was by the instruction of a society of benevolent and highly respectable gentlemen that he made the application. They had every reason to believe that the unfortunate female in question was brought away from her own country without her consent; was kept here for exhibition without her consent; and that the appearance of compliance which she evinced was the result of menaces and ill treatment. The object of those most humane and respectable gentlemen was to release her from confinement, put her under proper protection while she remained here, and restore her to her country by the first conveyance that offered. The Attorney-General said, his ultimate object was a Habeas Corpus to bring up the body of this female. But he would at present only move for a rule to shew cause why a writ of Habeas Corpus should not issue to her keeper; and also a rule to shew cause why the keeper should not allow persons who understood her language to speak to her when he was not present. The motion was grounded on the affidavits which he, the Attorney-General, would now produce to the court. The first was from Mr Bullock of the Liverpool Museum. It stated, that some months since a Mr Alexander Dunlop, who, he believed, was a surgeon in the army, came to him to sell the skin of a camelopard, which he had brought from the Cape of Good Hope. Mr Bullock refused to buy the skin, from the high price set upon it. Some time after, this Dunlop again called on Mr Bullock, and told him, that he had then, on her way from the Cape, a female Hottentot, of very singular appearance; that she would make the fortune of any person who showed her in London; and that he, (Dunlop) was under an engagement to send her back in two years; he wished to dispose of the camelopard's skin and the Hottentot together, and pressed them on Mr Bullock. "This," said the Attorney-General, "shewed, that he felt himself as having the property." Subsequently to this, Mr Bullock bought the skin, and Dunlop told him that he had disposed of the Hottentot to Hend Cezar; he also expressed great regret at his having so totally surrendered his right in the profits of the exhibition. "If," said the Attorney-General, "any thing further need be added to impress the court with an idea of the offensive and indecorous nature of the exhibition, there were affidavits of persons who had visited the unfortunate woman. But the details would not be fit for

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the court. The only application at present was, to give her liberty to say whether she was exhibited by her own consent."

Mr Justice Le Blanc.—"The other part of the statement, I mean the indecency, would be ground for a criminal prosecution."

The Attorney-General then read the affidavit of Mr M'Cartney, the secretary to the African Association. It stated, that the deponent had gone to the exhibition; that he there found a stage raised about three feet from the floor, with a cage, or enclosed place at the end of it; that the Hottentot was within the cage; that on being ordered by her keeper, she came out, and that her appearance was highly offensive to delicacy. Hend Cezar, on being questioned by the deponent, said, he had got her from the Dutch Boors, who brought her from the interior to the Cape; and that he had agreed with the governor of the Cape to exhibit her for two years in this country. For this, he said, he had a permission in writing. Deponent not conceiving that Lord Caledon would grant such a permission, and being in the habit of corresponding with his lordship, desired to see the writing, which Cezar refused. The Hottentot was produced like a wild beast, and ordered to move backwards and forwards, and come out and go into her cage, more like a bear in a chain than a human being. Deponent was confident, from every appearance, that she was totally under restraint; but from his not being able to converse with her, could only judge from appearances. Those appearances, however, were convincing. She frequently heaved deep sighs; seemed anxious and uneasy; and grew sullen when she was ordered to play on some rude instrument of music. Two gentlemen, one a native of Holland, were sent there to converse with her; and being told that she could speak Dutch, they asked her if she had any relations at the Cape; if she felt herself comfortable; if she wished to return to her own country; but to these questions, the most interesting that could have been asked of a creature in her situation, she returned no answer.

Lord Ellenborough.—"Is it ascertained that she speaks Dutch?"

Mr Attorney-General.—"Yes; the keeper spoke Dutch to her. And one time, when she refused for a moment to come out of her cage, the keeper let down the curtain, went behind, and was seen to hold up his hand to her in a menacing posture; she then came forward at his call, and was perfectly obedient. The object of the motion was not to take her out of the hands of the keeper, not to put her into the confinement and power of other persons, but to give her the means of expressing her own feeling of the state in which she was. For that purpose it was to be submitted to the court, that persons should have access to her who understood her language, and to whom she might express herself, unrestrained by the presence of Cezar."

Lord Ellenborough.—"That conversation must be in the presence of some one on the part of Cezar, to check the examination. But does not the affidavit talk of indecency?"

Mr Attorney-General.—"My lord, she is dressed in a colour as nearly resembling her skin as possible. The dress is contrived to exhibit the entire frame of her body, and the spectators are even invited to examine the peculiarities of her form."

Lord Ellenborough.—"The object of the court is, of course, not to call forth any statement, inconsistent

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with delicacy, but to ascertain how far the exhibition gives her pain as a sentient being."

After some further observations from the court, on the necessity of accurately ascertaining her feelings, the rule was granted.

PROSPECTIVE SPORTING.—No less than twenty-six subscriptions of 200 guineas each have been made for a race to be run at the Craven meeting of 1815; the horses for which race are not only not yet born, but not yet begotten!

MUTINY AT SENEGAL.—We are concerned to state, that a mutiny of a most alarming nature, and attended with the most melancholy results, took place a few weeks since at this settlement. The troops stationed there consist of a detachment of the Royal African corps, a regiment composed chiefly of convicts. Early in June last, some symptoms of a mutinous disposition were observed, but it was fortunately quelled without any measures of severity. In September, information was received of a conspiracy for seizing the fort, and wresting the command from the officer. Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, the commandant, an active and meritorious officer, forthwith assembled a court martial at the drum head on the chief mutineers, when their guilt being fully established, twenty-five were condemned to be shot immediately, and twenty-five more to be banished to the colony of Sierra Leone. After a solemn exhortation from the colonel, and having been invited publicly to recount any supposed grievances of which they might have to complain, these unhappy men declared that they had not any thing to allege against their officers, but that they did not like to be detained in Africa all their lives. They all, with the exception of one man, suffered the dreadful sentence in penitence and prayer.

ROBBERY OF THE CORK MAIL COACH.—It is with no small indignation that it falls to our duty to relate one of those acts of lawless misconduct, which, from their frequency, are become almost too familiar in Ireland to be thought beyond the class of ordinary events. The mail coach from Cork, which left that city on Friday last for the metropolis, was proceeding with its customary expedition and security, when upon its arrival at the Grange turnpike, three miles on the Dublin road from Cashel, the gate of the turnpike was found to be closed. The horses' heads had nearly touched the gate, before it was observed that the persons who were on the opposite side made no effort to open it, which induced the coachman to call out to that effect. The reply that was instantly returned was—"You shall not pass till you deliver up your arms; those we must have. If you give them up quietly, you shall pass without a hair of your heads being hurt, if you resist, we will take your lives." All this was pronounced in a tone and manner the most decisive; but which however did not intimidate the guards of the coach, both of whom made instant preparation for the most determined resistance, and retorted upon the persons who spoke from the other side of the gate defiance in the boldest terms. When the guards stood up to fire their blunderbusses, they discovered by the light of the moon, which was peculiarly bright, that their opponents were completely protected from their fire. Two large piers to the turnpike gate extended ample protection to those miscreants, and a number of voices from a long barn, which extended in the line of the gate, and

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flanked the road, indicated very plainly the inequality there was between the parties opposed. The station seemed to be selected with military sagacity; a strong party possessed the gate protected by the piers and adjacent walls; the barn was full of men, who seemed to speak through loopholes made for the occasion, and at the end of the barn a man stood with a musket in his hand, ready to shoot any person who might attempt to fly, and return towards Cashel to give the alarm. Indeed, upon one of the passengers appearing to make such an attempt, this man not only levelled his piece, but four other muskets were distinctly heard to be cocked, while he was called to return at once, or that he would be shot instantly. On each side of the road were deep dikes and extensive bogs; and as the coach was stopped on a small bridge with a low parapet on each side, it was impossible to turn to either the right or left, to go backwards or forwards. The coach was full, but none of the passengers were armed, or in the smallest degree able to support the courageous and firm deportment of the guards. In a short time it was very clear that resistance was wholly out of the question. A parley took place, which lasted near three quarters of an hour, occasionally interrupted by the firm declarations of the guards on one side, and by the calm but stern denunciations of the attacking party on the other.—The passengers interfered strenuously to persuade the guards to avert the consequences of fruitless resistance, by complying with the conditions upon which safety was promised; but it was not until this purpose was long and cogently urged, and a shot fired by an unseen hand at the guards, that those firm and faithful men could be prevailed upon to deliver up their arms, which they did with tears of indignation. As soon as the arms were laid on the ground, according to stipulation, the turnpike gate, which had been fastened with ropes, was opened, and fifteen men advanced, and drew up, nine on one side of the coach, and six on the other. They were all young fellows, completely armed—slightly clothed, notwithstanding the coldness of the night, and equally hardy, intrepid, and daring in their appearance. Their arms consisted of short pieces, which they carried in the manner of rifles at supported arms, some blunderbusses and carbines; the latter in a bright and perfect state, and apparently yeomanry arms. As soon as the coach capitulated, one of the party observed—"Now, do not say to-morrow that we robbed you; not a pin's worth shall you lose, nor a hair of your heads be touched. If this coach was full of money, we should care nothing about it—arms we want, and arms we will have—go about your business now in safety."—The coach proceeded onwards, and not a shout was given, or a shot fired. When the gate was passed, the number of this gang of freebooters might be seen in a general way, though it was impossible to reckon them. They could not have been less than thirty from all appearance, and from the number of voices that spoke from the long barn.

When the coach arrived at Littleton, the alarm was given, and a subaltern officer of the Wexford militia instantly left his bed, inclement as the night was, and went forthwith to a neighbouring magistrate, to summon his attendance to pursue the gang.

A Hoax.—This very malignant

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species of wit was yesterday most successfully practised at the house of Mrs T. a lady of fortune, at No. 54. Berners-street, which was beset by dozens of trades-people at a time, with their various commodities, and from the confusion altogether such crowds collected at length as to render the street impassable. Waggons laden with coals from the Paddington wharfs, upholsterers' goods in cart-loads, organs, piano-fortes, linen, jewellery, and every other description of furniture, was lodged as near as possible to the door of No. 54, with anxious trades-people and a laughing mob. About this time the Lord Mayor arrived in his carriage, but his lordship's stay was short, and he was driven to Marlborough-street, Police Office. At the office his lordship informed the sitting magistrate, that he had received a note purporting to have come from Mrs T., which stated that she had been summonsed to appear before him, but that she was confined to her room by sickness, and requested his lordship would do her the favour to call on her. Berners-street at this time was in the greatest confusion, by the multiplicity of trades-people who were returning with their goods, and spectators laughing at them. The officers belonging to Marlborough-street office were immediately ordered out to keep order, but it was impossible for a short time. The first thing witnessed by the officers was six stout men bearing an organ, surrounded by wine-porters with permits, barbers with wigs, mantua-makers with band-boxes, opticians with their various articles of trade; and such was the pressure of trades-people who had been duped, that at 4 o'clock all was still in confusion. Every officer that could be mustered was enlisted to disperse the people, and they were placed at the corner of Berners-street, to prevent trades-people from advancing towards the house with goods. The street was not cleared at a late hour, as servants of every denomination, wanting places, began to assemble at five o'clock. It turned out that letters had been written to the different trades-people, which stated recommendations from persons of quality. This hoax exceeded by far that in Bedford-street, a few months since; for besides a coffin, which was brought to Mrs T.'s house, made to measure agreeable to letter, five feet six by sixteen, there were accoucheurs, tooth-drawers, miniature-painters, and artists of every description.

Mr J. Wharton, of Appleby Carr Side, in the county of Lincoln, who died on Wednesday se'nnight at the age of 34, when only 18 years of age weighed 18 stone, and continued to increase in weight a stone each year, till he was 30 years old. His coffin, resembling a large trough, was so capacious, that a side of the house was taken down to permit its egress. Mr Wharton, though a considerable farmer, had not a waggon wide enough to hold this immense repository, which was six feet broad at the shoulders.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	100s. 0d.	Beans,	52s. 0d.
Rye,	15s. 10d.	Peas,	54s. 7d.
Barley,	45s. 6d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	28s. 11d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 52s. 2d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	96s. 10d.	Peas,	58s. 3d.
Rye,	47s. 2d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	49s. 11d.
Barley,	44s. 10d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	27s. 8d.		
Beans,	51s. 5d.		

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AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 28th day of November 1810, is 42s. 8¼d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

DECEMBER.

1st.—Inundation.—About one o'clock in the morning of the 29th ult., the Driggle reservoir, at the top of Stanedge, in Marsden, about nine miles west of Huddersfield, burst, and the water flowing in an easterly direction, inundated the whole of the adjoining valley. This reservoir, formed for the purpose of supplying the Huddersfield canal, covered about 28 acres of land; and such was the destructive impetuosity of the flood, that it swept away a cottage, occupied by James Scholfield, standing on the declivity of the hill, and his wife and four children perished in the flood. Rushing forward in its fatal course, the water advanced to the mill of Messrs Horsfall, and so completely inundated the house of the miller, that himself and his wife were floated out of their bed; he seized the stone-work in the window, and for some time held his wife in his embrace; but she was at length forced from him, and her lifeless body was taken up the next morning at a place called the Paddock, two miles from Huddersfield; the husband, however, kept his hold of the window till the water subsided, and by that means preserved his life. Besides these fatal accidents, in which six lives were lost, many other of less consequence occurred: the soil, from the top to the bottom of the hill, and extending a considerable distance along the valley, is completely washed away, and the surface exhibits all the appearance of the bed of a river. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity and force of this immense body of water, when it is stated that a stone, of an oblong form, weighing fifteen tons, was carried from the summit of the hill, and lodged in the mill-race of Messrs Horsfall, a distance of two miles.

Sunday last, a wolf and a racoon, belonging to an itinerant showman, of the name of Perkins, who was on his way from Stamford to Leicester, broke out of his caravan at Empingham, in Rutlandshire, where he had put up for the night. It is supposed they escaped through a door that was not properly secured. The racoon has not yet been heard of, but the wolf has been seen in Burley wood; all endeavours to take him have as yet been ineffectual. Several sheep have been missing since the escape of these voracious animals.

A singular accident occured to his majesty's sloop Podargus, on the 2d instant:—While on her station in Boulogne Bay, a large Dutch boat was discovered swamped near her, which on being towed alongside, upset, and was ultimately hoisted in bottom upwards. To the astonishment of every one on board the Podargus, thirteen guineas, four half-guineas, some French crowns, and other silver pieces, were found in her; and there can be no doubt much more would have been saved had she not unfortunately capsized. Her lashings, which had been cut, were in her, and every thing else indicated her having been got off some vessel's deck in a great hurry. Three of the half-guineas were quite new.

3d.—Orleans.—There has lately been witnessed here a phenomenon not uncommon of late; namely, a fall of atmospheric stones.

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On the 23d November, about one o'clock p. m. a very loud report was heard at Source, like the explosion of a gunpowder magazine, or the firing of several cannon of large calibre. All Orleans heard and noticed the report, which occasioned a number of false conjectures; but a report was soon spread, that some stones had fallen in the commune of Charsonville, and canton of Meung. A memoir has since been read on the subject by M. Pellier, physician, at Beaugency, before the Physical Society at Orleans, and the prefect has caused the most exact accounts to be taken of the phenomenon. From these we learn, that there appeared in the commune of Charsonville a brilliant ball of fire, which burst with a tremendous explosion, and let fall three large stones, accompanied with smoke, and darted with such force that they entered the earth to the depth of near 80 centimeters. One of these is covered with a crust of greyish black, while the inside is more clear. It is very compact, and hard enough to cut glass. It appears to contain globules of iron, pretty large and brilliant.

Last week, as Sarah Plowright, cook to a gentleman at Lynn, Norfolk, was going along the Custom-house quay into Purfleet, she fell off, and sunk so deep into the mud as to be unable to extricate herself. The wind blew a hurricane at the time, so that her cries were not heard. In this horrible situation she remained five hours, amidst the darkness of the night, the roaring of the wind, and the dashing of the waves, till the tide flowed, and put an end to her miseries.

The Duke of Argyle was formally married on Thursday last, at Edinburgh, to Lady Paget, the *ci devant* spouse of Lord Paget. From this circumstance, we must presume that the marriage between Lord and Lady Paget has been dissolved in the Scotch courts. The marriage ceremony was performed after the rites of the kirk of Scotland, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieffe, Bart.

Eastern Jealousy.—A letter from Travancore, dated March 4, states the following tragical occurrence. "A shock of an earthquake being experienced during the night at one of the small hill forts, owing to which some houses were thrown down, nearly at the same moment a fire unfortunately broke out, which so much alarmed the people, that numbers left the place and sought safety in the open country. Among the fugitives were several females, who, under the impulse of terror, had fled half naked from the rajah's zenana. The natives, pitying their condition, took them in, and the next morning conducted them back to the fort, when their jealous tyrant ordered eight of them to be immediately decapitated, for having exposed themselves to the observation of men; and sentenced five of their innocent conductors to have their eyes put out, for having had an opportunity of gazing upon their persons."

Saturday morning, about three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, in the extensive premises occupied by Mr Simeon as the Mexican coffee-house and American hotel. We regret to state, that Mr Simeon and his wife perished in the flames; and a boy was so dreadfully burnt, that his recovery is doubtful. Some lodgers who were in the house, together with the waiters and female servants, almost without clothing, escaped partly by the

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roof, and partly by the street-door, upon the alarm being given by the watchman. The fire broke out in the lower part of the premises; but how it originated is not yet ascertained. In less than an hour after the alarm was given, the whole premises were completely destroyed. The head waiter, who narrowly escaped with his life from the conflagration, on hearing that his master and mistress were missing, rushed back into the house, but was met on the staircase by such a volume of smoke and flame, that he could not effect his praise-worthy object. A servant boy, who leapt into the street from a window, is much hurt, but not dangerously. Mr Simeon, who unfortunately perished, was an old and faithful domestic to the late Duke of Portland, and attended his grace at his death. He afterwards took the house in question, which was fitted up in a superior style of elegance as a hotel and coffee-house. The unfortunate couple were but recently married, and had no children. From the heat of the ruins, it was impossible to make any effectual search on Saturday for the bodies of those who perished in the conflagration, notwithstanding the fire was completely extinguished by the evening. The fire, we understand, broke out in Mr Simeon's bedroom, which was at the back of the house on the first floor.

The coach with the London mail arrived at Milford on Thursday without coachman or guard. It appears they got down about two miles distant, in order to light one of the coach lamps, which had blown out, when the horses took fright, and could not be overtaken; and although they came in at full gallop, reached the Nelson hotel in safety, without coming in contact with the corner in getting into the yard. A gentleman, who was in the coach, leaped out on its approaching the church.

The wolf which escaped a few days since in Rutlandshire is still at large, and has baffled all the efforts which have been made to take him. In addition to a great number of sheep that have been destroyed by this ferocious animal, a fine filly foal was found, on Friday morning, so torn and lacerated as to preclude all possibility of her recovery.

5th.—Court of King's Bench.—*Daboust* v. *Beresford*.—Mr Jekyll, addressing the jury, said it would be necessary for him to consume some time in a detail of the very singular transaction which gave rise to the present action, by which the plaintiff had suffered not only violent and outrageous invasion of his property, but the total demolition of it. For an injury of this kind the plaintiff now came to ask redress and reparation at the hands of a British jury, and he was sure he would not ask it with less success, because he was a foreigner, and an artist of celebrity in his own country, now, by the calamitous state of the rest of the world, driven to seek protection in this land of liberty. After the plaintiff had been some time resident in this country, he framed an exhibition of various pictures, in different branches of the art, painted by himself, to be shewn to the public at Pall-Mall. One of these was the representation of a much-famed story, with which we must all have been acquainted in our youth, termed by the French "*La Belle et le Bete*," or, as it was expressed in our own language, the story of "Beauty and the Beast." The merit of this composition was admitted, by every person who had seen it, to be very great.

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One of the figures in this piece was of great beauty, and the other, as might be supposed, the reverse; and the whole was executed in a most masterly manner. The exhibition had gone on with great success for some weeks, when the transaction, to which the learned counsel must immediately call the attention of the jury, took place. It was now necessary, however, that he should give some account of the gentleman who was the defendant in this case, who was no less a person than the son of the Archbishop of Tuam, and, the learned counsel was sorry to say, himself in holy orders. On the 20th of July last, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the defendant came to the place of exhibition, only the plaintiff and one or two others being present, and while a person was procuring change for him, a loud cry was heard of "Good God, he is cutting and tearing the picture to pieces!" On running to the place where the picture in question stood, there was this reverend Vandal seen engaged with his knife in defacing the picture, and cutting it in pieces. On the person coming up to him, he turned about, and, with the knife in his hand, threatened to serve in the same manner he was doing the picture, any person who should endeavour to prevent him. As to the value of the picture so destroyed by the defendant, it was estimated by the defendant himself at 1000l. He knew he could not give this in evidence, but he should bring eminent painters and patrons of the fine arts who had seen this picture, and who would state it to be of great value and merit. There was, however, in this case another criterion by which they might judge of the loss sustained by the present plaintiff. The picture in question was at the time in the course of being exhibited by the plaintiff. Before it was publicly known with what morsels of beauty this small collection was ornamented, (he assured his learned friend he did not allude to the picture of Beauty and the Beast alone,) the receipts had been comparatively small, amounting to 2l. or 3l. a day; but when the collection came to be known, the influx was so great as to amount to 10 or 12 guineas per diem, so as to promise him the prospect, by the exhibition, of realizing a little fortune. He should now name no specific sum, but should leave it to the discretion of the jury. The plaintiff was a foreigner, an artist of celebrity and great merit, and the jury would not fail to mark the contrast, that the defendant was a man, from his profession, who, above all others, ought to have abstained from so outrageous a violation of private property.

Francis Bousquet stated, that he was standing at the door leading to the exhibition room, being himself engaged to keep the door of the exhibition next to it, when the defendant rushed past him like a flash of lightning. Some minutes after the defendant had rushed in, an alarm was given, in consequence of which the witness went to an opening in the gallery above, which communicated with the plaintiff's exhibition room. By this time the job was done, and two frames were lying against the wall without the pictures. There were some other persons at the opening above where the witness was standing, and the defendant called up to them not to be afraid, but for this rascal who painted the picture, he ought to be ———. The witness could not make out the remainder of the sentence. He did not see the defendant cut the picture, nor did he see him with a knife in his hand.

Charles Sonarat was at the door, and received from the defendant a five shil-

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ling piece to change, which he gave him in a few minutes afterwards. When the witness was in the next room, a person called out to him, that a gentleman was destroying a picture, on which he went up to the picture in question, and saw the defendant standing by it, with a knife in one hand and a stick in the other. The defendant put himself in a threatening posture, if the witness should endeavour to come near him. The witness immediately told the plaintiff not to come in, thinking that the defendant intended to murder him, and himself run directly for a constable. He went to several different places, but returned without getting one, after being absent nearly three quarters of an hour. When he returned, the defendant was still there, and the picture was completely destroyed and cut to pieces. He thinks this was done by the defendant, but did not see him cut it.

Lord Ellenborough—Was it in a different state when you returned, from what it was when you went away? A. It had fallen down when I went away, but was not cut; but when I returned I found it in three pieces. It was cut with a knife: it was hanging in its place when the defendant came into the room, and had not then been damaged. He did not know the amount of the profits derived from the exhibition.

Cross examined by the Attorney-General, said there were not many visitors at first, but a great many afterwards.

Q. Was this not an odd strange sort of a picture? A. It was a beautiful picture.

Q. Yes, it was the picture of the Beauty and the Beast; was it very like? A. I do not know what likeness you mean.

Q. Upon your oath, was not the Beast meant to be a likeness of Mr Hope? A. I have heard a whispering in the room that the Beast was like Mr Hope.

Q. And that the Beauty was Mrs Hope? A. No, they said it was not like.

Q. Did you ever see the picture the plaintiff drew of Mrs Hope, and for which he received 400 guineas? A. Yes, I have seen it.

Q. And although he has not been so happy in the portrait of the Beauty as he was in that he formerly painted of Mrs Hope, still the Beauty is painted in the same dress as that worn by Mrs Hope in her portrait? A. Yes, though I cannot say it is exactly the same.

The witness was then asked, if he did not know that there was a remarkable room in Mr Hope's house called the Star room, and if there was not such a ceiling to the room in which Beauty and the Beast were represented to be? But to these questions he could give no answer, not being aware that the facts were so.

Q. Which did Mr Daboust himself think most like, Beauty to Mrs Hope, or the Beast to Mr Hope? A. He never said.

Q. This Beast was hideous and offensive to the eye, was it not? A. No, I do not think it was.

Q. Then probably some persons could not distinguish which was the Beast? A. I cannot answer that; a beauty is handsomer than a beast

Q. Yes. This is so in the abstract; but I asked you if this is the case in the picture? A. The Beauty is the handsomer of the two.

Q. Then the beast is not very ugly? A. He is very good-natured.

Q. Is he painted naked? is he without clothes? A. He has hair.

Q. Has he any other clothes but what a bear wears? and is he uglier or handsomer than a bear? A. I cannot say that.

Q. There was not then a pin's difference between them? A. Different beasts have different appearances, and this beast is handsomer than a bear.

Q. Was he not adorned with long hairy ears? A. Yes.

Q. Was there not before him a chest with money and jewels, and is he not offering them to her, if she will accept of him? A. Yes; that is the subject of the story.

Q. And is she not wringing her hands in agony, that she should be exposed to such a beast? A. Yes, she is distressed.

Q. At being exposed to such a beast, as the picture represents Mr Hope to be,

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who, to induce her, offers her riches? A. That is only the subject of the story.

Q. Have you not told persons who visited the exhibition, that the figures were like Mr and Mrs Hope? A. Perhaps I may have said that I was told the one figure was like Mr Hope.

Q. Have you not said that it was meant by the plaintiff to represent Mr Hope? A. I do not remember; I may have said that it was like Mr Hope, but not that it was Mr Dabousts intention that it should be like.

Q. That, then, he never told you? A. That is another thing; he told me it was Beauty and the Beast; that somebody had told him the Beast was like Mr Hope; but that it was not his intention in beginning the picture to represent Mr Hope. The picture was not painted like him on purpose.

Q. That was before it was finished; will you say that he did not tell you that after he had been so told that the Beast was like Mr Hope, he did not go on and finish it up to the complete likeness? A. I think he did.

Q. Have you not heard him say, that the figure of Beauty was taken from the portrait he himself had drawn of Mrs Hope? A. No, sir.

Q. Come, take time. A. Now I do remember his saying that he did not know where to look for a beauty more exquisite than Mrs Hope, or one that he could take better suited to represent the character.

Q. And so he determined to finish up his Beauty from the representation of Mrs Hope? A. Yes.

Q. From what representation did he take the lines, which in the picture the Beast was supposed to be uttering, and which appeared on a scroll—"I am sensible that I am a most horrible beast, and that you can have no thoughts of me; but if you will accept of me you shall have all these riches at your disposal?" A. These are the words of the fable.

Q. Now these are the words spoken by the figure which is like Mr Hope to the figure which is like Mrs Hope, in short, by Mr Hope to Mrs Hope? A. I cannot say.

Q. Have you not heard Mr Dabousts 20 different times say, that he would be revenged on Mr Hope, because he had displeased him? A. I have heard him say he was displeased with Mr Hope.

Q. And was it not for this that he published this picture? A. I believe so.

Q. Is not the defendant Mrs Hope's brother, and did he not tell you that he destroyed the picture because it was a vile slander on his sister? A. He was in a great passion, and spoke so fast that I could not understand what he said.

Lord Ellenborough—Was this at the time of destroying the picture?

Mr Attorney General—Yes, my lord, at the very moment.

Mr Louis Odekay, who collected the admission money at the plaintiff's exhibition, stated the daily receipts to be at first about 3l. or 4l. They rose, as the exhibition was better known, to 10, 15, and even to 19l. a day. After the destruction of the picture in question, the receipts fell off greatly. Several persons, when they understood that picture was gone, would not go in.

Cross-examined by Mr Attorney-General—He said the daily receipts afterwards fell down to about 2l., but that many people who went away without going in, offered to pay for the sight of the fragments that remained of the representations of Mr and Mrs Hope.

Mr Huet Villiers said, he had been a painter all his life time, and had known the plaintiff for ten years. The plaintiff had always been esteemed a celebrated artist both in France and in this country. He (witness) had examined the fragments of the painting in question, and if the totality was equal to the fragments, it must have been a fine picture. In its present state, however, he could not judge of its value.

Mr Strellet, historical painter to the Prince of Wales, thought the plaintiff when he came to this country one of the first artists he ever knew. He thought the picture in question a well painted picture. He had not examined it attentively when he saw it at the exhibition; but he had examined the fragments, and a person could judge of the merit of the

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picture from them as well as if it had been entire. Judging of the terms of the artist, and of the size and merit of the picture, he thought its value must have been about 500 or 600 guineas.

Mr Jekyll said, that was his case.

The Attorney-General, for the defendant, said, this was the most impudent appeal by a foreigner to the justice of a British court of judicature he had ever witnessed, and he trusted he should never see such another. His learned friend had said, that a British jury would never be slow to afford protection to a foreigner appealing to their justice. He trusted they never would. But then it was incumbent on that foreigner to see that he himself had not violated those laws, to the protection of which he appealed; for to be entitled to the protection of the laws, he should have deserved it. What, however, was the injury for which the plaintiff in this case now impudently asks reparation?—see what his own conduct has been—what he has done—and from whom it is that he asks reparation. The learned counsel for the plaintiff had told the jury that the plaintiff had been exhibiting a picture by which he was realising considerable sums of money, and from which he expected still greater advantages; and that it was for the demolition of this picture that he now asked for compensation. The learned counsel had also told, that merit in this country was always certain to meet its reward. The plaintiff himself had fully experienced the truth of this assertion. In a period of distress he had come to this country, seeking for patronage and encouragement in the line of his profession; and he had not sought for it in vain. He had found it in Mr Hope, in whom merit in distress had always found a patron and benefactor. He had come to this gentleman with all the wealth he had, which consisted in one picture, for which Mr Hope had given him 800l. Not only so, but as an additional encouragement to him to improve his talents, he employs him to paint the portrait of his wife, for which he bargains to give him 400 guineas, the one half of which he actually paid before the portrait was begun, and the remainder before it was finished.

The plaintiff, who was in court, said he could shew this to be false.

The Attorney-General said, he knew what he stated to be true; but he was really astonished to think that a plaintiff in such a cause as this could have been so insensible to every feeling of delicacy and propriety, as to be present in court whilst it was trying. He was not accustomed to use such language, but his indignation was so roused that he could not suppress his feelings at the conduct of one, who, in his representation of a beast, had so truly described himself. This plaintiff had been received into the house of Mr Hope, and had availed himself of that opportunity to paint the picture in question; and because Mr Hope would not submit to his unreasonable demands, and at length held his hand, the defendant had taken this way of revenge to attack his benefactor in the most sensible point, by holding out to ridicule himself and the wife whom he loved, in the expectation that Mr Hope would still buy him off. Foiled in this expectation, he was not, however, discomfited, but thought that, by the terror of the present action, his purpose might still be effected, supposing that Mr Hope would yield to his demands, rather than allow the present defendant, a high-minded man, wound-

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ed almost to death on account of his sister, and who, on the impulse of the moment, had himself cut in pieces the infamous publication by which she was traduced, to appear in the present action. Could the plaintiff ever hope, by a verdict of twelve honest Englishmen, to effect his object? No, he never could; but he did hope that the parties would have yielded, rather than try the present action. Did the jury not think that this lady's family, writhing almost to agony, felt the ridicule to which she was exposed? for unfortunately this was one of the effects of judicial proceedings, that the verdict did not cause the pain arising from an injury of the kind immediately to cease. This great object, therefore, the plaintiff had gained, so far had his malevolence succeeded; but farther it could not go. Should he not, the Attorney-General asked, if a man held a sword to his throat, beat it down? Should he not, if held up to ridicule in a caricature, which could not be regarded as an exhibition of art, feel himself entitled to cut in pieces the infamous exhibition, by which he was attempted to be loaded with disgrace? Under pretence of this story of Beauty and the Beast, Mr Hope had been exhibited in a most disgraceful point of view, representing himself as a stupid and disgusting monster, who had nothing but his riches to offer to his wife, as an inducement to accept of him as a husband; while she, on the other hand, was represented as having accepted of such a monster, merely on account of his riches. Mrs Hope, it was well known, had no occasion to submit to such a sacrifice. She was not in a situation to require it. To form a proper idea of the gentleman and lady so grossly calumniated, it was only necessary to see them in their domestic circle surrounded by their family and friends, he a husband and she a wife, of whom it was to be regretted there were so few examples. And was it nothing that, by such a ruffian as this plaintiff, a man like Mr Hope was to be held up as a monster, and a woman like Mrs Hope to be represented as a sacrifice to brutality, merely on account of sordid lucre? At first, it appeared in evidence, that this exhibition of the plaintiff's yielded very little emolument; but when it was told at every corner of the streets, that there Mr Hope might be seen exhibited as a monster, it got up to 20l. per diem; it could not be surprising that the knowledge of such an exhibition should reach the relations of the lady. It did reach her brother, the present defendant; and for annihilating this infamous libel on his sister and her husband, he was now called on to defend the present action. The plaintiff now sat in court to hear the present action tried; but if Mr Hope had taken his (the Attorney-General's) advice, that would have been out of his power. Still, however, it was in the option of Mr Hope to bring him before a jury of his country, for the infamous exposure of which he had been guilty. Mr Hope probably did well to spare such a reptile for a time, but now, after the length he had gone, the Attorney-General trusted Mr Hope would at length follow his advice. He trusted, therefore, the jury would be of opinion that in such a case the plaintiff could recover nothing.

Lord Ellenborough said, in this case no justification had been pleaded, as if the picture had been destroyed as a nuisance, but the only plea was one of not guilty. There could

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be little doubt, however, that the demolition of the picture had been committed by the defendant, indeed it was hardly denied. The manner and purport of the exhibition were perfectly clear. At first the exhibition yielded only two or three pounds a day, but by the publicity of this resemblance to Mr Hope, the emoluments had been raised to 20l. The motive of the exhibition was equally clear, it appearing in evidence that the plaintiff published it because Mr Hope had displeased him, and that he finished it up to his resemblance. That he took the other figure from the portrait of Mrs Hope was also clear, all the spectators being impressed with that conviction. It was then charged, that the plaintiff had done all this from unworthy motives. They were not, however, here to consider whether the plaintiff was an ungrateful man; but, if he had been abusing this public exhibition to give the acutest pain to a family. The person demolishing the picture was the brother of the lady abused, but he had pleaded no justification. The material question, therefore, was, as to the value of the thing destroyed; and if it was valuable only as a caricature, in that light having no right to exhibit it, it could never become valuable in his hands, and it was a species of property which he could not make available. If application had been made to the Lord Chancellor, he would not have suffered it to be exhibited even for a moment. Not only would he have prevented it from being publicly exhibited, but from being shewn in any manner. What then was the value of it? No more than the value of the canvas, colour, &c. which constituted its component parts; as a picture it was of no value. As an instrument of punishment against the person who had used it, it would be advisable as soon as possible to reduce it to its own original value of paint, canvas, and colour. The jury would give that and no more.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages five pounds.

There were present on the Bench, among other eminent characters, the Marquis of Headfort, Earls Carlisle, Egremont, Sefton, Lord Ossulston, &c.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Executors of Johnson, v Tierney, Esq.*—Mr Park stated, that this was an action brought by the representatives of the late keeper of the Circus coffee-house, for meat and drink furnished to the order of the Right Hon. George Tierney. Mr Tierney was now a member of parliament, and had once been member for Southwark. He was however member no longer; if he were, the court would probably have heard nothing of bills of this degrading and disgraceful nature; it was probable Mr Tierney would have paid his bills; but his connection with Southwark was at an end, he was no longer member; and the representatives of a coffee-house, who had supplied him at his own distinct order with meat and drink during his election, were actually obliged to bring an action against Mr Tierney for the amount of a bill, the most moderate that, perhaps, had been charged at an election within the knowledge of any man conversant in those things. For the breakfasts, dinners, suppers, and occasional refreshment of twelve or fourteen of Mr Tierney's clerks, for nearly three weeks, the whole charge was only 47l. 6s. 0½d. The jury would be surprised to hear that this charge included candles and stationary, to the value of nearly 3l.; for

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which, money was given out of Johnson's, the coffee-house-keeper's, pocket. It was really shameful that such an action should be defended. For this paltry sum, fairly due, due by his direct desire, and for his own immediate purposes, Mr Tierney bore to be dunned for the last seven years. He offered, in truth, 25l. by way of paying it. The jury would be surprised to hear the circumstances under which the bill was run up. It was not for feeding voters, but for the necessary objects of the election. Mr Johnson's house was respectable, and out of the way of the tumult which naturally occurred at an election. Mr Johnson was in Mr Tierney's interest, and that right honourable gentleman applied to him for the use of his apartments. Johnson refused, as not wishing to have his house the scene of riot, which a house for voters generally is. Mr Tierney particularly requested of him to give up a few rooms, for the mere accommodation of a few clerks, necessary for carrying on the business of the election. Those clerks staid in the house frequently all day and all night, eating and drinking on the order of Mr Tierney; and after all, Johnson was moderate enough to restrict himself to a charge by which any man might see that it was next to impossible he could make the ordinary profit of his business. Mr Tierney contrived to resist the application for seven years, and the action was now brought to make him pay his bill.

The waiter, and a female, belonging to the Circus or Equestrian coffee house, proved the cheapness of the items in the bill, and their delivery to the order of Mr Tierney.

Mr Russel, one of the principal poll clerks on the election, gave evidence, that the order for supplying the clerks had been given by Mr Alcock, the principal manager for Mr Tierney; that Mr Alcock and witness had dined with the clerks on particular days, when they all had wine furnished by Johnson; that one evening Mr Tierney, with some of his committee and witness, drank tea in the coffee-house; that no one attempted to pay, and that the charge was added to the bill, as by regular custom. Witness was a clerk, but never paid for any thing which he got in the Circus coffee-house, he fully understanding that it was to be paid for by Mr Alcock, on Mr Tierney's account. Mr Alcock had the management of his own parish, and witness that of St George's, during the election. The clerks commenced their operations at Johnson's three days before the election, and continued them for some days after; the election was in 1808. An order was hung up in some of the houses where the voters were, to allow of no scores being run. But Johnson's house had nothing to do with the voters, though, as Johnson was the friend of Mr Tierney, he allowed the clerks to have the use of his house, and for their particular purposes threw three of his apartments into one. The bill was extremely moderate for the eating and drinking, without taking in the attendance and the rooms.

Benjamin Wilmot applied to Mr Alcock for payment of the bill; Mr Alcock said, he would see it settled. The bill was so moderate that he (witness) told Mrs Johnson he would pay it himself, rather than a widow should lose her money. Her very charge for the rooms ought to have risen to the full amount of the bill.

Mr Jekyll, for the defendant, said he was instructed, that he had a witness who would negative all that was

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said about a general order being given for the feeding of the clerks. That witness had been called, but he did not appear. The cause must then be given up.

Lord Ellenborough, after some brief remarks on the nature of the charges, directed the jury to find for the full demand—47l. 6s. 0½d.

7th.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Price and Thompson*, v. *Gynn*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, surgeons and apothecaries, for 2l. 1s., being the amount of a bill for medicines and attendance on the defendant, a pork-butcher, and his daughter, during their confinement. It appeared, that the defendant had got a sore toe, and his daughter a sore finger; in order to cure which, the plaintiffs had been called in. The demand for both cures was 3l. 11s., of which 1l. 10s. was paid. Against the remaining 2l. 1s. the defendant demurred at first; but on hearing that a writ was taken out against him for the money, he went to Mr Benjamin Bishop, the attorney employed, in order to discharge it. He was there informed that the costs of the writ amounted to 2l. more; upon which he refused payment altogether.

Mary Gynn, daughter of the defendant, remembered her father's bad toe. The plaintiffs attended him; she saw Thompson there three times; might be more. Her father often went to their shop himself, and got advice and medicines. The soreness of the toe was merely occasioned by a tight shoe, and was not in a state of mortification at all. She thought much more about her own finger than about the toe. Different medicines were brought for both complaints from the plaintiffs' shop. She used a lotion for her finger, and was ordered to keep it constantly wet. She shewed the finger to a lady, a friend of her's, who bid her never mind their stuff, but put on a poultice of bread and milk, and she would soon get well: she did so, and recovered. She took an opening draught also. 1l. 10s. had been paid, and 2l. 1s. was still demanded by the apothecaries as due.

Charles Barry, a surgeon and apothecary, had the bill shewn him, and considered the charges reasonable. He knew Messrs Price and Thompson; they were practising surgeons.

Richard Hardon, also an apothecary, thought the charges reasonable. He knew apothecaries, as apothecaries merely, had no right to demand payment for attendance.

Sir James Mansfield.—"I think it's a very terrible thing that an apothecary cannot charge attendance unless he gives physic, whether it's wanted or not."

The plaintiffs' case being closed here, Mr Serjeant Shepherd contended for the defendant's readiness to pay the bill, even though he thought it exorbitant, until he was attempted to be saddled with additional law expences. The bill itself he deprecated as most unfair, and the quantity of medicines most unnecessary. "See, gentlemen," said he, "because this poor young lady happens to get a scratch on the top of her finger, she is most unconscionably condemned to an opening draught! Take care of your fingers, gentlemen, or the Lord have mercy on your bowels! The family, indeed, seemed to be victims to opening medicines of various kinds; for it appeared that after his unfortunate client had been mercilessly dosed by the medical physician, he found the legal doctor prepared with a fresh prescription! Under such circumstances, his only remedy was to put

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himself under the protection of the jury."

James Baylis, a surgeon and apothecary, on being shewn the bill, thought some of the charges more than usual. The lotion, which was charged 6s. 6d., he thought might have been made for 3s. 6d.: certainly, if spirituous ingredients were mixed with it, it might come to more.—Plaintiffs' nonsuited.

8th.—MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Patrick and Elizabeth M'Coy, Michael Martin, Owen Bradley, Michael Moran; ——— Fitzgerald, Cornelius Ahern, and Mary Cunningham, were charged with a riot, and assaulting several watchmen of St Giles's parish in the execution of their duty.

Mr Gurney stated that the defendants were eight out of sixteen, against whom a bill had been found for a most serious riot; the other eight did not choose to appear to take their trials at the present sessions. The jury were, some of them, perhaps acquainted with what a riot amongst the lower order of Irish was. He, in the course of his profession, had known something of the subject, but nothing that ever came near the present; and it was owing to a merciful Providence only that the defendants, instead of standing where they then did, were not standing at the bar of the Old Bailey to take their trials on an indictment for murder. The defendants formed part of the inhabitants of a court, called Lascelles-court, in Broad Saint Giles's, which, it seemed, was noted as a place of terror to all peaceable persons; so bad was it, that even watchmen dreaded to enter it, and whenever a *row* occurred there, which was not unfrequent, the patrole always mustered as strong a force as they could before they ventured to enter it. On the night mentioned in the indictment, a christening had taken place at one of the houses; a ceremony which, like funerals amongst this class, was always kept up with great spirit, and frequently ended in mischief. Such had been the case on this occasion, when, though there had been a plentiful share of spirits, yet the mischief predominated. The company did not part till 12 o'clock, when some of them determined to visit a friend who lodged in the court, at the house of a woman named Murphy; M'Coy and Ahern, accordingly, stopped at Mrs Murphy's, and knocking at her window, inquired for her lodger. Mrs Murphy asked what they wanted at that late hour; when one of them replied, "Let the w—e come out, and we will shew her." Mrs Murphy's ire being roused by this attack upon her chastity, did open the door, but it was only to throw a wet cloth in M'Coy's face, who in return broke her windows; and some of the glass flying in Mrs Murphy's face, cut her in a dreadful manner. She upon this hailed the watch, and Roberts and the other three came to her assistance; and she pointing out M'Coy as the man who had assaulted her, they were about to take him to the watch-house, when several who stood round, amongst whom were the defendants, drawing large bludgeons which they had concealed under their coats, attacked the watchmen, who springing their rattles for further assistance, a dreadful riot ensued, which lasted near an hour. Oram, a patrole, received a severe cut on the head, and another on his arm. Roberts, also a patrole, was shut into a room in one of the houses, where he was beaten in a most dreadful manner about the head and body, and his nose was nearly severed from his face by a blow

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from a fire-shovel, the women having taken an active part in beating him when on the floor, and he was ultimately left for dead. After the riot was quelled, he was found in that situation by some of the watchmen. These circumstances he would prove, and it would then be for the jury to say whether any or all of the defendants were guilty.

These facts were proved in evidence, and the jury found all the defendants guilty except Owen Bradley.

Consistory Court of Doctors' Commons.—*Cox* v *Goodday*.—This was a question as to the admissibility of criminal articles exhibited by Miss Hannah Cox, of Terling, in Essex, against the Reverend William Goodday, vicar of that parish, for brawling in the church.

The prosecution was founded upon the statute of Edward VI., and the complaint contained in the articles was, that Mr Goodday, in the midst of the church service, without any cause, addressed Miss Cox, stating that he had observed the most indecent behaviour in her at church for some time; that if she continued in it, he would order the sexton to turn her out; and if that would not do, he would put her in the spiritual court; upon which Miss Cox, much hurt at finding that this rebuke, though undeserved, had drawn upon her the eyes of the congregation, retired with her sister; and as they were leaving the church, Mr Goodday exclaimed "Let them go to the play-house, and act their acts there."

It was contended by the counsel for the reverend gentleman, that the words were only those of dignified reproof, which he was justified in using towards any person interrupting the solemn observance of religious duties; that as they bore this construction, no evidence could be adduced of their having been uttered with any other view; and that, therefore, it would not only be irrelevant to admit the articles to proof, but would be establishing a dangerous precedent, to prevent clergymen from preserving decorum in the performance of religious duties.

Miss Cox's counsel put a totally different construction upon the words, and contended, that if nothing but a reproof was intended, it was unnecessary to add the expressions, as they were leaving the church, of, "let them them go to a play-house, and act their acts there;" and to include Miss C.'s sister, who was an unoffending party, in them; and the insinuation conveyed in them, that the circumstance of Miss C. having that morning received the sacrament from the hands of the reverend gentleman himself, must strongly repel the presumption of his having considered her conduct such as to merit his reproof, and that therefore the words appeared to have been uttered solely for the gratification of private malice, a feeling unworthy of the sacred character in which the reverend gentleman was then officiating.

The learned judge, Sir William Scott, concurred in this construction of the words, and therefore admitted the articles; at the same time observing, that the reverend gentleman would be thereby better enabled, if he thought proper, to repel, by evidence of Miss C's conduct, &c., the presumption of his not having acted from the unworthy motives ascribed to him.

A severe hail-storm took place in Bengal on the 16th of March. At Garden Reach, near Calcutta, many of the hail-stones were of an enormous size; one in particular measured 6½

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inches in circumference; and at Burdwan, one was weighed of 20 ounces. One of these enormous pieces of ice fell on a man's head, and killed him on the spot. Numbers of cattle and birds also perished.

The following instance of the extreme inconvenience of Plymouth, as a packet station, is communicated to to us by a most respectable merchant. If the post-masters-general do not think proper to concede so far to the wishes of the mercantile interest as to restore this establishmen to Falmouth, it is to be hoped that they will give orders that letters sent to that port may be forwarded whenever the packets are obliged to take shelter there, as will often happen:—Last month, when the packet sailed from Plymouth, and put into Falmouth, letters were sent to the latter port to be forwarded by them, but were refused to be received, the post-office having ordered that the packets should not take any letters at Falmouth; so that, notwithstanding the last month's packets remained in England, one fourteen days, and the others a week after their sailing from Plymouth, the merchants were denied the means of sending letters by them, and obliged to wait for the next month's mail.

A vein of fine coal, of the kind called Kendal coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes in Sussex. The vein extends without interruption for about a quarter of a mile in length; is in strata from two to ten inches thick; lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor; and is declared by persons conversant in the trade, to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality. Similar appearances of coal are found in other parts of the above parishes.

Lately died, at Seville, a servant in the house of Don Fernandez Garcia, aged 106. During the epidemic which raged with great violence in Seville in 1800, he was supposed to be dead, but at the moment of his interment, some signs of life appearing to those who carried him, he was recalled to sensation by pouring a small quantity of wine down his throat. He has had five masters in the course of his long service in the house of Garcia.

There is a very extraordinary man now living in Constantinople, who is generally known under the name of "Soliman, the eater of sublimate." He is 106 years of age, and has seen the following succession of sultans: Achmet III., Osman, Mahmoud, Mustapha III., Abdul Hamed, Selim III., and the present sovereign. This man, when young, accustomed himself, as the Turks do, to swallow opium; but having taken by degrees a large quantity without producing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate, and, for upwards of thirty years, has taken a drachm, or sixty grains a day. He would sometimes go to the shop of a Turkish Jew, and call for a drachm of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it up immediately. The first time the apothecary was very much alarmed, for fear he should be charged with poisoning the Turk; but he was struck with amazement when he saw the same man again, on the next day, who called for another dose. Lord Elgin, Mr Smith, and several gentlemen now in England, have met this extraordinary man, and have heard him say, that the sensation he experienced after having drank

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that extremely active poison, was the most delicious he ever enjoyed. Such is the force of habit! It is generally thought, that since the days of Mithridates, no one had ever made constant use of such a substance.

A melancholy accident happened at Dover on Friday. An immense quantity of the cliff adjoining the castle, leading to the Moats Bulwark, fell with a dreadful crash into the ordnance timber-yard underneath, in which was situated the house of Mr Poole, the foreman of the carpenters, which was entirely destroyed, and his wife, five children, and niece, buried in the ruins, as were two horses in a stable close by. A vast number of soldiers were employed the whole day in clearing the rubbish away, and the mutilated remains of the wife and children were, after a considerable lapse of time, found; the body of the niece at five o'clock p. m. had not been discovered, and was supposed to be buried at the depth of twenty feet under ground. Mr Poole, at the time the cliff fell, had just arisen to see to the workmen, and had only just passed the threshold of his door, when he was buried breast deep, and though he survives, is very much bruised. The cliff, which was hitherto considered as one hard rock, is supposed to have cracked and given way in consequence of the late heavy rains. There is, it is supposed, upwards of two thousand cart-loads of chalk. The horses in the stable were not hurt, through a rafter of great strength having sustained the weight of the chalk.

A Mrs Richardson, along with a sailor named Carrick, in an open boat, set off on her return from selling goods on board the Woodlark sloop of war, in Grimsby Roads, on Thursday, the 30th ult., about six o'clock in the evening; but through the incapability of the fellow in managing the boat, and his mistaking the Spurn lights for the lights of Grimsby, they drifted out of the Humber, and after that, about 15 leagues to sea! In this situation, out of sight of land or vessel of any sort, the boat very leaky, and Mrs R. nearly perishing with fatigue, wet, and cold, as the boat required an incessant bailing, they continued until Friday afternoon. At that time, to their extreme joy, the masts of a vessel appeared in sight, at a great distance; she approached, however, very fast; but no sooner got in sight of the boat, than mistaking her for an enemy's gun-boat, she made off again. The situation of Mrs Richardson and her companion was now dreadful indeed; night was coming on, all hopes of being picked up had vanished, their boat in a sinking state, it seemed impossible they could weather another twelve hours. The sailor having a handkerchief in his pocket, tied it to the mast-head of the boat, which the vessel that was sheering off no sooner saw, than she returned, and picked them up. They were landed at Bridlington on Wednesday last, and arrived safely at Grimsby, having been absent five days.

A successful scheme was practised a fortnight ago on a landlord and several tradesmen, in the neighbourhood of Westminster, by a woman of genteel appearance; her management of the business proves her to be a person of no ordinary talents and experience in her profession. She took up her abode at the King's Arms tavern, stating, that she was a widow with four daughters, two of them grown up, and that her husband had lately died, leaving a handsome competence for herself and children, all of whom were with her at the time. They

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were all attired in mourning, which gave a plausibility to the story; and not the least doubt was entertained of her veracity. She pretended to be a stranger in London, and seemed anxious to make the landlord her friend and confidant, whom she consulted on various occasions, as to the means of turning her property to the most profitable account. She had, particularly, an annuity to the amount of 100l. 11s. 3d. per annum, that she was desirous first to dispose of, to pay for some necessary articles of domestic concerns, and other matters: in the mean while, the lady and daughters "fared sumptuously every day," and being females, and not accustomed to consume much wine, as she said, she occasionally pressed the landlord to help them off with the bottle, "for the good of the house." She was also so kind and civil to the host, as to give him an opportunity of recommending any tradesmen to her whom he might wish to oblige, and happened to deal in such articles as she was in want of. It so fell out, however, that she wanted almost every thing; a little plate for the side-board, haberdashery, linen drapery, hosiery, shoes, &c. With all these things she was furnished; but as she did not like, above all things, to remain long in debt, for it was the way of her husband to make "short reckonings," in order to keep "long friends," she was quite uneasy till the landlord sent to the city for a stock-broker, to advise about the disposal of the annuity, that she might get out of debt. The citizen attended, and, "for the good of the house," he joined in a glass or two of wine, while the business of the annuity was talking over. Every thing being arranged, the morning was appointed for the lady to attend the bank, in order to sign the transfer. On her departure, she ordered a substantial dinner, as the city air, she said, "might be sharp, and would create an appetite;" and as the ride might do Betsy and Mary, the two youngest children, good, they should accompany her in a coach. Off they set, but instead of proceeding to the city, no doubt they repaired to the place of rendezvous fixed on with the two eldest daughters left behind, who shortly quitted the tavern after their mother, under pretence of taking a walk in the Park. Since which time, none of this *hopeful* family has been heard of by the suffering party.

A Newfoundland dog was on Thursday last brought to the hammer in the neighbourhood of Wapping, among other effects of a naval officer, and knocked down for thirteen guineas. A competition was excited among the bidders, by the auctioneer stating that the animal had at different times saved three persons from being drowned.

The town and vicinity of Portsmouth were visited on Friday, the 14th, by that phenomenon of nature, a tornado. It passed in the direction of W. S. W. to N. E. and did very considerable local damage. Among the new buildings at Southsea Common, its ravages are most to be seen, where there are no less than four houses completely down, four others so much damaged that they must be taken down, and about thirty more unroofed, and otherwise considerably damaged. Most providentially the fall of these buildings was not attended with death to any one; a bricklayer's lad was very severely bruised, but his life is not in danger. At Haslar Hospital, a chimney fell into the roof and broke some beds, which were to be shortly occupied; at the Royal Marine Bar-

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racks similar accidents happened; and, on the lines of the town, a tough elm tree, which has borne many a pitiless pelting of storms, was torn from its roots, and laid prostrate on the ground. The inhabitants of the houses facing the Grand Parade had not less than one hundred panes of glass broken. The government house and chapel were partly unroofed; and the lead on the top of the bank of Messrs. Godwin and Co., which was of very great weight, was, by its irresistible power, blown from its situation, and rolled up like a piece of canvas. Besides these instances of its mighty power, there are many which we cannot enumerate. That such ruinous effects should be so instantaneously produced, (for it did not appear to last above two minutes) is truly astonishing; and the best consolation we have is, that we have not heard that any lives were suddenly taken away by it in any part of the neighbourhood.

About half past three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the village of Seddlescomb was alarmed by the appearance of a phenomenon rarely observed on land, but well known at sea by the denomination of a water-spout. A cloud was observed to ascend with rapid whirls to a considerable height, and there burst, with a tremendous but peculiarly sounding crash, totally dissimilar from the usual noise of thunder. The explosion was followed by the fall of several pieces of earth, a heavy shower of hail, and all the awful scenery of a storm.

Westminster Abbey.—This venerable pile will be restored to all its former grandeur. Mr Wyatt, the architect, has undertaken to put the walls and ornaments in a complete state of durability, without doing the least injury to the monuments. A drawing of the original structure has been found, in a vase taken from the Court of Records, in a high state of preservation. From this the artist will be enabled to produce all the minute ornaments which time has destroyed. The saints which stood in the niches are to reappear.

Wednesday, the 19th instant, an inquest was held by James Grigg, Esq., coroner, on the body of Thomas Bailey, an aged convict, at Langstone harbour. This is the only death that has occurred on board the Portland convict-ship for the last fourteen months, which is the more remarkable when we consider the description of men confined on board the hulks, aged from 14 to 80, and of depraved and vicious habits, with broken constitutions before they are sent on board. The mortality eight or ten years ago was dreadful, nearly two hundred having died in two years.

Loss of the Pallas and Nymphe Frigates.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the Royals to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated Dunbar, Dec. 19.

"Our coast presents a dreadful spectacle of the wrecks of two fine frigates; the Pallas, of 32 guns, and the Nymphe, of 36; the one a mile below Dunbar, and the other three miles further. Coming up the firth at half-past ten last night, when at the rate of ten knots an hour, they both ran aground on the rocks, and exhibited a total wreck, the coast all strewed with beams, planks, casks, &c. Fortunately only seven or eight men have lost their lives in both, who were brought ashore, and every means tried in vain for their recovery. Saw the first lieutenant brought out, apparently dead, but after an hour and half, was so far recovered as to be removed to the Duchess of Rox-

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burgh's,—now well. It was 11 this morning before a boat could go to their assistance, although within a cable's length of the shore; and the life-boat upset with 40 men in it—luckily only one was drowned. Most of our regiment have been there all day guarding wrecks, and assisting as far as they could. The miserable appearances of the half-drowned seamen, as they were carried ashore, was truly deplorable. We have invited the officers to come to the barracks. None of them would dine today, but have promised to-morrow. Although they had a pilot on board, they mistook a lime-kiln, burning at Broxmouth, for the May-light, and the May-light for the Bell-rock."

The Packets.—The removal of the packet station from Falmouth to Plymouth, is already severely felt by the inhabitants of the first of these places; the prosperity of which town depended, in a great measure, upon its being the centre of the packet intercourse. The offence, which occasioned the removal of the packets, was the result of momentary irritation, and had scarcely been committed when atonement was made. It appears, that on the 24th of October, just as two of the packets were about to sail, they were boarded by the acting tide-surveyor, and his boat's crew, who proceeding to search the vessels, broke open the seamen's chests, and took therefrom the little adventures which they contained. The privilege, either recognized or connived at, of carrying out these adventures, free of duty, was a strong inducement to the seamen to engage in this service, who, in consequence of this abatement of perquisite, refused to take the packets to sea. Within four days after, however, they returned to their duty, and the inconvenience of forwarding the mails did not continue longer than a few hours, two packets having been expedited on the 25th and one on the 27th. This is the extent of the offence which has brought down this official visitation upon the town of Falmouth; for the rumours of the towns-people having made common cause with the packets-men, and of their being aided and abetted by thousands of Cornish miners, are proved to have been wholly unfounded. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that government will not persevere in rendering the packet establishment permanent at Plymouth, but restore it immediately to its former channel. But it is not alone upon the ground of the punishment exceeding the offence, and of the disadvantages which Falmouth is likely to incur, that the revocation of the order of removal is recommended; Plymouth does not afford the same convenience as a packet station that Falmouth presents. An instance, in proof, occurred to the packets which sailed from the former port last month, and put into Falmouth; from whence they sailed on the 27th ult. The Jamaica packet left Plymouth on the 13th, so that 14 days' letters were left behind, which would have gone by that packet had they been sent as heretofore to Falmouth; and the packets for Lisbon, Cadiz, and Surinam, would also, from Falmouth, have taken a week's letters more. There is reason to believe that the postmasters-general themselves are sensible that Falmouth is the most convenient station for the packets; but having yielded to the misrepresentation which induced them to order the removal, they feel, perhaps, a delicacy in revoking their order, unless the grievance to the commercial interest is

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made apparent to them. If the merchants of London feel those inconveniencies from the new arrangement, which we have reason to suppose they do, they will not lose much time in furnishing the postmasters-general with grounds for re-establishing the packet station where it has continued for so many years.

The Hottentot Venus.—Mr Gazely shewed cause against the rule obtained in the case of this person. That rule was for a Habeas Corpus, to deliver her out of the restraint in which she was supposed to be, and to allow certain persons speaking her own language to examine her. The court would be informed that Cezar, the person alluded to in Mr Bullock's affidavit, had been removed some time since from the care of the Hottentot. If the court should still think that this woman was treated with any thing like cruelty, his clients were willing to give her up at once. She was actually to receive a share of the exhibition money, and those who shewed her were perfectly willing that the African Institution should appoint any sufficient person as trustee, to take care of the property which was to be raised for her use. As to the indecency of her appearance, the court would hear that she was clothed in a dress of cloth as well as silk. Yesterday an examination had taken place before an attorney and coroner of the court. This examination took up almost three hours; the questions were put by persons who spoke Dutch, and no person immediately connected with the exhibition was present. The Hottentot said, she had left her own country when extremely young. She was brought down to the Cape by the Dutch farmers, and served Peter Cezar. She then agreed with Hendrich Cezar to come over to England for six years. She appeared before the governor at the Cape, and got his permission. Mr Dunlop promised to send her back rich. She was under no restraint. She was happy in England. She did not want to go back, nor to see her two brothers and three sisters, for she admired this country. She went out in a coach on Sunday for two or three hours together. Her father was a drover of cattle, and in going up the country was killed by the Bashmen. She had a child by a drummer at the Cape, where she lived two years. The child was dead. She had two black boys to attend her, and would like warmer clothes. The man who shews her never comes till she is just dressed, and then only ties a ribbond round her waist.

To this the affidavit of a notary was added, who had read the agreement to her in Dutch, and thought she seemed perfectly to understand it, and be pleased with the prospect of getting half the profits.

The Attorney-General said, that the rule could not be sustained after those affidavits. This woman was plainly not under restraint, and the only effect of taking her from her keepers would be to let her loose to go back again. As to Lord Caledon's permission, it would have been wrong in his lordship to have given it. But it should be known, that the Hottentots were supposed to be incapable of managing their own concerns; that no contract among them was valid unless it was made before a magistrate. This contract between the Hottentot and Cezar was made as usual; but when Lord Caledon discovered for what purpose, he was much displeased, and would have stopped the parties if they had been then in his power.

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Lord Ellenborough.—"The rule cannot be sustained. If there be any offence to decency in the exhibition, that comes on another way:—that may be the ground of a prosecution."

Rule discharged.

About a fortnight ago, as the mail, on its way from Preston to Manchester, was changing horses at Chorley, at 12 at night, the fresh horses having been put to, the coachman went to fetch some straw to sit upon, when the horses set off, in sight of the coachman, guard, and three passengers: the coachman followed on foot, and the guard and passengers in a post-chaise. The horses steadily pursued their course until they arrived at Redbank Brow, one mile from Chorley, where they stopped, as is usual, while one of the wheels is locked. Here a countryman on the road called out to be taken up, and thinking the coachman was inside, seated himself in the guard's rostrum, and crying "go on!" off went the horses again down hill at full speed, never stopping until they arrived at the Elephant and Castle, four miles further, where the coach has constantly occasion to stay a short time; the countryman then alighted and proceeded to invite the coachman to a glass, when all he found inside was the fourth passenger, who had been asleep all the time. The animals had passed several carts and waggons on the way.

On Saturday night, or early yesterday morning, St Paul's Cathedral was robbed of the whole of the church service of plate, of considerable value. The difficulties and ingenuity required to get at the property, prove the villains to have been complete masters of their profession.

The plate carried off consists of a large waiter of singular workmanship, weighing 128 ounces; the back of a large Bible and Prayer-book, (silver) 200 ounces; two silver salvers, nearly 200 ounces; other waiters, and two large silver candlesticks, 330 ounces; two other candlesticks, 200 ounces; four flaggons, 400 ounces; two chalices, &c. 112 ounces; two smaller ditto, 30 ounces. These articles, or most of them, were used on Friday last, at a private ordination, by the Bishop of Lincoln; and after they were done with, they were locked up in the plate-room, immediately over the vestry, in iron chests, which had on them padlocks as well as other locks. There were two doors to the room, an inner and an outer one; the former was entirely iron, the other plated and of uncommon strength. To these principal doors there are several passages leading, all of which have doors always locked, through which persons must pass before they reach the plate-rooms, and it is only known to few persons to what apartment they lead. All these doors remained locked, and it was not until yesterday morning, when the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The person who had the plate under his care opened the passage doors with the keys belonging to them as usual, but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the master-key. He there found the chests containing the plate had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, after having opened the padlock in the usual way. Notice was immediately given to the magistrates at Bow-street, and the other offices. Mr Read, the principal magistrate at the former office, and Mr Stafford, the chief clerk, inspected the apartments, &c. in the afternoon, and the most vigilant means

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are using to detect the villains guilty of this sacrilege.

A female, named Ramsay, who had for some time past obtained a living by begging in the streets, died on Friday in St Thomas's Hospital, leaving by will an annuity of 40l. per annum, and about 70l. in cash to a relative.

Letters from Smyrna mention, that one of the western caravans, in passing through the desart of Syria in September last, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the sea. The caravan consisted of nearly eight hundred persons, comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c., who were, with their camels, spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this fortunate circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed, which obtained shelter on the southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

Letters from Teneriffe of the 16th November were yesterday received, stating that the yellow fever had broken out in the town of Santa Cruz, in that island; that about 300 persons had died in the course of one month: 5000 were afflicted with it at the above date, and from 25 to 35 died every 24 hours. All communication with the said town was cut off, and it had not made its appearance elsewhere. Several persons had had the fever and had recovered. In general the poor people died for want of assistance, and there was a great scarcity of medicines of every description in the island. We understand that a vessel is actually in the river which left Santa Cruz between the 16th October and the 1st November. The disease had then raged a fortnight. No doubt government has taken proper precautions on this hazardous occasion.

Lucien Buonaparte, his family, and suite, landed at the Victualling office, Plymouth, on Tuesday, having been brought from the President frigate in the admiral's cutter, and proceeded to the King's Arms in carriages, accompanied by Sir Robert Calder (the Port Admiral,) General England, Lord Borringdon, and several other naval and military officers. Lucien appears about fifty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, of a sallow complexion, and thin visage. Madam Buonaparte is a stout, handsome woman. The children consist of five daughters and two sons; the eldest is about 17 years of age, and very handsome, so are her sisters; the boys are very young, the eldest not being more than eleven years old.

The baggage of Lucien Buonaparte and his attendants is stated to weigh 33 tons. There was a perfect squabble among the innkeepers of Plymouth and Dock, to know which of them should have the honour of lodging these persons under his roof. Lucien studiously avoids all pomp and ostentation. His eldest son, a fine youth of 11 years of age, was on Tuesday taken through the dock-yard, accompanied by Captain Warren, who brought them to England.

Pugilism.—The great battle between Crib, the renowned champion, and Molineux, the American Black, took place yesterday, on Copthall Common, near East Grinstead.

Round 1. Molineux hit Crib slightly on the breast after some cautious sparring, which was returned by hits on the head and body, and Crib threw his man.

2. A most determined and desperate rally, in which Molineux hit Crib on the

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mouth, which produced first blood, and several hard blows were exchanged to the advantage of Crib.

3. Molineux commenced a rally, in which Crib doubled him up by a blow in the body, but the Black immediately got on his legs.

4. A smart rally was commenced by the Black, and a sharp contest ensued, in which the Black was again knocked down.

5. This was, perhaps, one of the most severe rounds ever recorded. In a most desperate and courageous rally, in which blows were exchanged to the advantage of each, Molineux was again knocked down, or he fell from the wetness of the ground.

6. The Black hit his adversary in the commencement of a rally, and Crib slipped in his efforts to return it, but he recovered and knocked down his adversary.

7. Crib hit his adversary down in a rally. Five to one on Crib.

8. This round was contested with courage, and to the spectator Crib beat his adversary apparently senseless, after a very severe round.

9. Molineux, with true courage, commenced another rally, and both men stood and hit until Crib fell by accident.

10. Another round, in which the Black shewed superiority in strength. For two minutes hits were exchanged to the disadvantage of Crib, who had manifested weakness, but the Black was down.

11. This round was courageously maintained by the Black, who hit down his man.

12. Crib hit his adversary a dreadful body blow, but Molineux returned it on the head. The fight continued until the 20th round in favour of Molineux, inasmuch as he had shewn himself superior in strength to his adversary, and had bored on him with that sort of courage which beat down science by hitting. In the 20th round the Black again became weak, and he seized the ropes of the ring for support, and held Crib there. The outer ring for a short time was broken, but the fight was renewed. Crib was weak but courageous, and the Black determined. Crib had attempted to beat this man, who was esteemed a novice, of hand, but in this he was deceived. Crib finding he could not beat his man by gaiety of fighting, resorted to his safe mode, that of milling on a retreat, and it was perhaps by that Molineux, who is as good a man as ever entered a ring, lost his battle. If Crib had superior science, Molineux had courage equal; and it was Crib's bottom which brought the contest in his favour at last, as two to one was betted in favour of Molineux in the 30th round of the battle.

The battle lasted fifty-five minutes, in which 44 rounds took place, and it was all hard fighting. Both the combatants were dreadfully beaten; and they were almost deprived of sight. They were so much exhausted, that even the victor could not have stood five minutes longer. The Black gave in rather from weakness than want of courage. He is certainly one of the most promising pugilists that has appeared.

Notwithstanding the rain came down in torrents for several hours before the fight commenced, and continued throughout the whole of it, it was witnessed by several thousands of spectators, composed of all classes, from the peerage down to the *light-fingered* corps.—The following epistle has since been indited.

To Mr Thomas Crib.

"St Martin's-street, Leicester-square, Dec 21, 1810.

"Sir,—My friends think, that had the weather on last Tuesday, the day upon which I contended with you, not been so unfavourable, I should have won the battle; I therefore challenge you to a second meeting, at any time within two months, for such sum as those gentlemen who place confidence in me may be pleased to arrange.

"As it is possible this letter may meet the public eye, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing a confident hope, that the circumstance of my being of a different colour to that of a people amongst

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whom I have sought protection will not in any way operate to my prejudice. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,
"T. MOLINEUX.

"Witness, J. Scholfield."

Crib has accepted the challenge from Molineux. The match was made up on Thursday night, at the house of Gulley, in Rupert-street, for 250 guineas a side, and a subscription purse of 100 guineas for the winner. The battle is to be fought on the 21st of May. Fifty guineas of the stake are the actual property of Molineux, whose friends came forward with the remainder.

Yesterday, 23d, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, died, at his house in Piccadilly, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Duke of Queensberry. His grace had been for some days afflicted with a severe flux, which all the powers of medicine could not check. His grace dying without issue, the title of Duke of Queensberry is extinct; but his other titles descend, and his immense estates are divided. He is supposed to have died worth near two millions in ready money.

The Earldom of Queensberry descends to Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead, who married one of the daughters of the Duke of Buccleuch, with estates amounting to about 12,000l. a-year.

The Duke of Buccleuch succeeds to the estates of Drumlanrig, and to the title of Earl of Drumlanrig.

Lord Douglas succeeds to estates, of less consideration, amounting, however, to between 6 and 7000 a-year.

The late duke has been more generally known, and for a much longer period, than any of his contemporaries; and though he has not displayed those talents which naturally attract the attention of mankind, he has never ceased, from his first appearance in the world to the moment when he left it for ever, to be an object of comparative notoriety. There has been no interval in the public course of his existence.

His first distinction was that of the turf, his knowledge of which, both in theory and practice, was considered equal, if not superior, to the most acknowledged adepts of Newmarket. He rode himself in all his principal matches, and was the rival, in that branch of equitation, of the most eminent professional jockies. His famous match with the Duke of Hamilton, the father of the last nobleman of that title, and that of the machine, which bore his own name, were long distinguished articles in the annals of Newmarket, and are not yet forgotten.

He blended, however, his pursuits of the turf with the more elegant attainments of high life, and was long considered as the first figure in the brilliant circles of fashion. He was the model in dress, equipage, and manners, for all those who aspired to superiority in exterior appearances.

After he had quitted the turf, and had succeeded to the Queensberry titles and estates, his life has been distinguished by little but his enjoyments, in which he continued to indulge himself while the faculties of receiving gratification from them remained. His constant residence, and the scene of his pleasure, was London or its vicinity. Scotland he seldom, if ever, visited. His house at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, the work of Inigo Jones, and the classical mansion of a former period, he has let, if it be not sold; and his country pleasures were found in his villa at Rich-

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mond, which he had fitted up in a style of superior elegance. There he occasionally lived in splendour, till the folly of the inhabitants, by making a vexatious claim at law to a few yards of ground, which, unconscious of any invasion of parochial rights, he had taken into his enclosure, determined him to quit a place where he considered himself as having been grossly insulted, and to which, in various ways, he had been an ample benefactor. Latterly, he lived altogether in Piccadilly, where his figure was daily visible in his balcony, and had become familiar to every one who was in the habit of passing through that great metropolitan thoroughfare.

He was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty on his coming to the throne; but in consequence of the part he took in the question of the regency, in 1789, his name is not to be seen in the royal household after that period. He was invested with the Green Ribbon in the year 1764, and at the time of his death was the senior Knight of the order of the Thistle. He was never married. In the early part of his life he proposed marriage to Miss Pelham, the daughter of Mr Pelham, then Secretary of State, and the niece of the Duke of Newcastle, then first Lord of the Treasury; but whether his fortune was not at that time thought sufficient, or his general habits disapproved, his suit was rejected. The circumstances of this proposal and rejection were, at the time, a very general and interesting topic of consideration among the higher circles. The lady preceded her lover but a few years, and unmarried, to that state where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage.

The Duke of Queensberry has obviously been for many years a subject of continual remark. Anecdotes, without end, have been disseminating about him, many of which are false, and most of them exaggerated; but no man ever contrived to make so much of life as he appears to have done. When his eye, for he had but one, was grown dim, and his hearing almost gone, he did not lose his spirits, or fail in making efforts to enjoy what little was left him. He had long lived *secundem artem;* and the prolongation of his life may be attributed to the precautionary practice.

The predominant feature of the Duke of Queensberry's character was, to use a common phrase, to do what he liked, without caring who was pleased or displeased at it. His wealth was enormous and accumulating; but little is known of any private disposition of it. His charities at Richmond were indeed considerable, and his occasional contributions for national purposes were noble ones; and that is all we have heard of his private or public benevolence. We can, therefore, conclude this article with no other observation, than that he reached an age beyond the common allotment of man, and was one of the most wealthy subjects of the British empire.

The following narrative of the disastrous fate of the Elizabeth is copied from the French papers:—

"*To his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies.*

"Dunkirk, Dec. 1810.

"MONSEIGNEUR,—"I have the honour to inform your excellency of a disastrous event which took place yesterday in Dunkirk Roads.

The English East India Company's ship the Elizabeth, of 650 tons, commanded by Captain Hubert William Eastwick, on its passage from London to join the fleet at Portsmouth, and having in con-

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sequence of bad weather put in at Cork, in Ireland, from whence she sailed nine days since for Madras and Bengal, with a cargo of iron, copper, lead, beer, glass-ware, hats, clothes, and other merchandize, with a crew of 100 men, including the captain, besides 30 white passengers, and 250 lascars, sent to Bengal by the India Company, after being buffeted about by the gales of wind which constantly succeeded each other since its departure from Cork, was yesterday in the night driven in among the sands of these roads, about 3 leagues to the N. E. of the port; soon after she struck upon the Breebank, At day-break she was perceived making signals of distress, and firing cannon, being armed with ten sixteen-pounders. M. Delacoste immediately took measures for conveying assistance to the ship; but all his endeavours were useless, the wind blowing furiously from the N. N. E. and the sea being dreadful. A hope was entertained, that when the tide flowed, an attempt might be successfully made; vain hope! it was absolutely impossible to launch any boat in spite of all the exertions that were made. The schooner La Victoire, which Captain Gaspard Malo went on board of, and who exhibited the greatest proofs of zeal, as well as other sailors and pilots of this port, was dragged by main force along the jetty; but the captain seeing his schooner absolutely buried in the waves, which broke over it with fury, and not being able to bear against them, was forced to give up his enterprise after running the greatest risks.

"In the mean time, the vessel was dismasted of its mizen and main-mast, and soon disappeared, leaving only its foremast in view, which was covered with people; three boats were seen making for the coast, but only two were able to make land near Fort Risban, and brought on shore twenty-two persons, with the assistance of the garrison and the custom-house officers, who lined the coast; the third was sunk. The sea was for a while covered with wrecks of all kinds, which successively reached the coast, as well as some dead bodies.

"The persons saved are the captain, the 1st mate, the 2d mate, an officer of the English army in Bengal, two passengers, and 16 lascars; all the rest perished. The night has been more horrible than the day, and this morning the wind continues to blow with violence from the N. N. E., accompanied with rain, snow, and hail.

Our first care has been to give these unfortunate people the succour which they stood in need of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Fourcroy, Commissary of Police.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN PER QR.

Wheat,	97s. 1d.	Beans,	52s. 1d.
Rye,	51s. 0d.	Peas,	58s. 10d.
Barley,	44s. 3d.	Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	28s. 1d.		

Oatmeal per boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 50s. 4d.

Aggregate Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat,	93s. 7d.	Peas,	52s. 9d.
Rye,	47s. 2d.	Oatmeal, per boll,	44s. 4d.
Barley,	43s. 3d.	Beer or Big,	0s. 0d.
Oats,	27s. 4d.		
Beans,	52s. 7d.		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns in the week ending the 19th day of December, 1810, is 43s. 2d. per cwt. exclusive of importation.

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GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, February 6.

The following are copies of dispatches which have been received at this office from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Pompee, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 12th December, 1809.

SIR,—The enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Cameron of his Majesty's sloop Hazard, addressed to Commodore Fahie, in my absence, I request you to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the total destruction of the schooner privateer mentioned therein, and the silencing of the battery under which she was moored, was accomplished, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, in the face of a formidable force, and is highly honourable to the parties employed.

Our loss in this little dash has, I am sorry to say, been severe. I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's sloop Hazard, off St Mary's, Guadaloupe, Oct. 17, 1809.

SIR,—Cruising on my station blockading Point-a-Petre, Pelorus in company, at day-light this morning I observed a privateer schooner, moored under the battery of St Mary. I immediately determined on the capture or destruction of her. Both ships stood in sufficiently close to silence the battery effectually, and cover our boats, which were dispatched under the order of Lieutenants Robertson and Flinn, first of their respective ships, and I am happy to say they succeeded in boarding her; but as she was moored to the shore with a chain from the mast-head and each quarter, finding it impossible to bring her out, they shortly after blew her up.

In justice to the officers and men employed on this service, I cannot omit particularizing the very gallant manner in which they approached the schooner, under a very heavy fire of grape from the battery, until it was silenced by the ships, and of grape and musketry from the privateer, until they were nearly alongside, when the enemy quitted her, and joined a long line of musketry on the beach, and two field pieces, to the fire of which they were exposed during the whole time they were preparing to blow her up, at a distance of not more than ten yards.

The privateer had one long eighteen-pounder on a circular carriage, and two swivels, about one hundred tons, and appeared to have from eighty to one hundred men; she was coppered and appeared new, and left Point-a-Petre yesterday on a cruise. Our joint loss has been fifteen killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been very considerable, as the shore was completely lined with musketry, exposed to a heavy cannonade from both ships, as well as from the small arms in the boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH CAMERON.

To Commodore Fahie.

Pompee, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, December 13, 1809.

SIR,—I have to request that you will lay

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before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter from Captain Ballard, of the Blonde, with its enclosure from Captain Miller, of the Thetis.

The manner in which the capture of the Nisus French corvette was planned by Captain Miller, was most ably carried into execution by Captain Elliott, of his Majesty's sloop Pultusk, who commanded the seamen and marines that were landed at a distance to attack the battery under which she was anchored; a service they performed after passing through almost impenetrable woods.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's ship Blonde, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 14, 1809.

SIR,—It was not until Sunday the 10th instant that I heard from Captain Miller that a French brig from Europe had got into the Hayes. The Thetis was dispatched to reconnoitre her, and, if possible, to get her out. I have much pleasure in forwarding you Captain Miller's letter to me, giving an account of his having taken the French national brig Nisus, and destroyed the fortifications at that place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

V. V. BALLARD.

The Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

His Majesty's ship Thetis, off N. W. part of Guadaloupe, Dec. 13, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the brig you directed me to reconnoitre at the Hayes, proved to be the French national corvette Le Nisus, commanded by Mons. Le Netvel, capitaine de frigate, brought out of that port yesterday evening. The gallantry displayed by Captain Elliott, of the Pultusk, who headed the marines of this ship, the Pultusk, Achates, and Bacchus, with a party of 75 seamen, secured the possession of this vessel, and the destruction of every defence at the port of the Hayes. The difficulties they had to encounter in finding their way through thick woods, over a high hill, without any path or guide, adds an instance to the perseverance and intrepidity of British seamen and marines. It was dark before this gallant party found their way to the fort. Their charge made upon it was irresistable; the enemy (amounting, by the account of one of the prisoners, to 300 men) fled after a slight resistance, and the brig surrendered immediately upon the guns of the fort being turned upon her, and was brought out by Captain Elliott, who left Lieutenant Belchier, first of this ship, in charge of the destruction of the battery, which he completely effected, setting fire to the buildings, spiking the guns, and throwing the carriages and ammunition over the cliff. I should be deficient in duty not to report the zeal and ability displayed by that officer in the performance of this service, as well as the assistance his abilities have afforded me whenever called upon; and the credit Lieutenant Carr has added to his character, and the gallantry of the Attentive, in keeping up a fire on the battery and brig for upwards of six hours, a considerable part of the time within range of grape.

Conceiving it of much importance to prevent the enemy getting guns mounted again at the fort, and cutting off re-enforcements from Basseterre, which the prisoners report were expected, I have thought it my duty to remain off the Hayes in hopes of accomplishing that object, and preventing any vessels getting into that port, or their getting round the cargo of Le Nisus, which I understand to be a supply of provisions, and is in the town; most of her crew got on shore from her after surrendering: she sailed from L'Orient on the 30th October, and arrived at the Hayes the 1st of this month, and was ready again for sea, laden with coffee. I am happy to add, that not a man has been lost; the boatswain's mate and one seaman on board the Attentive, one marine and one seaman belonging to this ship, wounded on shore. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MILLER.

To V. V. Ballard, senior officer, off Guadaloupe.

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Pompee, Fort Royal Bay, December 16, 1809.

SIR,—I send, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter from Captain Hawker, of the Melampus, acquainting me with the capture of a French corvette, laden with supplies for Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's Ship Melampus, December 14, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, his Majesty's ship under my command captured this day, after a chase of twenty-eight hours, Le Bearnais, a French brig corvette, of 16 24-pounder carronades, and 109 men, including 30 soldiers, commanded by Monsieur Montbazen, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; she is perfectly new, laden with flour and warlike stores, from Bayonne to Guadaloupe; she had one man killed and some wounded, and wounded two of ours before she struck; part of the cargo was thrown overboard during the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. HAWKER.

The Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. &c.

Pompee, under Marie Galante, December 25, 1809.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in sending Captain Walker, of his Majesty's sloop Rosamond's report of his success in capturing the Papillon, a French corvette, having 30 soldiers and a quantity of flour on board, intended for the garrison of Guadaloupe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

Rosamond, at sea, December 19, 1809.

SIR,—I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that on Sunday the 17th, while running down on the north side of Grandterre, I received information from the boat of a small privateer belonging to Antigua, commanded by a Mr Morris, that a French national brig was between Guadaloupe and Montserrat; on which I immediately proceeded in the direction pointed out, and at noon was fortunate enough to get sight of her, and, after a chase of 38 hours, she surrendered to his Majesty's sloop under my command, close in with Santa Cruz. She is the national brig Le Papillon, commanded by Monsieur De la Genetiere, capitaine de frigate, mounting 14 24-pounder caronades, and two long sixes, with 110 men on board, 30 of whom are troops. She was from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe, and had been 33 days out, with 300 barrels of flour on board, 80 of which she threw overboard during the chase. The Papillon is a vessel of large dimensions, two years old, sails fast, and appears to me to be well calculated, in every point, for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. WALKER.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

Pompee, under Marie Galante, Dec. 25, 1809.

SIR,—Being at anchor in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 16th instant, a man of war brig, far in the offing to leeward, appeared with a signal flying that she had been chased by the enemy's frigates; I immediately made the signal to the Perlen, then on her way towards Guadaloupe, to speak the brig, and to proceed according to the intelligence she might obtain; the Alcmene was ordered to weigh and follow, and the Sceptre, Alfred, and Freija, which had at that moment joined me, were not allowed to anchor, but to leave their flat boats, and proceed also.

So soon as I heard from Captain Weatherall of the Observateur, the brig which made the signal, that the enemy's frigates, four in number, had captured and burnt his Majesty's ship Junon (belonging to the Halifax squadron) about one hundred and fifty miles to windward of Guadaloupe, and that the Observateur had escaped by superior sailing, I proceeded to sea with this ship and the Abercrombie, and arrived off the Saints early in the morning of the 18th; and about noon, I was informed by Captain Elliott,

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of his Majesty's sloop Pultusk, that two of the enemy's frigates were at anchor about three leagues to the northward and westward of the town of Basseterre; I then directed Captain Fahie, of the Abercrombie, to remain and guard Point-a-Petre, and Captain Watson, of the Alfred, to guard Basseterre, and made all sail in this ship with an intention of attacking the enemy; but on approaching nearer, I discovered the Sceptre of the line, the Blonde, Thetis, Freija, and Castor frigates, and Cygnet, Hazard, and Ringdove sloops, and Elizabeth schooner, ready to commence the attack; I therefore did not interfere with the judicious arrangements of Captain Ballard of the Sceptre, the senior captain, and had only an opportunity of witnessing the engagement. Baffling and light winds prevented the Pompee from getting within gun shot until the action had ceased, and the two frigates and batteries which defended the anchorage were completely destroyed.

The Blonde, Thetis, Cygnet, Hazard, and Ringdove, bore the brunt of the action from their being a-head of the other ships, and by the animated fire kept up from them, one of the enemy's frigates was very soon dismasted, when the men began to desert their ships, and soon after set fire to them. Upon this Captain Cameron, of the Hazard, with the boats of the squadron, gallantly landed and stormed the batteries, which were still annoying our ships both with cannon and musketry, and in the act of hauling down the enemy's colours, he fell by a swivel shot. In him the service has lost a brave and distinguished officer, and who, with Lieutenant Jenkins, first of the Blonde, also killed, have each left a widow and family to lament their loss.

The names of the frigates destroyed are, I understand, the Loire and Seine, pierced for 40 guns each, but had none mounted on their quarter-decks or forecastles; they were moored in a strong position in Ance La Barque, with their broad-sides towards the entrance, which was defended by a heavy battery, now demolished, and the magazines blown up.

I am informed by the seven prisoners brought off from the shore, that these ships had not their full complement of seamen; but they had 400 troops on board and 50 artillery men, which all escaped, with the exception of the above seven, and 20 others taken in a recaptured vessel; but all the warlike stores and provisions, intended for the garrison of Guadaloupe, were blown up in the frigates.

I enclose a return of killed and wounded: the Blonde's loss is rather severe, and so is, I have reason to believe, the enemy's, who had time to save nothing but their clothes.

I had every reason to be highly pleased in witnessing the emulation and bravery displayed by the several ships, in closing with the enemy; and I request you to make the same known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; also Captain Ballard's report, which is sent herewith.

I have not yet been able to fall in with the other two frigates; but I am in great hopes of preventing their arrival at Guadaloupe.

I have, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Sceptre, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 18, 1809.

SIR,—The moment I took charge of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I that instant rejected the enemy's truce, conceiving it a mere French finesse, to procrastinate our attack on their frigates, at an anchor in Port a la Duche.

The captains of the squadron most readily entered into my plans, which, and that ready zeal manifested throughout the squadron, claims my most grateful thanks. To Captains Ballard and Miller all possible praise is due for so judiciously placing their ships, in a situation nearly annihilating the enemy's two frigates, of 40 guns each: the outer ship's mast gone and on fire, by the time this ship, and the rest of the squadron, from baffling winds, could render assistance.

I lament that this little affair has not been atchieved without bloodshed. To that gallant officer, Captain Cameron, I gave discretionary orders with the other

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commanders, aided by the armed boats, to act against the batteries; and, while in possession of the northernmost fort, which we had before silenced, he received a wound from a musket ball, and afterwards his mortal wound from a swivel shot. In him the service has lost a most meritorious and good officer. I grieve to find he has left a widow to mourn his loss.

(Signed) V. V. BALLARD.

Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships Thetis and Blonde.

Thetis, 6 wounded. Blonde, 7 killed; 17 wounded.

Admiralty-office, February 18.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office by John Wilson Croker, Esq. from Vice-Admiral Bertie, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole. Admiral Bertie's letter, dated on board La Bourbonaise, Table Bay, Nov. 16, 1809, contains the following dispatches:—

Raisonable, St Paul's Road, Sept 29, 1809.

SIR,—Having acquainted you, by my letter of the 28th August, with the reason which induced me to request the assistance of Lieut.-Col. Keating, commanding the troops at Roderique, to co-operate with his Majesty's ships in an attack on St Paul's, I have now further to acquaint you, that being joined by the Nereide, Otter, and Wasp schooner, having on board a detachment of the 56th regiment, and of the 2d regiment native infantry, amounting in the whole to 368 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Keating, and the Sirius having joined, we proceeded at dusk on the evening of the 20th for the Isle of Bourbon; the force intended to be landed were the detachment of his Majesty's and Company's troops, reinforced by the marines of the squadron, and a party of about 100 seamen from this ship and the Otter, under the command of Captain Willoughby, whose zeal induced him to volunteer the command of so small a party. As secrecy and dispatch were essential to the success of the expedition, the whole of this force, amounting to 604, were embarked with five additional boats on board the Nereide, Captain Corbet, who, from his perfect acquaintance with the coast, as well as his known skill and activity, was intrusted with this important service.

On our approach towards the bay of St Paul's, to prevent suspicion, the Nereide preceded the other ships, and being anchored close to the beach, the whole of the detachment were landed with the greatest celerity, without any alarm being given to the enemy, and proceeded towards the batteries, which were successively stormed and carried with the greatest gallantry, and several of the guns pointed on the ships in the roads. In the mean time the squadron stood into the bay, and, according to the plan agreed upon, when the movements of the troops enabled them to act, opened their fire on the shipping, which was warmly returned by La Caroline frigate, the Indiamen her prizes, and those batteries which, from their distance from the first point of attack, were enabled to continue their fire; but these being finally carried, our ships preparing to anchor, and the Sirius having already taken a close raking position ahead of La Caroline, they found it necessary to surrender, having made an honourable resistance, and by nine o'clock the whole of the batteries, town, and shipping were in possession of his Majesty's troops and squadron.

The squadron having anchored in the roads close off the town of St Paul's, immediate exertions were made to secure La Caroline and the rest of the shipping, whose cables being cut had drifted on on shore, and they were hove off without material injury.

The guns and mortars at the different batteries and on the beach being spiked, their carriages burnt or destroyed, and magazines blown up, under the directions of Captain Willoughby, the whole of the troops, marines and seamen were embarked soon after dark on board of the dif-

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ferent ships. Thus, sir, have we completely succeeded in the objects of the expedition, by the capture of the enemy's shipping, the destruction of all the defences of the only safe anchorage in the island, and which has always been a place of shelter for their cruizers and prizes when prevented from entering the ports of the Isle of France, besides the rescue of property to an immense amount out of the hands of the enemy. It is impossible for me to do justice to, or sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of, the gallantry and skill of Lieut.-Col. Keating, which were equally conspicuous in planning and conducting this affair; and the bravery shewn by the troops in successively carrying the batteries, was eminently distinguished.

[Captain Rowley then refers for the details to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's letter, respecting the conduct of the officers and seamen, &c. &c. Colonel Keating's letter commences with a tribute of praise to the troops, and after mentioning the embarkation and arrival off the island, proceeds with the narrative of the military operations.]

At five *a. m.* on the 23d instant, the troops were disembarked to the southward of Point de Gallotte, seven miles from St Paul's, and immediately commenced a forced march, with a view of crossing the causeways that extend over the lake, before the enemy could discover our debarkation or approach to the town, which we were fortunate enough to effect; nor had they time to form in any force until we had passed the strongest position. By seven o'clock we were in possession of the first and second batteries, Lambousiere and La Centiere; when Capt. Willoughby, of the royal navy, who commanded a detachment of about a hundred seamen on shore, and to whose zeal, activity, and exertions I feel much indebted, immediately turned the guns upon the enemy's shipping, from whose fire, which was chiefly grape, and well directed, within pistol-shot of the shore, we suffered much, being necessarily exposed to it during our movements upon the beach and through the town. From the battery La Centiere, Captain Imlack was detached with the second column, composed of a hundred and forty-two of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Bombay native infantry, and twelve Europeans, to take possession of the 3d, or battery of La Neuf, deserted by the enemy. On his way thither, he fell in with, and was opposed by the entire force of the French, who had concentrated and taken up a very strong position behind a stone wall, with eight brass field-pieces, six-pounders, upon their flanks. This post was instantly charged in the most gallant manner by that officer and his men.

The enemy however maintained their position, and Captain Hannor, of the 56th regiment, was ordered to proceed with the 3d column to his support, who charged, and took two of the enemy's guns. The action now became warm, but never doubtful. The enemy being reinforced from the hills, and having also received 110 troops of the line from the French frigate La Caroline, and the squadron not being able to stand in to support us, our movements being endangered by their fire, except at intervals, which they always took advantage of, Captain Willoughby was directed to spike the guns of Lambousiere and La Centiere, and with the seamen to man the third battery La Neuf, continuing to fire upon their shipping. By this arrangement, Captain Forbes, who with the reserve had covered those batteries, was enabled to advance against the enemy, who, after an honourable resistance, were compelled to give way, their remaining guns being carried by that excellent officer; and a sufficient number of men were ordered to act as light troops, and to pursue the enemy, whilst the third column, with part of the reserve, advanced against the fourth and fifth batteries, La Pierre and La Caferne, which fell into our hands without opposition, and whose entire fire was immediately directed against the enemy's shipping. By half-past eight o'clock, the town, batteries, magazines, eight brass field-pieces, 117 new and heavy iron guns, of different calibres, and all the public stores, were in our possession, with several prisoners. The instant the squadron

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perceived that the object in landing had succeeded, and that they could, with safety to the troops, stand in effectually, they immediately anchored close to the enemy's shipping, which after a short firing surrendered. The entire of the batteries being destroyed, and the town completely commanded by our squadron, the troops were re-embarked by eight o'clock on the same evening.

Herewith I have the honour to annex a return of the shipping, guns, and stores, taken and destroyed upon this occasion. I have also the honour to enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing; and though our loss has been severe, it is not equal to what might have been expected from the nature of the attack, the position and strength of the enemy, and the number of guns to which our little force was exposed at different times during the morning. To the judicious arrangements of Commodore Rowley, the cordial co-operation and support of the rest of the officers of his Majesty's navy, and personal exertions and assistance of Captain Corbet, in landing the entire force from his Majesty's ship La Nereide, I impute the happy termination and ultimate success of this enterprize.

On the 22d, late in the evening, the enemy appeared in some force upon the hills, and a heavy column was observed advancing from St Denis, which I since understand to have been under the immediate command of General de Bruslys. The commodore and myself now agreed upon the propriety of landing a sufficient force to destroy all public property; and accordingly the marines, and a few sailors under Captain Willoughby, were ordered upon the service, when I had an opportunity of again witnessing the steadiness and good conduct of the seamen and royal marines, who effectually burnt an extensive government store of considerable value; the remaining stores were only saved from some doubt existing respecting their being public property.

On the morning of the 23d, the entire force was put in boats to reland and attack the enemy, whose retreat however to St Denis during the night prevented the necessity of any farther debarkation. The commandant, St Michael, being disposed to enter into negociation, with the concurrence of Commodore Rowley, the preliminary articles were drawn up, a copy of which is enclosed, and the commandant accompanying me on board his Majesty's ship Raisonable, they were signed, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the commander-in-chief, General de Brusleys. On the 24th, all the remaining public stores were delivered over by the head of the police, and fatigue parties from the squadron, and troops were ordered to embark them on board the honourable Company's recaptured ship Streatham, which together with the Europe were placed under the orders of their former commanders. From the 25th till the 28th, the whole of the guns, &c. were finally destroyed, our guards continuing to mount regularly in the town for the protection of the inhabitants and their property. The frigate La Caroline, with the other shipping, are making all possible preparation for sea, and it is hoped that all the necessary arrangements will be made for the troops returning to Roderiques by the 3d of next month.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without mentioning the obligations I am under to Lieut. Reman, of the Bombay engineers, through whose exertions I was enabled to give a plan of attack to the officers in command of columns, and who, upon the entire of this service, has been zealous and indefatigable. I beg also to notice the exertions of Ensign Pearce, of the 56th regiment, who, being attached to my personal staff, has rendered me the most essential services. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

HENRY S. KEATING.

To Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

[By the articles of agreement, a mutual suspension of arms was immediately to take place: public property to remain in possession of the British; the British not to be prevented from attacking any other part of the island, either by sea or land; three days given for the ratification. In consequence of the sudden death of Ge

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neral De Brusleys, a further delay of five days was granted.]

A list of ships and vessels captured and destroyed in the road of St Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, 21st of September, 1809.

La Caroline frigate, of 46 guns, (28 long 18-pounders, eight 36-pound carronades) and 360 men; commanded by Monsieur Ferretier, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Grapplier brig, pierced for 16 guns, 11 on board; six 18-pounder carronades mounted, 3 long 6-pounder carronades in the hold.

Merchantmen captured and destroyed.

Streatham ship, of 30 guns, and 819 tons, partly laden with salt-petre, the rest of the cargo landed.

Europe, of 26 guns, and 820 tons, ditto.

Fanny brig, of 2 guns, and 150 tons, laden with a little rice and corn.

Trois Amis, of 60 tons, laden with slaves and rice.

Le Creole schooner, of 50 tons, in ballast.

Three vessels, names unknown, destroyed.

One ship, name unknown, burnt on the stocks.

(Signed) J. ROWLEY.

[A return of guns, ammunition, &c. found at St Paul's, follows.]

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, 22d September, 1809, Island of Bourbon.

1 serjeant, 14 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Downing Street, March 15.

Captain Wilby, Aid-de-camp to Lieut. General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this morning with a dispatch from the Lieutenant-General to the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Guadaloupe, Feb. 9, 1810.

MY LORD,—In obedience to the king's command to attack this island, as pointed out in your lordship's dispatch of the 2d November last, I have the honour to report, for his Majesty's information, that, having taken the necessary measures to collect such a force as circumstances admitted, and as I judged adequate to this important service, and having made every necessary arrangement with Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, I sailed from Martinique on the 22d ult. to the place of general rendezvous, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where we were detained forty-eight hours, some of the transports having fallen to leeward.

The army was formed into five brigades.

The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, was composed of 500 light infantry, 300 of the 15th foot, including their flank companies, and 400 battalion men of the 3d West India regiment.

The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Barrow, consisted of 300 grenadiers, 600 men of the 25th regiment, including their flank companies, and 350 men of the 6th West India regiment, including their flank companies.

The third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Maclean, consisted of five hundred light infantry, five hundred men of the 90th foot, including their flank companies, and four hundred men of the 8th West India regiment, including their flank companies.

The fourth brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Skinner, was composed of a battalion of six hundred men, formed from the 13th and 63d regiments, a detachment of two hundred men of the York light infantry volunteers, and the 4th West India regiment.

The fifth brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Wale, consisted of 300 grenadiers, 900 men of the Royal York Rangers; to this force was added 300 artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton, with a company of military artificers. These brigades were formed into two divisions and a reserve.

The first division, commanded by Major-General Hislop, was composed of the third and fourth brigades; the second division, under the command of Briga-

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dier-General Harcourt, consisted of the first and second brigades.

The fifth brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Wale, formed the reserve.

The second division sailed from Dominica on the morning of the 26th, and anchored at the Saintes. The first division, with the reserve, sailed in the course of the afternoon, and anchored on the 27th at the Isle Gosier Grande Terre, and early in the morning of the 28th proceeded across the bay to St Mary's in Capesterre, in the smaller vessels of war, other craft and flat-boats, where a landing was effected without opposition in the course of the day; and in the afternoon, the first division, under the command of Major-General Hislop, moved forward, the third brigade to Capesterre, the fourth brigade to Grande Riviere; the reserve remained to cover the landing of the necessary provisions, and other objects.

On the 29th the first division marched to the Bananiers river, where it took post. The reserve at the same time abandoned the landing place at St Mary's, and reached the Grande Riviere that night, with two days provisions for the corps acting to windward. On the 30th, the first division advanced by the strong pass of Trouau Chien, which was not defended, and the head of the column reached Three Rivers about eleven o'clock, pushing small detachments on the enemy with the light troops. The reserve marched early in the morning from its position, gaining Three Rivers about sun-set.

The enemy marked a disposition to defend the heights D'Olot, and other places strengthened with field artillery, but in the afternoon he abandoned all his posts with precipitation, leaving his ordnance behind.

It became necessary for the first division and the reserve to remain at Three Rivers until the morning of the 2d instant, to land five days provisions from the fleet, which, owing to the uncommon exertions of Commodore Fahie, Captains Dilkes and Dowers, with other naval officers, (whose activity on this occasion, as well as at the landing at Saint Mary's, was most conspicuous,) was promptly effected.

The corps marched in two columns, the reserve forming the right, and advancing by the mountains, took possession of Palmiste at his upper extremity, whilst the first division, marching by D'Olet, and the great road to Basseterre, subdivided at the foot of this height, the fourth brigade ascending it near the centre, the third brigade at its lower extremity, the reserve found the posts of Langlais abandoned, and the guns spiked. The possession of Morne Houel being of the highest importance, I directed Brigadier-General Wale to march, with the reserve, at four o'clock in the afternoon, who occupied it, without resistance, about eight at night, the cannon being spiked and dismounted, and the ammunition in general wasted or destroyed.

On the morning of the 3d, the first division marched from Palmiste, crossing the river Gallion in one column, at the only practicable pass; the fourth brigade, taking post in the centre, about a mile from the bridge of Noziere, on the river Noire; and the third brigade occupied Mr Peltier's house, where the enemy abandoned a magazine of provisions.

In the course of the 29th, the second division, under the command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, weighed from the Saintes, and, standing across towards Three Rivers, gave the enemy some jealousy in that quarter, facilitating the advance of the rest of the army, but in the night bore up, landing the next morning to leeward, near the river du Plessis, and marching immediately towards the enemy's right, inclining to his rear, excited his attention to such a degree, as to induce him to abandon his defences at Three Rivers, Palmiste, Morne, Houel, and to retire beyond the bridge of Noziere, putting the river in his front, and extending his left in such a manner into the mountains, as, in his opinion, to secure his position.

The second division was enabled, from the nature of the country, to land two royal howitzers and two field-pieces, and to mount them in battery, to which two

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eight-inch howitzer mortars were afterwards added.

The enemy being now compressed within narrow limits, the difficulty (and that a considerable one,) was the passage of the river Noire, to the defence of which he had paid the utmost attention; it appeared to me to be necessary to turn his left by the mountains, notwithstanding all the obstructions of nature and of art which opposed this decision. I therefore gave the necessary orders to Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the reserve, to carry this important service into execution during the night of the 3d; but, after my separating from the brigadier-general, he obtained intelligence of a nature so important, as not, in his opinion, to admit of consulting me upon an alteration in the time; and he proceeded to execute his orders, although by a shorter route than we possessed the knowledge of at the period of my quitting him.

I entirely approve of the brigadier-general's determination, on the grounds on which he decided, although it created a temporary embarrassment.

This important service was greatly and successfully executed, as will appear more fully by Brigadier-General Wale's separate report; and my sentiments of what is due to Major Henderson, commanding the Royal York Rangers, who was wounded on this occasion, and to the officers and soldiers of this regiment, are fully expressed in my public orders forwarded with this letter; which I request your lordship will be pleased to lay before the king, with my earnest hope, that his Majesty will promote Major Henderson, whose merits are beyond my praise.

I lament, on this occasion, the loss sustained by this young corps, which has suffered considerably, amounting to no less than four lieutenants killed; one field-officer and four captains wounded, with upwards of eighty men killed and wounded; but the effort decided the campaign, the enemy being so confounded in finding his flank turned, and the heights occupied, that the captain-general instantly hoisted white flags at his own quarters and other places, whilst the troops were advancing; and indeed this officer's person was greatly exposed in his position.

I am concerned to add, that Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the reserve, and Captain Grey, an assistant in the Quarter-master-General's department, were wounded on this service.

Commissioners, appointed on both sides, having met the next morning (the 5th,) a capitulation was agreed upon, which was ratified on the morning of the 6th, and which I trust will be honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to enclose the following documents:

No. 1. The proclamation addressed by the Admiral and myself to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe.

No. 2. Major-General Hislop's report of the first division.

No. 3. Brigadier-General Harcourt's report of the second division.

No. 4. Brigadier-General Wale's report of the attack made by the Royal York Rangers, with the feint of the second battalion of grenadiers, upon the bridge of Noziere, on the evening of the 3d and morning of the 4th.

No. 5. The capitulation.

No. 6. Copies of my public orders of the 5th, 6th, and 7th, to the army and navy serving on shore.

No. 7. Returns of killed, wounded, and missing;

When the uncommon strength of this country, generally, is considered, and the nature of the enemy's position, which had been selected with great attention, covered with redoubts, and furnished with artillery, I trust the advance of one column of the army, without a single field-piece, and of the other equally unprovided, until within range of the enemy's principal works, will be held by military men a bold and arduous enterprise, where the defence possessed a force, in the first instance, of 3500 men, notwithstanding which the campaign terminated in eight days. This force underwent a gradual diminution, and latterly a very extensive one, by the falling off of the colonial troops, and by the increase of the sick and wounded, whose numbers (independent of the killed and missing,

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which are considerable) are stated to me to exceed 600 men.

Captain Wilby, one of my aides-de-camp, who was intrusted with the eagles taken from the enemy at Martinique last campaign, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch, and of the eagle of the sixty-sixth regiment, which has fallen into our possession on the present occasion, to be laid at the king's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. BECKWITH, Commander of Forces.

No. 21.—(Translation.)

Proclamation by their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B., and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B., commanding the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majesty at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c.

Planters and inhabitants of Gaudaloupe,

Since the commencement of the French revolution, you have been a prey to every species of calamity that can be brought upon man in a state of society, by a despotism at times unjust and arbitrary, at others atrocious, and at all times rapacious.

Providence has at length decreed, that a scandal which has lasted too long should cease, by the removal from these countries of the pernicious influence of the man who has spread mourning and wretchedness throughout Europe.

We come, in his Majesty's name, to determine your fate, and recal amongst you days of happiness, by making you participate in the prosperity enjoyed by the countries subjected to the King's paternal government.

These beneficent intentions are supported by a land and sea force, formidable to those who would oppose it, but offering protection to those who are attached to peace and to their own interests.

We order all the planters and inhabitants of towns to return to their homes; they will find themselves protected there in their persons and properties.

We direct the civil commissioners to repair to their posts, and to remain at them, to maintain internal order, for which they are responsible, and to execute such instructions as they shall receive from the persons delegated by us.

All planters and inhabitants taken in arms will be treated as prisoners of war, of whatever description they may be.

Masters will be responsible for the acts of their slaves.

Ministers of religion! do not forget, on so critical an occasion, the duties imposed upon you by the divine religion you profess. It is his Majesty's intention that it should be maintained and respected, and that its ministers should be protected, if they preach obedience and fidelity to the monarch we represent.

Done at head-quarters, Gaudaloupe, 27th January, 1810, in the 50th year of his Majesty's reign,

(Signed) G. BECKWITH.
A. COCHRANE.

By command of their Excellencies,
W. H. WILBY.——J. S. TRACEY.

[The substance of the reports No. 2. and 3. are detailed in General Beckwith's dispatch.]

No. 4.

Mourne Houel, Feb. 5. 1810.

SIR,—Though your excellency is fully acquainted with the result of yesterday's action between the reserve and the enemy, I should not do justice to the conduct of the troops under my command, did I not point out to your excellency the particulars of an action, in which the courage and coolness of British soldiers was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed.

Soon after your excellency had given me instructions for forcing the passage of the river de la Pere, I found an intelligent guide, who promised, at the forfeiture of his own life, to lead my brigade across the river, at less than half the distance of the original intended route, but the road so difficult, it would be necessary to pass it in the day-time; as therefore no time was to be lost, I decided upon an immediate attack, encouraged the more to this plan as there was a diversion against the enemy, who at this

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time was engaged with another division of the army in an opposite direction.

The brigade was in motion about four o'clock, Major Henderson at the head of the Royal York Rangers; Major Edden, with the grenadier battalion, was directed to make a diversion to the left, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might offer to force the bridge, agreeably to your excellency's intention. The detachment of artillery, ordered to take advantage of any favourable circumstance that might occur, myself and staff accompanied the Royal York Rangers; we proceeded to the banks of the river without meeting any resistance from the enemy, but a few random shot and shells. The pass of the river de la Pere was by nature most difficult, and was made still more so, by abbattis lined with troops, and every possible obstruction thrown in our way. Here it was the enemy first opened the fire of musketry; but our brave troops, superior to all difficulties, soon forced this passage. Having passed the river, we continued our march for about 100 yards, through rugged rocks and bushes, when the front companies branched off into three columns, rapidly ascending the heights, the three leading companies reserving their fire till they gained the same, the remainder firing to their flanks on the enemy, but still following the van; as we approached the summit of the height, the ascent became more difficult, and about 500 of the enemy's best troops poured down on us a most destructive fire.

Major Henderson, with the three companies who first ascended the heights, found the enemy posted behind abbattis and stockaded redoubts. This intrepid officer did not return the fire of the enemy till within about twenty-five yards distance, and immediately closed with them, followed by the rest of the regiment, and in a few minutes completely routed them; it was about one hour and a half from our being first engaged with the enemy, after the passage of the river, to their complete dispersion, during which time it was impossible for troops to shew more cool and undaunted courage, than was exhibited upon that occasion by that gallant regiment the Royal York Rangers, to every individual of which I feel highly indebted for the success of the day; and as your excellency was an eye-witness to the difficulties they surmounted, I need not say more upon the subject; and when all behaved well, it would be invidious to distinguish particular merit. Major Henderson was wounded and disabled from further service by a ball in the breast, in close contact with the enemy. Being myself afterwards disabled, the command would have devolved on that gallant officer Captain Stark, had he not, with Captain Darling, also been wounded about the same time. I understand, by the exertions of Captains Sutherland and Mathewson, the regiment was formed, and prepared to advance in the morning, to carry into effect your excellency's plan of forcing the passes of the bridge, to the success of which you were an eye-witness.

I have sincerely to regret the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, killed and wounded; the return of which, as far as can at present be collected, I have the honour to enclose.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WALE, Brig.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Beckwith, K. B.

[No. 5. consists of the articles of capitulation. The garrison to be sent to England as prisoners of war. Four months allowed the French to settle their accounts: they are to pay their debts to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe before their departure. The inhabitants are to enjoy their ancient laws until his Majesty's pleasure is known on the subject. All persons whatever continuing to reside in Guadaloupe, are to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.]

[No. 6. contains the thanks of the commander-in-chief to the naval and military officers employed on the service, and also to the marines.]

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file killed; 1 general, 1 major, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 18 serjeants, 3 drum-

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men, 213 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Admiralty Office, March 15, 1810.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received at this office, by Captain Stanfell, of his Majesty's sloop the Scorpion, from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Pompee, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Feb. 8, 1810.

SIR,—Having on the 10th January left the charge of the blockade of the island of Guadaloupe to the senior captain then present, I proceeded to Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, where I arrived on the following night; and, upon consulting with his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, the commander of the forces, no time was lost in embarking the artillery and stores, and in sending the ships of war to collect the troops from the several islands and colonies in this command, intended to be employed on the attack of Guadaloupe, all of which I directed to rendezvous in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.

On the 22d of January, our arrangements being completed, and the lieutenant-general, with his staff, embarked on board this ship, together with Major-General Hislop, Brigadier-General Harcourt, and all the heads of departments, we proceeded, with several transports and hired armed vessels, to the rendezvous, where, on my arrival on the 24th, I had the pleasure to see all the ships assembled, or in sight of the anchorage, with the exception of three or four transports having troops on board, which I however sent out frigates to tow in, and they all met us at Guadaloupe in time to give their assistance.

The army being divided into two divisions and a reserve, I ordered Commodore Ballard, of the Sceptre, about eight o'clock on the 26th, to go on to the Saintes with the second division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Harcourt, to arrange there for the debarkation.

As soon as the second division had left Prince Rupert's, I ordered the first to get under weigh, and follow the Pompee; and about noon of the 27th, we anchored off Gosier, Guadaloupe, where, having hoisted out all the boats, the troops of this division, under the command of Major-General Hislop, and under the immediate superintendence of the commander of the forces, left the ships about four o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and proceeded, under the orders of Commodore Fahie, to the village of St Marie, where they landed without opposition at nine, and soon after moved onwards to Capesterre, in the road to Trois Rivieres.

While this division was advancing, I sent directions to Commodore Ballard to get under weigh from the Saintes with his division, to draw the enemy's attention, by a feint, upon Trois Rivieres, by which the enemy was deterred from opposing the progress of the troops through the difficult pass of Trochien; and, after the close of the day, he was ordered to land the troops to the northward of Basseterre, which he effected without opposition, about three leagues distant from the town, when they marched in a direction for the enemy's right.

I followed along the shore, in this ship, the route of the principal division, which enabled me to keep up a constant communication with Sir G. Beckwith, and about noon anchored in the bay of Trois Rivieres, the enemy having evacuated all his batteries as the army advanced.

On the 2d of February, five days provisions having been prepared for the troops, they proceeded on to the heights of Palmiste, and the shipping anchored again about two miles to the northward of Basseterre. At half-past six o'clock in the afternoon, on my appearing off the town, the chiefs of the provisional government, sent off a flag of truce to implore safety for themselves and the town; to which I replied, by assuring the inhabitants that their persons and property should be protected and held inviolable, provided they gave up the forts which

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commanded the town; but on their sending off a second time, to say they had no power or controul over the troops garrisoning them, and that there were only peaceable and defenceless inhabitants in Basseterre, I forbore to fire on the forts, for fear of injuring the town; but on the following day, at two o'clock, I sent Commodore Fahie, with detachments of marines from all the ships, to march in and take possession of it, and to guard all the avenues leading to the forts, so as to keep the enemy's troops in them in check, which service was performed greatly to my satisfaction.

In the forenoon of this day, (3d) we saw from the ships Brig.-Gen. Harcourt's division warmly engaged with the enemy, who was beaten back with considerable loss; and, in the evening, the reserve, under Brig.-Gen. Wale, having turned and beat the enemy's left in the mountains above Matouba, and gained his most important pass, it alarmed him so much, and also being astonished by the vigour of the attacks of the British troops on each side, he, on the following morning, (the 4th,) hoisted flags of truce in all his positions, and the Captain-General Ernouf sent his aid-de-camp with proposals for the surrender of the island. In consequence of this, I immediately proceeded to the head-quarters of the British camp, and it was agreed, that commissioners should meet at ten o'clock on the 5th, to settle the terms of capitulation.

Brig.-Gen. Harcourt and Commodore Ballard were named for the purpose by the commander of the forces and me, and Col. Fanjas and Lieutenant-Colonel D'Alvymare were named on the part of the French; and the terms agreed on being ratified the next morning at eight o'clock, I have the honour to enclose a copy of them, and congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the accomplishment of this important conquest, achieved in the short space of eight days from the time of debarkation, by the skill and valour of the army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

Return of prisoners of war killed and wounded, &c. at Guadaloupe, Feb. 3. 1810.

Total number embarked, 1300; in hospital, 300; deserted and dispersed about the country, (not yet taken up) 256; ditto, seamen, 600; killed and wounded, from 500 to 600.

Commissary in Chief's Office, 19th March, 1810.

His Majesty has been pleased to command that the following regulations should be established and acted upon in all future promotions and appointments in the commissariat department, viz.

That the gradation of rank be,

Commissary general,
Deputy commissary general,
Assistant commissary general,
Deputy assistant commissary general.
Clerk.

That no person be allowed to enter the commissariat but as a clerk.

That no clerk be eligible for promotion until he has served at least one year as clerk.

That no deputy assistant commissary general be eligible for promotion until he has served at least four years as a deputy assistant, or five years from his first entering as a clerk; in which latter case, only one year's service as a deputy assistant would be required.

That no assistant commissary general be eligible for promotion until he has served at least five years as an assistant, or ten years from his first entering as a clerk; in which latter case, two years' service as an assistant commissary only would be required.

That no deputy commissary general be eligible for promotion until he has served at least three years as deputy.

By the term *service* is to be understood actual service upon full pay.

Thus, a commissary general will have the experience of at least 13 years; a deputy commissary general, ten years; an assistant commissary general, 5 years; and a deputy assistant commissary general, 1 year, before they can be appointed to their respective situations.

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That no person be appointed a clerk under the age of sixteen years.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury.

J. W. GORDON, Commissary in Chief.

Downing-street, March 31.

Major Berkley, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B., commanding his Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived on the 29th instant, with dispatches addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies:

Guadaloupe, 24th February, 1810.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose Brigadier-General Harcourt's report of the 17th instant, respecting the reduction of the island of St Martin's, on which service he was detached in conjunction with Commodore Fahie; and I beg leave to express my entire approbation of the conduct of this general officer on that service. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) GEO. BECKWITH.

Philipsbourg, St Martin's, 17th February, 1810.

SIR,—It is with much satisfaction I have to communicate to your excellency the entire occupation of the island of St Martin's by the force intended for this service, which you was pleased to place under my orders, with the co-operation and assistance of the squadron under Commodore Fahie.

Possession of the French part of the island was given in the evening of the 14th instant, to a detachment sent thither under the direction of Captain Beattie, assistant-quarter-master-general, and Captain Scobell, of the Vimiera; and at the same moment Commodore Fahie and myself summoned the governor to surrender the Dutch part.

To our summons he returned so evasive an answer as rendered the immediate disembarkation of the troops necessary. These consisted of a detachment of the royal artillery, under Captain Cleeve, (with two eight inch howitzers) some royal military artificers, under Captain Hobbe, nine companies of the 25th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and a company of the 4th West India regiment, the whole of which landed at Little Cole Bay, and took up a position near it without opposition.

During the night of the 14th, a letter was sent in from the Dutch governor, offering to capitulate, and naming the persons on his part authorized to treat with those we might nominate for that purpose.

Brigadier-General Skinner was named by me, and Captain Dowers, of the royal navy, by Commodore Fahie, and in the course of the 15th these officers concluded articles of capitulation, precisely in conformity to your excellency's instructions, and varying very little (if at all) from those of Guadaloupe.

It was stipulated in this capitulation that it should be ratified by the governor, at the latest by five o'clock in the same afternoon, and that the principal forts of the enemy should be taken possession of immediately on the ratification; somewhat previous to which, however, the Dutch commissioners returned, and so earnestly implored an extension of time, until eight o'clock in the morning of the 16th, pledging their honour that, whatever might be the decision of the governor in regard to ratifying the capitulation, he would at all events give us possession of the forts at that hour the next morning; this further indulgence was granted.

At the hour appointed on the 16th, I marched towards the town and forts, prepared for any occurrence that might arise, but certainly little expecting that which happened; for the governor (who was also military commandant) met me on the road, and told me "he surrendered himself and the garrison under his orders at discretion." Whilst he was thus expressing himself, the Dutch colours were struck, and the garrison marched out to the place appointed, where they laid down their arms, and were embarked as prisoners of war on board his Majesty's ships, and our troops took possession of the forts Louis and Amsterdam. In

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this unexpected state of things, every measure has been and shall be adopted, which liberality on the one hand, but a due regard to his Majesty's interests on the other, can dictate. And first, in order to tranquillize the public, on a subject of such importance to the community, I lost no time in assembling the council, and stating to them these sentiments generally, assuring them that no ungenerous advantages would be taken of their unprotected situation; which communication, I am happy to inform you, completely answered the desired end.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig.-Gen.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir G. Beckwith, K. B.

Guadaloupe, February 25.

MY LORD,—It is with the highest satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your lordships, for his Majesty's information, that the power of France is extinguished in this part of the world, as will appear by the accompanying enclosures from Brigadier-General Harcourt, containing the capitulation of St Eustatius upon the 21st instant. On this auspicious event I am happy to have served as an humble instrument to extend the military character of my country, and to promote the general interests of humanity. I have sent Major Berkeley, my first aid-de-camp, with these dispatches. This officer, high in my confidence, is well qualified to give your lordship every information of our whole operations during this rapid campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. BECKWITH.

St Eustatius, February 22.

SIR,—It is with very sincere pleasure that I am now enabled to report to your excellency the successful fulfilment of your commands, in regard to the complete expulsion of the enemy from this quarter of the world, the island of St Eustatius (his last possession) having surrendered by capitulation to his Majesty yesterday evening; and the Dutch garrison having laid down their arms this morning, they will be embarked as prisoners of war during the course of the day.

That the important objects you were pleased to intrust to me have been attained without loss, is to be attributed to the previous arrangements of your excellency, and especially so in detaching a force, augmented and supported by the means and measures of Commodore Fahie and his squadron, able to carry your plans into execution under any circumstances, notwithstanding the fortresses, defences, and strong positions, both at St Martin's and in this island, are such as to render them capable of a serious defence against very superior numbers.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the Dutch troops forming the late garrison of this island, and of the captured ordnance and ammunition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig.-Gen.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir G. Beckwith, K. B.

Admiralty-Office, March 31.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B., commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's ship Pompee, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 27th of February, 1810.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the flags of France and Holland no longer wave in the Antilles; an event singular in itself, and I hope will prove beneficial to my country.

The surrender of the islands of St Martin's, St Eustatius, and Saba, has quickly followed that of Guadaloupe. This service was, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Harcourt, most ably performed by that judicious officer Captain Fahie, of the Abercrombie, to whom I gave the temporary rank of commodore during the expedition. His reports I have the honour to enclose. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

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His Majesty's ship Abercrombie, off Great Bay, St Martin's, Feb. 17.

SIR,—I arrived at day-light on the 14th instant off this island, with the squadron you did me the honour to place under my orders, destined to co-operate with the military force under the command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, for its reduction. The Vimiera, Snap, and Mornefortunee, soon after joined me, and in the course of the day the Frolic, Surinam, and Superieure.

Captain Scobell, in his Majesty's brig the Vimiera, with a company of the 25th regiment under the orders of Captain Beattie, assistant-quarter-master-general, was immediately dispatched to Marigot Bay, to occupy the French quarter of the island, having charge of a joint letter from General Harcourt and myself, addressed to the commandant, and enclosing to him General Ernouf's order to place his Majesty's troops in possession thereof, in conformity to the capitulation concluded at Guadaloupe on the 6th instant; which I have the satisfaction to acquaint you was instantly complied with, and the French garrison embarked on board the Vimiera.

At the same moment we sent a summons to the governor of the Dutch part of the island, to which he replied in evasive terms. As the disembarkation of the troops and artillery, therefore, became immediately necessary, his Majesty's brigs, Ringdove, Snap, Mornefortunee, were ordered to anchor close to the shore, in Little Cool Bay, within a long range of the enemy's batteries, where the landing was effected before sun-set, without opposition. Anxious to give every facility in my power to the views of General Harcourt, by an immediate co-operation, I landed with him, determined to remain by his side until the final accomplishment of the important service intrusted to us. The troops had just taken a forward position, when we received a message from the governor, expressive of his desire to capitulate, and his intention to send out commissioners with his terms by eight o'clock that night. Brigadier-General Skinner, and Captain Dowers, of his Majesty's brig the Ringdove, were appointed on our part to meet them. It was, however, noon on the fifteenth before the articles were adjusted, having for their basis those granted to the garrison and island of Guadaloupe. It was stipulated that they should be ratified by the governor, and returned in three hours; but before the expiration of that time, the Dutch commissioners returned, and earnestly solicited to be allowed until eight o'clock the next day; which was granted, on their positive assurance that they would be prepared at that hour to put his Majesty's troops in possession of the principal fort. At nine o'clock, therefore, on the morning of the 16th, General Harcourt marched towards the town of Philipsbourg, the seamen drawing the howitzers over the hills, and every measure having been adopted for an immediate attack, should it be found necessary; when, to our surprise, we were met on the march by one of the Dutch commissioners, who informed us, that the governor had determined to surrender at discretion, rather than ratify the capitulation. This was immediately confirmed by the appearance of the governor, who, addressing General Harcourt, surrendered himself and garrison as prisoners of war.—During this conversation, the Dutch colours were lowered at Fort Louis, and the garrison marched down to the foot of the hill, where they laid down their arms, and were embarked.

The unconditional surrender of the colony will unavoidably delay us here some days, as many arrangements which relate to its internal government become indispensably necessary. The moment the general has settled the points which claim his attention here, I shall sail to execute the remaining part of your orders, and I hope soon to acquaint you that they have been fully accomplished, and so consistently with your instructions, sir, as to meet your approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. FAHIE.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

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Abercrombie, at anchor in the Road of Saint Eustatius, the 22d Feb. 1810.

SIR,—The measures which it became necessary to adopt for the internal government of the Dutch quarter of the island of St Martin, in consequence of its unconditional surrender to his Majesty's arms, having been completed on the evening of the 20th instant, I sailed from thence at daylight, on the following morning, and at twelve o'clock on the same day anchored in this road.

On the appearance of the Abercrombie off the road, Captain Dowers, of his Majesty's brig the Ringdove (who had been sent forward with a joint summons from Brigadier-General Harcourt and myself, addressed to the governor) joined us with his answer, together with the terms on which he offered to capitulate; but as they were in some points inadmissible, Lieut.-Col. Stewart and Captain Dowers were sent on shore to meet the Dutch commissioners, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that before night the articles of capitulation were framed and ratified on both sides, and the grenadier company of the 25th regiment landed to occupy the principal fort.

Entire possession of the island was given to us at nine o'clock this morning, and the Dutch garrison marched out with the honours of war, and embarked.

Though the island of St Eustatius is of little value in itself, the acquisition of it is important, as it finally expels the enemy's flag from the Archipelago, and I am assured, sir, that it will be to you, as it is to me, a source of peculiar satisfaction, that I have been enabled to carry your orders into complete execution without the loss of a single life. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. FAHIE.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

[The articles of capitulation of St Martin's and St Eustatius are in the usual stile—the persons and property of the inhabitants are protected, public property to be given up, and the garrisons (about 200) are prisoners of war.]

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Wells, commanding his Majesty's brig Morne-fortunee, addressed to Commodore Fahie, of the Abercrombie, dated 22d February 1810.

Agreeably to my orders I proceeded and delivered the letters to the vice-governor at Saba, who requested a short time to call in his burghers. At four A. M. they surrendered the island to his Majesty's brig under my command, when I had the honour to hoist the British colours, and it was saluted by the inhabitants with three cheers.

(Signed) T. WELLS, Lieut. Com.

Downing-street, April 14.

Extract of a letter from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Vigea, March 28, 1810.

The French corps under the command of Marshal Ney, and that under Loison, and Kellerman's corps, are in Old Castile, and in positions on the Tormes, with their advanced posts upon the Agueda. The advanced posts of the British army, under Brigadier-General Crauford, are likewise upon the Agueda, and between that river and the Coa.

The French attacked the post at Barba del Puerco, which was occupied by four companies of the 95th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, on the night of the 19th instant.

Immediately opposite Barba del Puerco, on the other side of the river, is St Felices, and between these two villages the only bridge on the Agueda below Ciudad Roderigo; and the recent fall of rain had filled the river, which was nowhere fordable.

The enemy had collected a brigade of infantry at St Felices, and crossed the bridge with six hundred men after dark, keeping the remainder on the other side. These followed the piquet of the 95th up from the bridge, and immediately made their attack; but they were repulsed with the loss of two officers and seven men killed, and six prisoners and thirty firelocks.

I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Mercer of the 95th, and three men were killed, and ten were wounded in this affair; which was highly creditable to Colonel Beckwith, and displayed the gallantry and discipline of the officers and

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troops under his command. The Adjutant Lieutenant Stewart distinguished himself.

Downing-Street, May 12.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 10th instant at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship, by Lieutenant-General Graham, commanding his Majesty's forces at Cadiz, dated Isola, 22d April, 1810.

MY LORD,—From the information your lordship already had of the miserable state of the fort of Matagorda (never to be considered free from the danger of assault) it will not be matter of surprise, that after holding it two months it should now be abandoned.

I have the honour to enclose Captain Maclaine's (of the 94th) report to me. It would be an injustice to the service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your lordship's notice, as well as the officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous duty, Lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th, and Mr Dobson, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Invincible. The defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by every body with admiration, and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long, but from the expectation of the possibility of some diverson being made in its favour, which, however, was found to be impracticable.

It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your lordship the feelings of universal and deep regret excited by the untimely fall of that distinguished officer Major Lefebre, of the royal engineers, whose zeal carried him from the admiral's ship to be the bearer of my orders for the evacuation of the fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer tenable. The chief direction of that important department now devolves on Captain Birch. Your lordship is well acquainted with my opinion of his merit and talents, so well calculated to inspire confidence under this misfortune. I have, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. The original garrison of the fort of Matagorda consisted of Captain Maclaine, and Ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th regiment; twenty-five royal artillery, under Lieutenant Brereton; twenty-five royal marines; twenty-five seamen, under Mr Dobson; and sixty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of the 94th regiment. Re-enforcements were sent in the evening of the 21st, and reliefs of the whole were offered, but declined.

Cadiz, April 23, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy opened upon the 74 gun ship St Paulo, and gun-boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position.

Immediately after this, they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars; but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with a certainty, I ordered Lieutenant Brereton, of the royal artillery, to delay our fire until day-break.

The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of twenty-one guns, and from the flight of their shells we judged they had eight mortars in other three batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort, they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells with great effect until night, when the enemy and the fort both discontinued.

That day's fire made a very large breach in the escarp of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine.

We were, from the manner the enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the houses in the village of Torcadero (distant from the fort about nine hundred yards) only able to bring seven guns to bear on them; yet with these we contrived to silence, and, as I conceive, dismount the guns of one of their batteries, in which were six thirty-two pounders.

The whole of the night of the 21st, and morning of the 22d, I employed in

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endeavouring to repair the parapet of the south-east face, composed of sand bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of twenty-one pieces of cannon (most of them thirty-two pounders) the enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were perfectly exposed.

We continued to replace the sand bags and fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence, and at day-break in the morning the enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday; but the fort soon became a complete ruin, and no where afforded any shelter for the reliefs. The evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your order; we left the fort at ten A. M., Captain Stackpole, of the royal navy, having been sent by the admiral to complete its destruction.

I cannot sufficiently express to you the gallantry and coolness with which every individual officer, seaman, marine, and soldier conducted himself during the two months we maintained this post, particularly during the two last days.

Herewith I send a return of killed and wounded; and among the former I am sorry to return Major Lefebre, of the royal engineers; he was killed close to me by a cannon ball; the loss of such an excellent officer is deeply to be lamented.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MACLAINE.

To Lieut.-Gen. Graham.

Return of killed and wounded at Fort Matagorda, on the 21st and 22d of April, 1810.

1 major, 15 seamen, marines, and soldiers killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 serjeant, 53 seamen and privates wounded.

Whitehall, May 19.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, Knight of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Commander of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean, his royal licence and authority, that he and his descendants may bear and use to his and their armorial ensigns, the honourable augmentation of A BEND CHARGED WITH A SWORD, representing the sword, richly ornamented with various devices, in allusion to the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French troops on the plains of Maida, on the 4th day of July, 1809, which was presented to the said Sir John Stuart by his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, accompanied by an expression of his gracious desire that the same should be preserved with the diploma of the title of Count of Maida, and be transmitted to posterity, as a memorial of a day so glorious to the British troops, and to the general who had led them to victory, as well as a pledge of his said Sicilian Majesty's high regard.

Provided the said honourable augmentation be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and that his Majesty's concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, be registered in the College of Arms.

The following addresses of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having been transmitted by Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Honourable Richard Ryder, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been by him presented to the King, which addresses his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

May it please your Majesty,

The gracious letter, with which your Majesty has been pleased to honour the present General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was received with the most lively sentiments of respect and gratitude.

We regard with no common satisfaction the assurance which your Majesty has thought fit to give us, that you deem it good for the propagation of reformed religion that the General Assembly of our National Church should hold their annual meeting at the appointed period; at the same time we feel this high expression of your confidence, as a most powerful incitement to us to conduct our proceedings with that gravity and calmness which may best promote an object

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of such great importance. Considering the representation of your royal person in our general assemblies as the symbol of that union between church and state which tends to give vigour and stability to both, we receive, as a pleasing testimony of your paternal affection for the Church of Scotland, the appointment of Lord Napier to be your Majesty's Commissioner, and are prepared, by the experience of the zeal and fidelity which have hitherto marked his character in the execution of his important trust, and secured to him the attention and approbation of the members of our body, to receive with all earnestness the important and holy exhortations with which, on this occasion, your Majesty has found it more especially necessary to charge him.

The renewed assurance which he has most impressively conveyed to us of your Majesty's firm and unalterable attachment to the doctrines of the Christian religion, and of your constant and tender regard for the peculiar privileges of the Church of Scotland, reminds us of the inestimable blessings which we enjoy under the just and beneficent administration of a King, who, through a long reign, has been the nursing father of the church, and no less solicitous for the spiritual than the temporal interest of his people. We are anxious to justify the hope which your Majesty is pleased to entertain of this General Assembly, by continuing still to prefer to all objects that can solicit our attention, the precepts which our holy faith recommends, and to practise with unshaken constancy the conduct which it approves, the beneficial influence of which we have long seen under the sincere and effectual protection which your Majesty has afforded to us in the propagation of them.

We are deeply convinced that the adoption of wild and speculative notions, entertained by misguided men, and the manifest errors which prevail among us in these times, are justly ascribed to the neglect of the salutary principles and holy laws of our divine religion; and, in obedience to your paternal call, and in fulfilment of the duties of our sacred office, we solemnly pledge ourselves to your Majesty, that, through the grace of the Lord Jesus, we will lend ourselves with all assiduity and vigilance to correct these errors, and to expose the fallacious prospects which are held out to captivate the weak and seduce the unwary.

It is our determined resolution, that if the specious theories of false philosophy, and the persevering efforts of her advocates, are offered to the admiration of the people intrusted to our charge, we will most affectionately teach them to avoid the councils of hypocrisy, and to follow rather the example of those that do well. We shall not fail to guard them against the violent and intemperate followers of pretended patriotism, shewing them what manner of men they are, and setting before them the sober demeanor and earnest endeavours of the true friends of the gospel, striving by sound principles and pure morals to continue and increase that public happiness which we have derived from our envied constitution. By an appeal to the history of past ages and the experience of the present times, we shall labour to convince all men of the advantages which result from a due and proper obedience to the laws and ordinances which wisdom has established; happy if, by the sobriety of our lives, we shall be favoured, like the faithful men who have gone before us, as the instruments of Divine Providence in discouraging the principles which tend only to the subversion of all good government and social order.

From the great experience of your Majesty's faithful representative in these and other matters, which concern the interest of our church, we confidently expect high encouragement in the discharge of the difficult duties recommended to us by your Majesty. He has fully satisfied us of your Majesty's determination to support us under every discouraging embarrassment, and of your royal conviction, that by timely caution and the firm and prudent conduct recommended to us by your Majesty, our public ministrations may be blessed of God to make the virtuous and upright more steadfast, and to reclaim those who may for a time

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have wandered in search of pernicious novelties.

Firmly convinced of the indissoluble connexion which must ever subsist between the temporal welfare of a people and the faithful discharge of their more sacred duties, we shall exert our most strenuous endeavours to maintain and improve that happy union, by impressing a just sense of the blessed effects of it upon the minds of all those that are committed to our care; admonishing them, as they value the distinguishing privileges of an excellent and admired constitution, to cultivate and extend the observance of those spiritual obligations which alone can render these blessings permanent or themselves happy.

The condescending and indulgent communication of the pious and benevolent sentiments by which your Majesty is animated at this momentous crisis, has made a deep impression on our hearts; binding us by new ties of affection to your Majesty's person, and calling forth a more ardent zeal in behalf of your government. While we feel that, from the general aspect of the times, our duties as pastors of the Church of Scotland are multiplied, and that our responsibility is increased, we feel also that our minds are invigorated by the firm reliance which your Majesty is pleased to repose in our wisdom and fidelity.

We rejoice in the renewed assurance, that the good of the church and the welfare of your people are the objects of your Majesty's constant and most anxious care; and we have learned, from long experience, that no services are more acceptable to your royal mind than those which are conducive to these great ends of your government. Under this impression, we shall labour with united effort to promote by our deliberations the particular interest of the Church of Scotland, and the prosperity and happiness of that portion of your subjects who have been accustomed to receive from it, through us, the wholesome precepts of the gospel.

We receive your Majesty's royal donation for the propagation of Christian knowledge and the principles of the reformed religion, in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, as a pleasing expression of your Majesty's unremitted attention to the best interests of your people. It shall be our care to secure, by a faithful application of this bounty, the valuable objects for which it has been bestowed.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty's person, and prosper the administration of your government; that he may bless abundantly our gracious Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of your illustrious house; and that, after a long and happy reign over a loyal and affectionate people, you may at length be received to the glory of the heavenly kingdom, are, through Jesus Christ, the united and fervent prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed, in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 19th May, 1810.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, embrace the first opportunity of approaching our gracious Sovereign, to join in those heartfelt congratulations which were lately so universally expressed by an attached and loyal people, on the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne of these kingdoms. Satisfied that a virtuous and religious king is one of the greatest blessings which the Almighty can bestow upon a nation, we regard your Majesty's lengthened reign as a peculiar mark of the favour of Heaven, for which we are grateful to God, who has added this to the many distinguishing advantages conferred upon us as a people. During nearly half a century, your Majesty's subjects have had displayed to them from the throne, an example of every public and private virtue; an example which has

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excited their respect and veneration, and by its powerful influence has been of incalculable benefit in promoting their happiness.

Your Majesty has been called to discharge the duties of a highly important station, in one of the most eventful periods to be found in history; a period during which ancient institutions have been destroyed, thrones levelled with the ground, and all the relations which had for ages connected the great commonwealth of Europe torn asunder. In the midst of this general convulsion, Britain, under the auspicious rule of a wise and just monarch, has remained secure. Her unrivalled constitution has been preserved—her territory enlarged—her commerce, under the shelter of a triumphant navy, spread to the most distant regions—her agriculture and manufactures carried to an unexampled degree of perfection; whilst the peaceful pursuits of literature and science have been fostered, the pure administration of justice secured, and the temples of religion, where our fathers worshipped, untouched by the hand of sacrilege, have remained open to their posterity, to offer up their adorations to the author of these varied gifts. This envied situation, sire, in which Providence has been pleased to place our country, cannot fail of being truly gratifying to a sovereign, who, as the father of his people, rejoices in their happiness; and this gratification must be greatly increased by the reflection, that your Majesty's conscientious and faithful discharge of your high duties has contributed so largely to preserve to your subjects the enjoyment of so many blessings.

Among the various circumstances which have marked an eventful reign, there is not one more honourable to your Majesty's feelings, or which reflects a brighter lustre on the British character, than the assistance which has been so liberally afforded to suffering nations, struggling to rescue themselves from the grasp of lawless ambition. The exertions made by your Majesty for this purpose have proved to the world, that Britain is ready to expend her blood as well as treasure in succouring her allies; whilst the successful valour of your troops, opposed to such superior numbers, has confirmed the expectations of the most sanguine, inspired the timid with confidence, and taught a vaunting foe how hopeless would be the attempt to combat freemen on their native soil. Whatever, under Divine Providence, may be the fate of the other nations of Europe, your subjects will have the consolation to think, that, following your Majesty's illustrious example, they acted the part which became a great and generous nation; and no page in history will be read by posterity with greater exultation than that which records, that Britons were the only people who dared, in defiance of a powerful usurper, to extend their arm for the protection of the oppressed; whilst their country remained the only asylum where the unfortunate exile found a refuge from the effects of his sanguinary vengeance.

Amidst the general benefits in which we participate with our fellow-subjects, we recollect with the liveliest emotions the peculiar marks of royal favour which this National Church has experienced during your Majesty's reign; and knowing that the faithful discharge of our sacred duties is the expression of gratitude most acceptable to your Majesty, we renew the pledge often given, to be zealous in our endeavours to cherish and strengthen those principles of loyalty to the king, and attachment to the constitution, by which the people under our care have long been animated; and to impress deeply upon their minds those sentiments of religion and virtue which are the true source of private happiness and national greatness.

That Almighty God, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may prolong your Majesty's life, and prosper your administration; that he may bless the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all your royal family; and that, after a prosperous reign upon earth, you may obtain a crown of glory, is the the earnest prayer of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this Ge-

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neral Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, Moderator.

Downing-Street, June 21.

Dispatches have been received at the office of the Earl of Liverpool from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, dated Messina, 24th April, 1810, transmitting the copy of a dispatch and enclosure from Brigadier-General Oswald, of which the enclosed are copies.

Head-quarters, Camp before St Maura, March 24, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to your excellency, that the troops, with the naval forces under the orders of Capt. Eyre, his Majesty's ship Magnificent, as per margin*, sailed from Zante on the morning of the 21st, and reached the island of St Maura the same evening. Early the next day, the army disembarked to the southward of the town. The enemy retiring from the batteries, on the approach of his Majesty's ship Imogene and gun-boats, the troops immediately moved forward, Lieut.-Col. Lowe commanding the advance, a portion of which (Greek light infantry,) under Major Church, was kept upon the flank, and drove a party of Albanians from the adjacent heights. The town was found to be evacuated; General Camus having with his whole forces (amounting to above one thousand men) retired into the fortress and strong field-works contiguous thereto, at the same time acquainting the civil administration with his inability any longer to protect them.

The fortress of St Maura is situated upon a narrow sandy isthmus, of three miles in length, which joins it to the island, and it has, besides, a direct communication with the town, by a singularly narrow causeway, nearly a mile in length. The neck of land is defended by two strong redoubts, and an intrenchment regularly constructed, and capable of such a resistance as led the enemy to declare they would arrest our progress for a month at least. Lieut.-Col. Lowe being left to watch the enemy's movements from the town, supported by Colonel Wilde and two battalions, I proceeded, with a portion of light infantry, to reconnoitre the isthmus. Major Church, I found, had already, with four companies of the Greek light infantry, gallantly carried the first redoubt, the enemy retiring upon his next intrenchments, where he remained in force, assiduously employed in completing its defence. It was obvious that no time ought to be lost in carrying this work; accordingly the battalion of detachments, under Major Clarke, 35th regiment, was called from the town to support the attack, which previous success and the best apparent disposition induced me to confide to the Greek light infantry. Captain Eyre, who did me the honour to land with the troops, directed his Majesty's ship Leonidas to be placed so as to favour the assault. Capt. Brisbane, R. N., who was also on shore, conveyed this order and our intentions to Capt. Griffiths.

The line to be attacked extended from sea to sea, mounted with four pieces of cannon, well flanked; had a wet ditch and abbattis in front, manned by about 500 infantry; and was so defiled from the sea as to render it almost secure from the fire of the shipping. His Majesty's ship Leonidas came to anchor as close as the water would admit of; meanwhile the troops formed in columns, approached, and were to a certain distance covered by the ground. On opening the front of the work they became exposed to a heavy and well-directed fire of grape and musketry. The Greeks resorted to their accustomed, and, in many situations, appropriate mode of fighting; nor could the most gallant efforts of Major Church, Captain Tuffin (inspector), and others of their officers, make them advance with that celerity which, on similar occasions, usually commands both safety and success.—I am unequal to do justice to the exertions of my staff, to the officers of the royal artillery and

* Magnificent, Belle Poule, and Imogene.

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royal engineers, who accompanied me upon this trying occasion. Captains Eyre and Stephens, of the royal navy, were amongst the most animated in the combat, and were both wounded in the display of professional characteristic valour. Upon finding the head of the column could not be brought to the assault, I immediately directed Major Clarke to bring up the battalion of detachments, consisting of two companies of the royal marines, under Captains Snow and Stuart, two companies of the Rolls, under Major de Bosset, and two companies Calabrian free corps, under Major Oswald. The royal marines, led by Major Clarke, and headed by their officers, broke through the abbattis and charged into the intrenchments; they were nobly supported by the Rolls, under Major Bosset; and no delicacy can prevent me from noticing the gallant exertion of Major Oswald, in bringing forward his corps. The contest was not of long duration; the enemy fled at all points, pursued with the bayonet from work to work; and such was his precipitation, that he not only abandoned the camp and cannon of the attacked line, but left his remaining strong position, followed by Major Clarke's command even to the gates of the fortress. His flight was accelerated by a previously concerted and extremely well executed movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, with the rifles of his corps, supported by a company of the 35th, and two companies of the Royal Corsican Rangers. The party headed by the lieutenant-colonel pushed along the narrow and perfectly exposed causeway which connects the town with the fortress.—This unexpected advance led upon the enemy's rear, and contributed to his so quickly abandoning the strong redoubts, which a front attack alone could with difficulty effect. The lieutenant colonel in this report speaks highly of the good conduct of the officers and men, and states that Lieut. Bocchecciampe singularly distinguished himself by remaining, after receiving a severe wound, to cover the retreat of a part of the riflemen, whom the enemy's fire compelled to retire; some of whom, driven from the dike into the water, were missing. Thus concluded successfully operations of the highest import to our future progress in the island; and I trust that the conduct of the troops in storming the works will be deemed worthy of your excellency's approbation. These advantages have not been cheaply obtained, for I have been deprived of the aid of some of the most distinguished amongst us, Captain Wynyard, assistant-adjutant-general; Major Church, assistant-quarter-master-general, superintendant of the Greek light infantry; Major Oswald, of the Calabrese division; Captain Vincenzo, of the same corps; and Captain Parker, of the royal engineers; all most meritorious and valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. With heartfelt pleasure, I state their wounds to be of a nature to give hopes that they will soon return to their respective stations. Upon the whole, excepting Captain Vicenzo, with whose merits your excellency is well acquainted, our wounded of all ranks promise speedy recovery and no permanent injury.

The anxiety of Mr Gunning, surgeon to the forces, to lend his immediate aid, placed him in the situation to become himself a sufferer; fortunately not so much so as to prevent him from performing the functions he so diligently and ably discharges.

It would exceed the bounds of a dispatch to enumerate the merits of individuals, but I am bound to notice the promptness with which, at the most critical moment, my orders were conveyed to Major Clarke by Lieutenant Hatzenbuhler, of the Royal Corsican Rangers, my aid-de-camp, an old and deserving officer; and which afforded the major an immediate opportunity of greatly contributing to the success of the day. Mr Foresti gave me essential aid during the march, and in the attack was one of the foremost in manifesting the zeal and courage with which his Majesty's service upon all occasions inspires him.

The enemy is now pent up within his walls, and one of the posts we gained from him is favourably placed for commencing our approaches, which, however, the narrowness of the ground renders difficult and laborious. Herewith I transmit to your excellency returns of our

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killed, wounded, and missing, together with lists of the captured ordnance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J OSWALD.

his Excellency Sir John Stuart.

Camp off St Maura, April 17.

SIR,—I have extreme satisfaction in announcing to your excellency, that the fortress of St Maura surrendered to his Majesty's arms on the 16th instant, nine days after batteries, consisting of two 32-pounders, nine 18-pounders, four howitzers, and six mortars, were opened against it; a portion of this artillery, however, had only been three days in action.

The place was perfectly provided in casemates, and, I am free to confess, its situation and defences offered greater obstacles than I apprehended we should have had to contend with.

The sketch I had the honour to forward with my last dispatch, will shew to your excellency the narrow and exposed front we had to work upon; and likewise, that a due consideration for the inhabitants compelled me to construct the batteries of support at rather too great a distance from the work.

The ample supplies which your excellency promptly dispatched, enabled us to support so heavy a cannonade and bombardment, as to render it unnecessary to resort to a breaching battery, a measure in contemplation, which the skill and resources at all times displayed by Captain Thackeray, would I doubt not have happily accomplished. The enemy's artillery and interior of the fortress have greatly suffered; but its walls remain unimpaired.

The troops have performed the hazardous and arduous labours of the siege with characteristic intrepidity and perseverance.

During the operations, one or two night attacks upon the enemy's out-posts afforded a display of that high degree of discipline and gallantry which such efforts demand.

Upon the evening of the 15th, Capt. Thackeray, desiring to reconnoitre the approach and ground for the breaching battery, then in agitation, it became necessary to drive the enemy from an intrenchment he held within 300 paces of his rampart. The service was intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the 35th regiment, who led the grenadiers of that regiment, light company of Roll's, and subalterns' detachments of the Corsican Rifles, and royal marines.—This corps, pushing undauntedly through a heavy fire of grape and musketry, carried the enemy's line at the point of the bayonet. Upon the lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Thackeray reporting to me, that it was practicable to establish our troops there, the detachment was directed to stand fast, and by incessant and judicious labour during the night, the intrenchment was converted into a second parallel, from whence the fire of the enemy, however severe, could not dislodge it.

Our sharpshooters and infantry from thence greatly distressed the opposing artillery; and I am convinced hastened the enemy's decision to surrender.

In the course of these operations, it has afforded me infinite satisfaction to observe, that the skill of our officers and the courage of our men have uniformly converted the labours of the enemy into works of security for ourselves.

I am happy to say, that, upon the whole, our loss has been inconsiderable; remarkably so, when the circumstances of the siege are taken into consideration.

The squadron has given the most powerful aid; it furnished ammunition and cannon for the batteries, with intelligent officers and brave seamen to fight them; their fire was most destructive.

The motives which induced me to propose this enterprise to your excellency, have acquired strength as I became more acquainted with the local position and the military and political relations of the island.

The enemy, upon our landing, had 1600 regular and irregular troops; a force he could augment at pleasure, and easily bring to act against the adjacent and least protected of the liberated isles. The judicious measure suggested by his Majesty's minister, Mr Foresti, and which obtained your excellency's sanction, of re-

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ceiving the Albanians into our service, together with the display of the national Greek flag, led them to abandon a cause which they never heartly embraced. Many of them have returned to their country, and others are proposed to be enrolled by us upon the footing that has been approved of.

During the whole of the service in this island, Mr Foresti has remained in the field, sharing with me the toils of the campaign.

Herewith I enclose the articles of capitulation, returns of killed and wounded, as also a return of prisoners and captured stores.

This dispatch will be presented by Lieutenant Hartzenbuhler, my aid-de-camp, whom I again recommend to your excellency's notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. OSWALD, Brig.-Gen.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B.

Articles of capitulation agreed upon between Lieut.-Col. Lowe and Captain Mowbray of the royal navy, on the part of Brig.-General Oswald, commanding his Britannic Majesty's land forces, and of Captain Eyre, commanding his Majesty's vessels, and General Camus, commanding the French garrison of the fortress of St Maura, 16th April, 1810.

Art. I. The garrison of the fortress of St Maura shall evacuate this fortress with the honours of war, and with their arms and baggage to embark on board British vessels at anchor in the roads, to be landed at the port of Trieste, or Ancona, belonging to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Answer—The garrison will march out with the honours of war, and on the laying down their arms will be embarked on board transports, to be conveyed to such port of his Britannic Majesty's dominions as may be found most expedient.

The officers will be allowed to return to Italy on their parole of not serving until exchanged.

The officers will preserve their swords.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out by the port d'Epire, and shall embark at port Niccolo.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. As soon as the garrison has marched out, the gate d'Ammaxichi shall be occupied by the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer—The gates of the fortress will be given up to the British troops as soon as the capitulation is signed.

Art. IV. The non-combatants shall be taken to Corfu.

Answer—Granted.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall remain in the place till their recovery, and then be taken to Corfu. They are recommended to the generosity of the British government.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. The officers and men of the auxiliary force, of whatever nation, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VII. The baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men shall be respected.

Answer—All private property shall be respected, but at the same time, all private debts and obligations towards the inhabitants or others must be satisfied.

Art. VIII. All public property of every description, money, magazines, provisions, guns, ammunition, and plans of the engineers and artillery departments, shall be delivered up to the officers charged to receive them in the same state as they now actually exist; and the officers charged to receive them are to enter the fortress at the same time the troops take possession of the gates, by whom sentries are to be furnished until the embarkation of the garrison takes place.

(Signed)

MOWBRAY, royal navy.
H. LOWE, Lieut.-Col. Com.
Le Gen. de Brigade CAMUS.

Return of the French garrison surrendered prisoners of war in the fortress of St Maura, 16th April, 1810.

1 brigadier-general, 1 aid-de-camp, 2 at-

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tached to the staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 staff, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 27 serjeants, 39 drummers, 698 rank and file.—Total 714.

N. B. Seventeen sick and sixty-nine wounded, not included in the above.

(Signed) R. CUST, Adj.-Gen.

Return of killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald, before the fortress of St Maura.

1 staff, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file killed; 3 field-officers, 7 captains, 6 subalterns, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 106 rank and file wounded; 17 rank and file missing.

Admiralty-office, July 14.

Copies of two letters from Rear-Admiral Drury, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, late secretary to the Admiralty.

His Majesty's ship Russel, in Colombo Roads, Jan. 17, 1810.

SIR,—You will be pleased to lay before the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from that most able and judicious officer, Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship Chiffonne, who has for some time past had the direction of the frigates employed in the Persian Gulf, and appears to have effectually destroyed the nest of pirates which has so long harassed the trade with impunity. I have the honour to be, &c. WM. O. B. DRURY.

His Majesty's ship La Chiffonne, off Ras al Khyma, Nov. 14, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint your excellency, that by the exertion of the troops and the squadron, under the respective command of Lieut.-Col. Smith and myself, Ras al Khyma, the principal town of the pirates who have so long infested the Persian Gulf, has been completely destroyed, together with all the vessels in the port, amounting to upwards of 50, (about 30 of them very large dows) and of every species of naval stores.

The ships arrived off the place in the afternoon of the 11th inst., but in consequence of the shallowness of water were not able to approach the town within four miles, with the exception of the small cruizers and two of the transports; these anchored from it as near as two miles. On the same evening the Minerva, an English ship, prize to the pirates, was burnt within twice her length of the shore.

On the following day the town was cannonaded for three hours by the small cruizers and gun-boats, with considerable effect; and a little before day-break on the 13th instant, a feint was made on the northern end of the place with two gun-boats, under the command of Lieut. Leslie, of the Chiffonne, and a detachment of troops, and the main attack commenced on the southern about half an hour afterwards, consistently with an arrangement made by the lieutenant colonel. The troops were soon landed, and gallantly executing the admirable plan of their commander, had possession of Ras al Khyma by 10 o'clock, driving the enemy to the opposite shore; the gun-boats kept up a fire of grape-shot on the sea side as the soldiers advanced. Before four o'clock all the enemy's vessels were in flames, together with the naval store-houses in the town.

I received the most effectual assistance from Captain Gordon, of the Caroline, who was with me at the landing, and from the officers and men of his Majesty's ships; also from the respective commanders of the honourable company's cruizers† attached to the armament, and their officers and men.—The marines of the Chiffonne and Caroline were disembarked with the army.

By the accompanying return your excellency will have pleasure in observing

† Mornington, Captain Jeakes; Aurora, Lieutenant Conyers; Nautilus, Lieutenant Walkin; Prince of Wales, Lieutenant Allen Fury, Lieutenant Davidson; Ariel, Lieutenant Salter.—The Vestal joined on the 12th.

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that the loss of men on our side is trifling; that of the enemy has been very severe.

I have the satisfaction to say, that the most perfect cordiality subsists between the army and navy, such as promises to ensure complete success in all the subsequent operations.

The troops began to embark at daylight this morning, and notwithstanding the great want of boats, they were all on board the transports before noon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. WAINWRIGHT.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury, Commander-in-Chief, &c. Madras.

A return of men killed and wounded on board of, and in the boats of the ships employed in the attack of Ras al Khyma, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th Nov. 1809.

La Chiffonne, 2 wounded. Caroline, 1 wounded. Mornington, 2 wounded. Aurora, 1 wounded. Nautilus, 2 wounded. Prince of Wales, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

His Majesty's ship Russel, in Madras Roads, February 4, 1810.

SIR,—For the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I herewith transmit you further details of the proceedings of the frigates employed in the Persian Gulf.

The success attending the exertions of Captain John Wainwright, the senior officer, throughout this service, in having accomplished the destruction of an enemy so dangerous to the commerce carried on in that quarter, with a loss of men so trifling, reflects on him the highest credit, and serves as a further proof of his very great merit and ability.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) WM. O. B. DRURY.

His Majesty's ship La Chiffonne, Burka Road, Dec. 7, 1809.

SIR,—My letter of the 14th of November, a duplicate of which is enclosed, will have given your excellency an account of the proceedings of the ships and vessels under my orders up to that date.

On the 17th, the vessels in the piratical port of Linga, amounting to twenty, nine of them large dows, were burnt without any loss on our side, the inhabitants having abandoned the town on the approach of the ships.

The contemptible holds of the Jowasmees, called Congo, Bunder, Mallum, and Hemeram, were next reconnoitred, but no vessels were there.

I then dispatched the cruizers Ternate and Nautilus to the eastward of Kishma, to prevent the escape of the Luft pirates, while I entered the channel between that island and the main at the western end; but having got the ship I command aground in endeavouring to work through it, as I had not been acquainted with the navigation, and as I found the channel was too intricate to pass without buoying the shoals, which would have taken up too much time, I determined to proceed to Luft by the eastern channel, leaving the cruizer Vestal to guard the western end of Kishma.

His Majesty's ship the Caroline had been previously detached to Burka Road with the heavy transports.

On the 24th ult. the Ternate and the Nautilus joined; and having procured pilots at Kishern, I proceeded up the channel in his Majesty's ship under my command, with the ships and vessels named in the margin,† and arrived off the town of Luft on the 26th at noon.—Twenty-four hours having been expended in fruitless negociation with the chief Moola Hussum, the Ternate, Nautilus, and Fury were anchored off the town, and the troops, preceded by the gun-boats, approached to the attack, which commenced at two clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult.

The enemy made no resistance until the troops came close to the very strong fort and attempted to force the gate; he then commenced a fire, I am sorry to say most destructive, as your excellency will

† The Honourable Company's cruizers Mornington, Ternate, Nautilus, Fury, transport Mary.

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see by the accompanying return, added to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, to the government. The piratical vessels, eleven in number, three of them very large dows, were in the mean time burnt by the seamen; and the gun-boats and the cruizer Fury, which being of light draught of water, had been towed within musket-shot of the fort, kept up a ruinous fire, which very much shattered it by sunset; the sheik then consented to yield up the place on the following day to the British on the part of the Imaum of Muscat, together with all the property in it belonging to his highness's subjects; this was accordingly carried into effect, the sheik departing after Lieut.-Col. Smith and myself had guaranteed his personal safety.

The fort having been delivered in trust for the Imaum to Sheik Dewish, the head of the Benismain, a tribe of Arabs who have always been firmly attached to his highness, I sailed next morning in La Chiffonne, leaving the Mornington to bring on the cruizers and the transport to Burka, off which place I anchored this day.

The several officers and men employed with me, behaved so as to merit my warmest approbation. The marines, under Lieutenant Drury, were landed with the troops; and Lieutenant Crichton, of the Chiffonne, assisted with a party of seamen in dragging the howitzer close to the fort.

The loss of the enemy has been very great; he acknowledged to upwards of fifty, independent of those who were killed in the towers adjacent to the fort, and driven over precipices to the eastward thereof. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WAINWRIGHT.

A return of men belonging to his Majesty's ship La Chiffonne, and the Honourable Company's cruizers Mornington, Nautilus, Ternate, and Fury, who were killed or wounded at the attack of the piratical port of Luft, on 27th November, 1809.

La Chiffonne, 2 killed, 16 wounded. Mornington, 5 wounded. Ternate, 1 ditto. Nautilus, 1 ditto. Fury, 2 ditto.

Admiralty-office, July 22.

Copy of a letter from Captain Mends, of his Majesty's ship the Arethusa, addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier, and transmitted by his lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Arethusa, off Bermeo, July 11, 1810.

MY LORD,—After a consultation with the junta of Asturias on the 24th ult., I consented to receive on board of the squadron your lordship has been pleased to place under my command, the Spanish Brigadier-General Porlier, and five hundred of his soldiers, with the intention of beating on the enemy's quarters along the coast of Cantabria and Biscay, in order to make a diversion of his troops towards the sea-ports in his possession, and thus afford an opportunity for a combined movement of the Spanish armies in Asturias, by compelling the enemy to detach more of his forces to oppose us, and thereby weaken the interior of that province and St Andero, or to suffer his sea-defences to be destroyed, and his supplies coast-wise cut off, the one or the other alternative appearing to me an inevitable result of such movements. I have now the pleasure of informing your lordship, that we have completely succeeded in the maritime part of the expedition without the loss of a single man, having destroyed all the batteries (with the exception of Castro) from St Sebastian to St Andero, on which were found about one hundred pieces of heavy cannon altogether, and laid that whole extent of sea-coast entirely bare of defence.

Communications are thus opened with these provinces, and the zealous attachment of the inhabitants to the independence of their country ascertained, should it hereafter be deemed expedient to act on it.

The strong port of Santona, and the numerous batteries round Bermeo, being dismantled, our ships will have in future two good anchorages on the coast in westerly gales, as it will be a work of considerable time and labour to re-mount

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heavy cannon on the various eminences of those places, which must all be conveyed by sea, the country being so extremely mountainous, and the roads so bad, that land carriage is almost impracticable.

The brigade of seamen and marines from the squadron, being commanded by the Honourable Captain Aylmer, of the Narcissus, his letter to me, of the 9th instant, will inform your lordship of the events which took place on their landing at Santona, and during the short time they occupied it. To the zeal and ability of that excellent officer I am much indebted, as well as to that of Captain Bowles, of the Medusa, who most anxiously solicited to be attached to the brigade, and acted as second in command; Mr Hugh Pearson, my first lieutenant, and Lieut. Desbrisay, commanding the marines, distinguished themselves by their exemplary conduct, as, in short, did all the other officers and men composing the brigade.

The disposition of the boats made by Captain Galway, of the Dryad, assisted by Captain Joyce, of the Amazon, at our different landings, was so judicious as to prevent either confusion or loss where the surf was frequently extremely dangerous to approach; nor were the services of Captain Digby, of the Cossack, less important in forwarding every part of the various duties going on both night and day; and I have only to regret that the early retreat of the enemy on the 7th deprives me of an opportunity of announcing to your lordship his entire defeat and surrender.

Having by our landing at Santona induced the enemy to abandon several positions in the interior, as well as on the sea-coast, in order to collect a sufficient force to prevent our continuing in possession of that place, I shall be happy to find that the armies of Asturias and of the mountains of St Andero have been put in motion during the absence of the French, which was the principle agreed upon between the junta of Asturias and myself; but as yet I have no information on that head.

This expedition has however cost the enemy upwards of two hundred men, besides an infinity of trouble and marching, and added nigh 300 volunteers to General Porlier's little army. I am also happy in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the talents of that distinguished officer, and the gallantry of his small band of officers and soldiers, who on every occasion were emulous for their own and country's honour.

I am now proceeding westward, to land the general and his men at Ribadéo, and shall feel happy if the complete success of this little expedition, the zeal with which it has been executed, and the principle on which it was undertaken, be honoured with your lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. MENDS.

Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Narcissus, July 9, 1810.

SIR,—Herein I beg leave to detail the proceedings of the battalion of seamen and royal marines which you did me the honour to place under my command, acting in conjunction with, and under the orders of, Brig.-Gen. Porlier.

On the morning of the 5th instant, we landed with the Spanish force on the beach to the westward of Santona, and immediately went forward to the town, which we entered without any loss, the French retiring across the river; our advanced guard, under Lieutenant Desbrisay, of the marines of the Amazon, with the Spanish tirailleurs, succeeded in stopping a part of the rear-guard of the French, after killing two, and wounding a few more, and taking some prisoners: in the course of the day, Brigadier-General Porlier sent off some of his men on the road to St Andero, and Lieutenant Pearson of the Arethusa, was detached with a party of seamen to destroy the guns in the forts, which was completely effected.

The 6th was employed in examining the place, in case of being attacked by

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the French, whom we had reason to expect would advance in force from St Andero.

On the morning of the 7th, we placed the boats' carronades on a hill which commanded the isthmus leading to the town, and posted the men along the hedges and vineyards in front of the position; the Spaniards on the right on a sand-hill, and the British, with the Spanish tirailleurs, in the centre and left. At about 11 o'clock A. M. a firing was heard, and our advanced parties retired, closely followed by the French. The marines, composing our outpost, under Lieutenant Fennel, of the Arethusa, retired in the most perfect order. Very shortly the enemy was observed advancing rapidly in three columns, one making for the right, the other for the left, keeping the third in reserve; their principal object appeared the right, where the Spaniards were posted, but they were almost immediately checked by the steadiness of the reception they there met with, and a few shot being fired from our battery; the other column on our left scarcely advanced, but fired at a distance; finding, probably, our preparations made with more strength than they imagined, they faced about and retired, leaving several killed and wounded.

The enemy's force appeared to consist of between seven and 800 men, and I have only to regret that they did not advance nearer, for had they done so, I am convinced a most complete and entire destruction of their whole force would have taken place.

Brigadier-General Porlier detached his sharpshooters to harass their rear; they succeeded in killing and wounding several, and making some prisoners; on the whole, I conceive the loss of the French in the three several days, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounts to about one hundred and fifty men.

The whole of the guns, &c. in Santona and Laredo are destroyed, consisting of twenty-two 24-pounders, and four 13-inch brass mortars.

On the 8th, in the morning, according to your directions, I withdrew the guns and ammunition, &c., and re-embarked with the people, without any loss; the Spaniards only having seven men wounded.

I have now to acknowledge the obligation I am under to Captain Bowles, of the Medusa, for his indefatigable activity in getting every thing arranged, and having the men in such perfect order when the enemy advanced, as well as to express the great satisfaction I felt at the steadiness and firmness with which the men awaited the attack. Lieutenant Rees, of the Dryad, who did the duty of adjutant to the battalion, has also my sincere thanks for the assistance he gave me in the different directions, and for his unremitted attention to the order of the whole. The only officers who had the least opportunity to distinguish themselves, were Lieutenant Desbrisay and Fennel, of the marines, who commanded the advanced guards during the two little affairs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. AYLMER.

To Captain Mends, Arethusa.

Downing-street, August 2.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, dated Messina, June 11, 1810.

MY LORD,—It is with much pleasure that I have the honour of transmitting to your lordship the within report from Captain Reade, of the 27th regiment, employed in the command of the flotilla of gun-boats attached to the services of this army, and I hope the vigilant zeal and activity of this officer upon the present occasion, in which an essential service has been rendered, and the gallantry of the officers and men under his orders, and which was equally displayed by those of his Sicilian Majesty, will appear to your lordship entitled to favourable consideration.—I have, &c.

J. STUART.

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Messina, June 11, 1810.

SIR,—In consequence of a report received from the Faro telegraph on the evening of the 9th instant, that a convoy of enemy's vessels were in sight off Cape Vaticano, steering for Bagnara, I have the honour to inform your excellency, that I got the flotilla under weigh, assisted by Captain Robinson, Lieutenants Bass and Thaine, and stood direct for Bagnara, accompanied by a division of his Sicilian Majesty's flotilla, under the direction of Captain Vatoli.

At daylight the following morning we fortunately fell in with the enemy close to the Marifca, betwixt Bagnara and Palmi; we attacked them instantly, and I have great satisfaction in saying, that we succeeded in capturing fourteen large boats, three of which are regular gun-boats, each carrying a long 18-pounder; the remainder are store-boats, laden with field-pieces, ammunition, and provisions; eight gun-boats that were placed in front of Bagnara, at a distance of 100 yards from each other, for the protection of the boats that were drawn up on shore, were sunk by the heavy and well-directed fire of our flotilla.

I beg to report the good conduct of the officers and men, British and Sicilians; they have behaved with a degree of coolness that does them great credit.

Our loss is trifling, considering we were obliged to make the attack within grape-shot distance of three batteries; it consists in one man wounded, and one scampavia sunk, the crew saved.

During the engagement one of the Sicilian gun-boats, (which had got on shore at the Faro Point early in the morning, in endeavouring to join us,) was attacked off Scylla by three French scampavias, and I am sorry to say was captured without the smallest resistance.

The convoy, which consisted of four gun-boats and forty store-boats, were twenty-five days from Naples.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. READE.

Admiralty-office, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board the San Josef, off Toulon, June 3, 1810.

SIR,—I enclose herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Brenton, of the Spartan, giving an account of a very gallant action fought by that ship against a squadron of the enemy in the Bay of Naples on the 3d ultimo. Any comment of mine upon this occasion would be superfluous, after the clear and distinct account given by Captain Brenton of the action, and the manner in which he enticed the enemy out; I have, however, to lament a severe wound this gallant officer has received by a grape-shot, though I trust not dangerous.

I have no doubt their lordships will duly appreciate the conduct of Lieutenant Willes, first of the Spartan, who fought the ship after Captain Brenton was wounded.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Spartan, off the Bay of Naples, May 3, 1810.

SIR,—From the 1st instant his Majesty's ships Spartan and Success chased the French squadron, consisting of one frigate of 42 guns and 350 men, one corvette of 28 guns and 260 men, one brig of 8 guns and 98 men, one cutter of 10 guns and 80 men; they succeeded in getting into the Mole of Naples, favoured by light and partial breezes. As I was sensible they would never leave that place of refuge whilst two British frigates were in the bay, I directed Captain Ayscough to remain on my rendezvous, from five to ten leagues south-west of the island of Capri, continuing with the Spartan in the bay of Naples.

At day-light this morning we had the pleasure of seeing the enemy's squadron

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as before-mentioned, re-enforced by eight gun-boats, standing towards us in a close line. The action began at fifty-six minutes after seven with the enemy's frigate, exchanging broadsides when within pistol-shot, passing along their line and cutting off their cutter and gun-boats from the body of the squadron. The enemy was under the necessity of wearing to renew his junction, but was prevented, by the Spartan taking her station on their weather beam; a close and obstinate contest ensued; light and variable winds led us near the batteries of Baia; the enemy's frigate making all sail to take advantage of their shelter. The crippled state of the Spartan not allowing her to follow, we bore up, raking the frigate and corvette as we passed them, and succeeded in cutting off the brig. The corvette, having lost her foretop-mast, effected her escape with the assistance of the gun-boats; the latter had, during the action, galled us excessively by lying on our quarter, and the severity of our loss, having ten killed and nineteen wounded, may in some measure be attributed to this circumstance. I was myself wounded about the middle of the action, which lasted two hours; but my place was most ably supplied by Mr Willes. Captain Horte, of the royal engineers, had been sent with me for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy's position on the coast. Upon this occasion I requested him to take the command of the quarter-deck guns, foreseeing that the whole attention of the first lieutenant and myself would be required in manœuvring the ship during the variety of service we were likely to expect.

To the light and fluctuating winds, to the enemy being so near their own shores, which is lined with batteries, they are indebted for the safety of their whole squadron, which at a greater distance from the shore, I do not hesitate in saying must have fallen into our hands.

Among the killed we have to regret the loss of Mr Robson, the master's mate, a young man of great promise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Spartan.

10 seamen and marines killed; 22 wounded.

Admiralty-office, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Captain Ayscough, of his Majesty's ship the Success, addressed to Captain Brenton, of the Spartan, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 4th instant, while running along the coast of Calabria, at 1 P. M. and abreast of Castiglione, I observed three vessels on the beach, and men loading them. I thought it an object worth while to attempt their destruction, as they appeared to me capable of carrying one hundred and fifty men each; I immediately dispatched the boats of this ship, with volunteers, under the command of Mr George Rose Sartorius, the third lieutenant, accompanied by the boats of the Espoir, under the command of Lieutenant Robert Oliver, the Success and Espoir covering their landing.

I am sorry to say, that when about musket-shot from the shore, three boats swamped, having struck on a sunken reef, by which misfortune two seamen belonging to the Espoir were drowned: all their ammunition being wet, the officers and men swam to the beach with cutlasses in their mouths, when the enemy fired upon them from two long six-pounders, and four wall pieces; they being secreted behind the rocks, were not perceived until the boats grounded.

The enemy's fire served only to increase the zeal of the party, and their perseverance so intimidated the enemy that they deserted their guns, and retreated to the houses which were near, keeping up a heavy fire of musketry from the windows; but being also dislodged from them they fled to the mountains.

The guns were spiked, carriages destroyed, two vessels set on fire, their car-

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goes (which consisted of oil) stove, when they with difficulty launched the boats that were swamped, and returned on board. Lieutenant Sartorius speaks in the highest terms of all the petty officers, seamen, and marines under his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN AYSCOUGH.

Return of the killed and drowned in the boats of his Majesty's ship Success and Espoir.

Success—1 killed. Espoir—1 killed, 2 drowned.

Admiralty-office, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the San Josef, 3d June, 1810.

SIR,—I have great satisfaction in transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Eyre, together with the enclosures to which it refers, detailing his proceedings in an attack by the ships named in the margin,* conjointly with a British military force, under Brigadier-General Oswald, on Santa Maura, and the final reduction of the citadel and island.

Much skill, bravery, and perseverance appear to have been displayed by Capt. Eyre, the captains, officers and men under his orders; and an infinite deal of credit due to all concerned in the enterprise. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Magnificent, at St Maura, 18th April, 1810.

SIR,—Having, in my letter to Lord Collingwood of the 8th of the last month, stated the principal reasons which induced General Oswald and myself to determine upon attacking the enemy in the island of St Maura, I have now the satisfaction to inform you of the complete success of our expedition.

Immediately after this measure was resolved upon, I sailed from Cephalonia to collect the squadron, and directed Captain Griffiths, of the Leonidas, to cruize to the northward of St Maura, in order to prevent any supplies or re-enforcements being sent to Corfu, a service which was most effectually performed.

On the 18th of March we were all assembled at Zante, but the Montagu in working into the road, through the ignorance of her pilot, got upon a shoal and knocked her rudder off, by which unfortunate accident she was prevented from accompanying us. The troops which she was intended to take being divided amongst the other ships, as also her marines, under the command of Captain Snow, and the general having done me the honour to embark on board the Magnificent, I sailed with the Belle Poule, Imogene, three gun-boats, and five transports, early on the morning of the 21st, and arrived at St Maura the same evening. I gave directions to Captain Stephens, of the Imogene, to anchor as close to the shore as possible, taking the gun-boats with him, in order to cover the landing of the troops, and to silence two small batteries which were situated near the landing-place.

The disembarkation began at day-break the following morning, and was very expeditiously effected, under the immediate direction of Captain Brisbane. The marines belonging to the Magnificent, Montagu, and Belle Poule were landed at the same time and attached to the army. One of the batteries fired at the Imogene, but upon a brisk return being made from her and the gun-boats, the enemy abandoned them, as he also did two other batteries which commanded the entrance of a large lake that extends to the tower and citadel.

The citadel of St Maura is situated upon a low, narrow neck of land, projecting into the sea on the north-east end of the island, and though nearly surrounded by the sea, is, from its embayed position and shallowness of the water, unassailable by ships. The want of secure anchorage on that side the island

* Magnificent, Montagu, Belle Poule, Leonidas, and Imogene.

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obliged me to place the transports in a port six or seven miles from where the operations were to be carried on. As soon as the troops were landed, they began their march towards the town, which was given up without opposition, and taken possession of by Colonel Lowe and a body of troops; another division continued on its route towards the citadel. I thought it necessary to accompany the general, in order to facilitate such supplies and co-operations from the ships as the circumstances of the moment might make necessary. When we reached the northern shore, it was discovered that the enemy had constructed two strong redoubts upon the neck of land, a considerable distance in advance of the citadel, and which it was necessary to drive him from, before any thing could be undertaken against the principal work. A battery of two guns, still further in advance, the enemy had been forced to abandon by a detachment of troops under the command of Major Church. The Leonidas was then only a few miles from the shore, and the weather being fine, it was judged a favourable opportunity to make an immediate and joint attack upon the first redoubt. Captain Brisbane, who was with me, ever anxious to render himself of use, volunteered to take any orders to the Leonidas, and I therefore sent directions by him to Captain Griffiths to anchor as near to the redoubt as possible and cannonade it, which was executed with his usual promptitude. The troops, at the same time, with the general at their head, advanced under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry to the assault, drove the enemy from his entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, and followed him so close that he had not time to rally at the second redoubt, but fled through it without stopping, and was pursued close to the walls of the citadel. The acquisition of these posts, which from that moment we retained possession of, was of the greatest importance to the future operations.

Being myself wounded in the head, I was under the necessity, for a few days, of giving up the naval arrangements to Captain Brisbane, to whose zealous ardour, whatever service he is employed upon, it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice.

On the 25th, finding myself able to give all such directions as could be necessary for the service going forward, and that it was very essential to increase the force on the northern side of the island, I directed Captain Brisbane to proceed there in the Belle Poule, taking with him the Imogene and gun-boats.

Captain Stephens had been wounded in the foot at the storming of the redoubts, but too zealous to allow it to interfere with his personal exertions. I am sorry to say he still suffers from it very considerably.

Ten of the Magnificent's guns were landed, and 150 seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Astley, whose assiduous attention and activity in performing every duty intrusted to him, the general speaks of in strong terms of approbation.

On the 30th the Montagu joined me. Captain Mowbray by the greatest exertions had re-hung his rudder at Zante, and lost not a moment afterwards in following us. On her arrival two of her lower-deck guns were landed, and 100 of her seamen, to do duty on shore. I at the same time directed Captain Mowbray to superintend all the operations that were going forward, that no assistance which the ships could give might be omitted.

On the 7th of April I left the transports under the care of the Montagu, and proceeded to the opposite side of the island, where our batteries opened the following morning. The seamen of the Magnificent, in consequence of the ship going to sea, were withdrawn from the shore, and an additional number sent from the Montagu, the whole being then under the command of Lieutenant Lyons of that ship.

The only way that the citadel could now be approached with cannon being by a narrow neck of land, and which is composed principally of a loose gravel thrown up by the sea, the difficulties in erecting our batteries had been very great, but the ardour and energies of the

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soldiers and sailors, animated in every danger and every fatigue by the continual presence of General Oswald, rose in proportion as the obstacles presented themselves.

Captains Brisbane and Griffiths, with the masters of their ships, took great pains to sound about the citadel, but it was found impracticable to carry the ships nearer than a mile. On the 5th the Kingsfisher joined from Malta, and information having been received that the enemy had made great preparations at Corfu and Parga to throw in supplies to St Maura, I directed Captain Tritton to keep under weigh at a short distance in the offing, and Captain Stephens to anchor in the Imogene just out of gunshot of the enemy's works. The vigilant attention paid by those officers to that important piece of duty is highly creditable to them, and I believe not a boat made its way. The citadel kept up a spirited fire till the night of the 15th, when a detachment of troops, under the command of Col. Moore, drove the enemy from an advanced intrenchment, and lodged itself in their place. A very heavy fire of grape and musketry continued for many hours, but the enemy finding that the British troops were immoveable, and that his own men were picked off in the embrazures, he sent a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation. Captain Mowbray and Colonel Lowe were authorized by the general and myself to treat with the governor, and in a short time the terms which I have the honour to enclose were agreed upon, and that night the gates put into our possession.

I transmit herewith the capitulation signed by General Camus, as also returns of the artillery and ordnance stores taken in the citadel and advanced batteries, and returns of the killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's ships under my orders. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. EYRE.

To George Martin, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

[These returns are duplicates of the dispatches of General Oswald, pages 293, 294.]

Return of killed and wounded on board the ships at the siege of St Maura.

Magnificent, 3 killed, 9 wounded. Montagu, 4 killed, 21 wounded. Belle Poule, 6 wounded. Leonidas, 2 wounded. Imogene, 1 wounded.

Admiralty-office, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's ship San Josef, off Toulon, June 16.

SIR,—I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter addressed to Sir Samuel Hood, from Captain Maxwell, giving an account of an attack made on the batteries at the entrance of Agaye, and the capture of four French vessels, by the boats of the Alceste, on the 22d ult. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

His Majesty's ship Alceste, off Frejus Bay, May 26, 1810.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you, that having chased several of the enemy's vessels into the Bay of Agaye, which is protected by two batteries, one on each side the entrance, I determined, after a good reconnoitre, to attempt carrying them by storm, as their height gave them too great an advantage over the ship.

On the night of the 22d two strong parties were landed; and the one on the right of the bay having to march through a very thick wood, to get in the rear of the fort, were attacked in the midst of it by one of the enemy's piquets, when the marines, under the command of Lieutenants Loyd and Hawkey, opened a fire that very soon dislodged them, but, unfortunately, the guide, taking advantage of the firing, went off and left the party, which compelled Mr Wilson, the senior lieutenant, to relinquish the enterprize, and to re-embark the people, which, I am happy to say, he effected without the smallest loss.

The party on the left, under the command of Mr Henry Bell, the master, were so fortunate as to get close in the rear of the battery undiscovered, which they attacked and carried in the most

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spirited manner, spiked the guns, two twenty-fours, broke their carriages, destroyed the magazines, and threw the shot into the sea; but as the other side had failed, were obliged to come off without any of the vessels, which we continued to watch, and finding they would not move whilst we kept close in, I last night sent the barge and yawl, under Mr Bell, accompanied by Mr Day, master's mate, and Mr Adair, midshipman, to lie in a little cave we had discovered near the harbour's mouth, whilst the ship stood some distance in the offing. The Frenchmen, though so noted for cunning, swallowed the bait, and came out this morning quite boldly. You may conceive, sir, their astonishment, when our two boats, armed with a 12-pound carronade and 4-pound field-piece, made their unexpected appearance amongst them; they captured four feluccas, two of which were armed, one with six and the other four guns, besides small arms; drove two upon the rocks, and the rest back into the harbour, though completely exposed to the fire of the batteries, a great number of soldiers on the beach, and two armed vessels besides those taken, that were in the convoy. Mr Bell speaks in the highest commendation of every one with him, and states, that after he and Mr Day had boarded and carried the vessels, Mr Adair, with only two or three men in the barge, made such excellent use of the carronade, that their retreat was covered, and the prizes brought out, without a man being hurt on our side, which made their success doubly gratifying.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

Downing-Street, August 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25, 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Craufurd's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Conception till the 21st instant, when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the fort La Conception was destroyed.

From the 21st till yesterday morning, Brigadier-General Craufurd continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after day-light, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the brigadier-general retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss.

The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.

I am informed, that throughout this trying day the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments, distinguished themselves. In Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer.

Brigadier-General Craufurd has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese chasseurs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elder.

Since yesterday the enemy have made no movement.

Copy of General Craufurd's report, enclosed in Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 25th July.

Carvelhal, July 25, 1810.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report to your lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between three and four thousand cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry, and brigade of artillery attached to the division, advanced to support the piquets, and Captain Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre.

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As the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some enclosures near the windmill, about eight hundred yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable loss, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry. (Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry, just after our cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, and 3 horses killed; 1 staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 164 rank and file, and 12 horses wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 80 rank and file missing.

Admiralty-office, September 4.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board the Ranger transport, Table Bay, 30th of June, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of their lordships, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain Lambert, of his Majesty's ship Iphigenia, with its enclosures from Captain Willoughby, commanding his Majesty's ship Nereide, containing an account of an enterprise successfully performed by him at Port Jacotel. I have the honour to be, &c. A. BERTIE.

His Majesty's ship Iphigenia, off the Mauritius, May 5.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you a letter that I this day received, bearing date the 1st instant, from Captain Willoughby, of his Majesty's ship Nereide, detailing an account of a most gallant enterprize performed by him at Port Jacotel, on the south-east coast of this island; his success, I am happy to add, was crowned with inconsiderable loss, considering the force he had to contend with. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LAMBERT.

Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c.

His Majesty's ship Nereide, May 1, 1810.

SIR,—On reconnoitring the south-east coast upon this date, I perceived at the anchorage of Jacotel a ship of about four hundred tons, and as she lay within pistol-shot of the two batteries which commanded the entrance and the harbour, I did not leave the Nereide until twelve o'clock A. M., and after much difficulty found and entered (at five) the narrow intricate passage, and owing to low water, the surf half filling the boats, I was in hopes of landing and falling in upon their left battery without being discovered; but the Imperial schooner L'Estafette, of four brass guns and 14 men, commanded by Ensign De Vaisseau Henry Charwin, unfortunately lying at anchor, so completely gave the alarm, that by the time the boats grounded both batteries and two field-pieces were playing upon the only spot we could land, and our men were no sooner formed upon the beach than received by a heavy fire of musketry. As every officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole party was instantly upon the run, and in ten minutes in possession of the above battery; having spiked the guns we me-

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ved towards the guard-house, protected by two field-pieces, forty troopers of the 18th regiment of the line, twenty-six artillery, and a strong party of militia, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Rockman, of the 18th regiment. This party, while we were taking the battery, had attacked and driven our boats, with the division left to protect them, into the centre of the harbour. Their opening fire upon us was the signal for charging, and, to my astonishment, they instantly gave way with a speed we could not equal; their officer, who deserved to command better soldiers, was taken prisoner, with his two field-pieces.

Hitherto twilight had hid our force; full day shewed to the enemy the Nereide's small band of volunteers, consisting of fifty seamen, and the same number of marines; the strongest battery in their possession, and to gain which it was necessary to pass the river Jacotel at the foot of a high hill, covered with wood, and defended by the commandant of the Savannah district, Colonel Etienne Colgard, two cannon, and a strong body of militia. Owing to the late heavy rains, we found the river swelled, and current so strong, that the tallest men could scarcely wade, the short helped over, and more than half the party upon the swim, and in the thick of fire from the enemy; but this difficulty no sooner surmounted (though not without the loss of the greatest part of our ammunition) then three cheers warned the enemy to prepare for the bayonet. The jungle-hill, two guns, battery, and colours were carried in stile, and the commandant, Colonel Colgard, taken prisoner; nor do I think an officer or man of the party, except myself, had an anxious thought for the result of this unequal affair.

Having spiked the guns and one mortar, burnt and destroyed their carriages, the works, magazines, &c., and embarked the field-pieces, some naval and military stores, I was upon the point of returning to the ship, when the strong party I had driven from the first battery and field-pieces appeared to have recovered from their panic, re-assembled (strongly re-enforced by the militia and bourgeois inhabitants of the island) upon our left and as the Nereide's attack of Jacotel was the first ever made upon the Isle of France, and knowing its principal defence consists in its militia, I determined upon running some risk of letting them know what they had to expect if their island was ever attacked by a regular British force. Moving towards them, they at the same time advancing within musket-shot, they opened their fire, and I instantly turned direct into the country in an oblique line to them, to get into their rear, and if so, not to leave to the defeated party the resource of a retreat; at first they halted and remained upon their ground, but the moment we began to move in quick time, and they understood my intention, they again beat us in fair running for more than a mile into the country. On returning to our boats, we burnt the signal-house, flag-staff, &c., a mile from the beach, and having sounded well the harbour, and done all I wished, I again embarked and returned to the Nereide.

I now beg you will allow me to express how highly I approve of the gallant and regular conduct of every officer and man landed; indeed, I feel myself under the greatest obligation to the seniors, Lieutenants Burn, Langhorne, and Deacon, and Lieutenant Cox, commanding the marines, with Lieutenant Desbrisay under him. I have to regret the loss of one man killed and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, nor do I know the force opposed to us; but from every information gained, and from the French officers themselves, they declare that six hundred men can reinforce the batteries by signal in an hour. I remained on shore four hours, in a clear morning, and the signal was flying the whole of the time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. J. WILLOUGHBY.

Henry Lambert, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Iphigenia.

Horse Guards, September 9.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by divi-

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tions of his army over the enemy in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, also in the several instances where the cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves against the enemy in Spain, and in the battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna, the under-mentioned officers of the army, present on these occasions, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal; and his Majesty having approved of the medal which has been struck, is pleased to command that it should be worn by the general officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the commanding officers of corps (not being of rank inferior to lieutenant-colonel,) and the chiefs of military departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button-hole of their uniform.

His Majesty has also been pleased to command, that the medals which would have been conferred upon the officers which have fallen or died since the above-named actions, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be deposited with their respective families.

Lieutenant Generals.—Sir J. Moore, K. B., Sir David Baird, Sir John Hope, K. B., Mackenzie Fraser, Lord Paget, and Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Major Generals.—Sir J. Sherbrooke, K. B., William Payne, Lord William Bentinck, Honourable Edward Paget, Sir Brent Spencer, K. B., Sir Stap. Cotton, Bart., Rowland Hill, Coote Manningham, William Carr Beresford, Ron. Crawford Fergusson, Henry Warde, J. Leith, John Ran. M'Kenzie, and Christopher Tilson.

Brigadier-Generals.—J. Slade, Moore Disney, William Palmer Acland, Miles Nightingall, Alexander Campbell, Henry Frederick Campbell, Richard Stewart, Honourable Charles Stewart, Ernest Baron Langworth, Alan Cameron, Bernard Foorde Bowes, Henry Fane, Robert Anstruther, George Anson, James Catlin Crawford, and Edward Howarth, (artillery).

Colonels.—Sigesmund Baron Low, Robert Cheney, William Anson, John Stratford Saunders, Andrew Hay, James Kemmis, Robert Burne, Rusane Shaw Donkin, Hon. Edward Stopford, George Townsend Walker, Samuel Hawker, and G. Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—George Duncan Drummond, Richard Hulse, George Leigh, William Guard, James Wynch, Oliver Thomas Jones, Denis Pack, Sir Granby Thomas Calcraft, Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, Robert Ross, Alexander Napier, Joseph Fuller, Ralph Darling, Sir Windham W. Dalling, Jas. Stirling, John Harding, Samuel Venables Hinde, Colquhoun Grant, James Lyon, Sir William Myers, Thomas Sydney Beckwith, Charles D. Taylor, Honourable George A. F. Lake, Frederick de Aranschild, Philips Cameron, Alexander Gordon, Richard Hussey Vivian, Charles Donellan, Charles P. Belfron, James Muter, John Stewart, Henry Torrens, Daniel White, John Brauns, Henry Seymour, George Redout Bingham, Hon. Charles Greville, William Maxwell, C. Fane, James Bathurst, Hewlet Framingham, John B. Mackenzie, Robert Barclay, William Henry Banbury, William Robe, George James Bruere Tucker, John Cameron, Jasper Nicholls, and G. Henry Duckworth.

By his Majesty's command,

DAVID DUNDAS,
Commander-in-Chief.

H. Torrens, Lieut.-Col. and Mil. Sec.

Downing-street, September 18.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was on Sunday morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Wellington, K. B. &c., dated Celerico, 29th of August, 1810.

The enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, and I am concerned to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th. I have no intelligence upon which I can rely of the cause of its surrender. An explosion had been heard at our advanced posts, and I observed on Monday, that the

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steeple of the church was destroyed, and many houses of the town unroofed. I had a telegraphic communication with the governor, but unfortunately the weather did not allow of our using it on Sunday, or during a great part of Monday, and when the weather cleared on that day, it was obvious that the governor was in communication with the enemy.

After I was certain of the fall of the place, I moved the infantry of the army again into the valley of the Mondego, keeping a division upon Guarda, and the outposts of the cavalry at Alverca. The enemy attacked our piquets twice yesterday in the morning, but feebly, and they were repulsed; in the afternoon, however, they obliged Sir Stapleton Cotton to draw in his posts to the side of Fraxedras. Captain Legon, of the 16th light dragoons, was wounded in the morning, and two men of the royal dragoons were wounded in the afternoon.

A piquet of this regiment made a gallant and successful charge upon a party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and took some prisoners.

The second corps, under General Regnier, has made no movement of any importance since I had the honour of addressing your lordship last. A patrole, however, belonging to this corps fell in with a squadron of dragoons, consisting of one troop of the 13th British, and one troop of the 4th Portuguese, belonging to Lieutenant-General Hill's corps, under the command of Captain White, of the 13th, and the whole of them were taken, with the exception of the captain and one man, who, I since understand, have been killed. I enclose the copy of Brigadier-General Fane's report to Lieut.-General Hill of this affair, which it appears was highly creditable to Captain White, and the allied troops engaged.

No movement has been made, and nothing of any importance has occurred in Estremadura since I addressed your lordship last.

In the north the enemy moved a small body of infantry and cavalry on the 20th to Alcanezas; but General Silviera moved towards them from Braganza, and they immediately retired.

Escalbos de Cima, August 22, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, that the troop of the 13th light dragoons, and one of the 4th Portuguese dragoons, forming the squadron under the command of Captain White, of the 13th, at Ladoera, this morning fell in with a patrole of the enemy's dragoons, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and about sixty men. Captain White fortunately succeeded in coming up with them, when he immediately charged and overturned them; and the result has been, the capture of two lieutenants, three serjeants, six corporals, one trumpeter, and fifty privates, and about fifty horses. The captain was also a prisoner, but escaped during the bustle on foot.

I am happy to say, this has been performed without the loss of a man on our side. Six of the enemy are wounded. Captain White expresses his obligation to Major Vigoreux, of the 38th regiment, who was a volunteer with him, and to the Alferes Pedro Raymundo di Oliviera, commanding the Portuguese troop (which he states to have done its duty extremely well, and to have shown much gallantry); and also to Lieutenant Turner, of the 13th light dragoons, to whose activity and courage he reports himself to be indebted for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the approbation of the commander-in-chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. FANE.

Lieutenant-General Hill.

The King having signified to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, his royal pleasure that those post captains of his Majesty's navy who, being commissioners of the navy, victualling or transport service, may have been passed over at any flag promotion, by officers junior to themselves being promoted to the rank of rear admirals, shall be allowed to wear the undress uniform of a rear admiral of his Majesty's fleet, with the deviations undermentioned, viz.

The epaulettes to be without the star of those worn by rear admirals, and in

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all respects similar to those worn by post captains.

The buttons to contain the arms of the Navy-office (three anchors,) or of the Victualling-office (two anchors, crossed saltier wise,) or of the Transport-office (one anchor and one cannon, crossed saltier wise,) as the case may be, respectively surrounded with laurel.

And also that those post captains who may be commissioners of the navy, victualling, or transport service, but from their seniority have not been passed over, shall continue to wear the uniform of their rank, without any deviation whatever.

Their lordships hereby give notice thereof, in order that the captains abovementioned may conform thereto.

J. BARROW.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 22.

Copy of a letter from Sir Richard Goodwin Keates, K. B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's ship the Implacable, in Cadiz Bay, the 30th August, 1810.

SIR,—My dispatch, No. 15, will have informed their lordships of the sailing of an expedition from this port on the evening of the 22d; I have now the honour to transmit the copy of a letter I have received from Captain George Cockburn, of this ship, detailing the particulars of a descent and successful attack made on a strong corps of French troops posted at the town of Moguer. The expedition returned into Cadiz yesterday with a few prisoners, and some volunteers for the Spanish army, having driven the enemy from Moguer and the adjoining coast with considerable loss, and about forty killed and wounded on the part of our ally.

I have received, sir, through his Majesty's minister at this place, the copy of a letter from his Excellency M. de Bardaxi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, strongly expressive of the sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude felt by the council of regency at the able and distinguished co-operation afforded General Lascy on the expedition by Captain Cockburn, the officers and seamen under his command; and it becomes my duty to mark in the strongest manner how sensibly I feel the public service has been benefited by Captain Cockburn's able, cheerful, and zealous services.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATES.

His Majesty's sloop Jasper, in Huelba River, August 25, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance to your orders, I sailed from Cadiz on the night of the 22d current, with the vessels and boats you were pleased to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with the Spanish armament, under the orders of General Lascy. On the night of the 23d, being about four leagues to the southward of the entrance of this river, I received intimation from the general that he wished to land without further loss of time on the coast then abreast of us, as it would enable him to get to Moguer (where the French army was supposed to be) considerably sooner than he could do by water; the whole fleet being accordingly directed to anchor as close to the shore as they could with safety, I began about ten o'clock to disembark the troops, and the whole of them, as well as their horses, &c. being safely landed between one and two o'clock, the general commenced his march, keeping along the beach, and being attended by eleven of our flat boats (under Lieutenant Westphal, of the Implacable,) for the purpose of transporting the army across a large branch of the river, which (after our landing) we were informed intersected the way to Moguer, and extended a very considerable distance into the country. This precaution having, however, prevented their being delayed in the slightest degree, the army got to Moguer (a distance of twenty-two miles from the point of debarkation) about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and the French army being there (according to the information,) the Spaniards forgot their fatigues, and proceeded immediately to attack them. The French, not being pre-

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pared for such a visit, were soon driven from the town; but having collected and rallied in the neighbourhood, they attempted to regain what they had lost, and in their turn made several desperate attacks on the Spanish advanced line; but being worsted in every attempt by the valour and steadiness of the Spanish troops, they retreated at the close of day, and will, I fear, owing to their being principally cavalry, succeed in getting to Seville. General Lascy will however, I believe, follow them as long as he sees any chance of destroying them; and on his return from pursuing them, will re-embark and return to Cadiz, or St Lucar, as circumstances may authorise.

The loss of the Spaniards during yesterday was but trifling; that of the French has not yet been ascertained; but I saw several of them lying dead on the field, and about twelve of them were taken prisoners, who say they were about eleven hundred strong.

The cheerfulness with which the Spanish troops bore the fatigue of marching twenty-two miles, after being without rest for three successive nights, and steadiness and valour they displayed in the action that ensued, has excited my highest admiration, and made me more sanguine than ever in the hope, that such people in such a cause must be ultimately successful. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood also shew scarcely less enthusiasm than the army come to their deliverance; and the manner in which they have greeted our arrival amongst them sufficiently proves their attachment to their legitimate government, and their detestation of the French usurpation. I cannot, sir, close this account of the transactions of the Spanish army without paying my humble but sincere tribute of admiration to General Lascy, who has proved himself worthy of commanding such men, and appears, by his coolness, judgment, and active bravery, to be peculiarly adapted for such services as that on which he is now employed.

It is now, sir, a pleasant duty incumbent on me, to assure you that nothing can exceed the good conduct of the officers and men you have placed under my orders; and I must beg leave particularly to mention to you the unremitted assistance I have received from Captain Daniell, of this sloop, and from Lieutenant Westphal (1st of the Implacable,) who by his conduct on this service has added to the many claims he already has to my particular notice and recommendation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. COCKBURN.

Sir R. G. Keates, K. B. &c.

Admiralty-office, September 25.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at this office from Vice-Admiral Drury, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Government-House, Castle New Victoria, Amboyna, Feb. 20, 1810.

SIR,—Since my letter of the 8th instant, acquainting your excellency with the capture of the Dutch brigs of war Rembang and Hope, by his Majesty's ship Dover under my command, off the island of Amboyna, the services of the force under my orders, and the capture of the said island, require that I should enter into a detail thereof.

I have therefore to inform your excellency, that being joined on the 9th by his Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and a Dutch sloop of war (the Mandarine) which she had taken, I proceeded immediately up the harbour of Amboyna, and anchored in Latitia Bay, from whence we were enabled to examine tolerably well the numerous batteries erected since the British restored the island in 1803, on the different heights commanding the fort and anchorage of Victoria, as well as the anchorage of Portuguese Bay.

These anchorages are also further protected by the fort of Victoria, the sea-face of which is extremely strong, a battery close on the beach, well to the right of the fort, mounting four 12-pounders, one 8-pounder, two 6-pounders, and one brass 32-pounder, and a heavy battery built

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upon piles far out in the sea, mounting nine 12-pounders (iron) and one brass 32-pounder.

On the morning of the 16th, the plan of attack was determined upon, in consultation with Captains Montagu and Spencer, of the royal navy, Captain Major Henry Court, of the Hon. the East India Company's coast artillery, commanding the troops, and Captains Philips and Forbes, of the Madras European regiment.

The arrangements for the attack were, that 400 men, selected as per margin,* under the command of Captain Court, should be landed a little to the right of Portuguese Bay, and advance immediately to the attack of the batteries on the heights commanding that anchorage, as well as the town and fort of Victoria, and that at the same time the ships should commence their attack on the fort and such batteries as they could be brought to bear upon; about two P. M. the boats being all out and every thing in readiness for landing the party selected for that service, the ships were got under weigh, and stood across the bay, with the apparent intention of working out to sea, but, by keeping the sails lifting and other manœuvres, we contrived to drift in towards the spot fixed upon for a landing, at the same time keeping the boats on the opposite side of the ships, so as not to be perceived by the enemy.

Upon a nearer approach the preparative signal was made to bear up and sail large, the ships bore up together with a fine breeze, and passing within cable's length of the landing place, slipped all the boats at the same moment per signal. The troops, seamen, and marines were instantly landed, and formed agreeably to the directions issued by Captain Court, to whose report of their further proceedings I beg leave to refer your excellency.

The ships immediately commenced an attack upon the fort and surrounding batteries, which was continued without intermission for two hours and a half, by which time, having drifted very close in, exposed to an extreme heavy fire, particularly from the heights on the left of the town, with red-hot shot, and the object of the attack being accomplished by the unexampled intrepidity of the troops, seamen, and marines, in storming and gaining possession of the heights commanding Portuguese Bay, I took advantage of a sprit of wind off the land, and ordered the ships to anchor there.

During the night forty men were landed from the Samarang, and two field-pieces from the Dover, under the direction of Captain Spencer, who volunteered on this occasion, and succeeded in getting the guns up the heights, over a heavy and difficult ground.

Daylight on the 17th shewed the very great advantage obtained over the enemy in the attack the preceding day, as he had abandoned in the night the battery on the beach, as well as the water battery, both of which being very low, had much annoyed the shipping. Shortly after, some shells were thrown from the fort at our positions on the heights, without doing any injury, while the shot from our batteries in return were seen to have considerable effect.

This decided superiority, and the ships being ready to advance again, induced me, after landing and examining with Captain Court the strength of our positions, to send in a summons, a copy of which is annexed, and in consequence terms were submitted by the commandant of Amboyna for the surrender of the island, and after some alteration, the articles of capitulation accompanying were agreed to.

Accordingly, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the force originally landed, under Captain Court, marched in and took possession of Fort Victoria for his Majesty (the enemy having previously laid down their arms on the esplanade,) when the British Union was hoisted un-

* 176 troops; seamen and marines of the Dover, 85; seamen and marines of the Cornwallis, 105; seamen and marines of the Samarang, 35.—Total 401, including officers.

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der a royal salute from the fort and shipping.

I beg leave to congratulate your excellency on the acquisition of this important colony, defended by 130 Europeans, and upwards of 1000 Javanese and Madurese troops, exclusive of the officers and crews of three vessels sunk in the inner harbour, many of which are Europeans, amounting to 220 men, aided by the Dutch inhabitants and burghers, who were stationed in the batteries on this very formidable line of defence, as will appear by the return made thereon.

I trust it will appear, that the characteristic coolness and bravery of the British soldiers and seamen have seldom shone forth with greater lustre than on this occasion, in the intrepid conduct displayed by the handful of brave men which I have had the honour and good fortune to command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

W. O'Brien Drury, Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. East Indies.

To Captain Edward Tucker, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ships, and the forces employed on the expedition to the eastward.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you by this the earliest opportunity afforded me, the operations of the troops and seamen employed under my command, in the attack upon the enemy's outposts, on the 16th inst.

The force destined for this service, composed of the number of men named in the margin,* having landed about two o'clock P. M. agreeably to your orders, and being formed, according to instructions I had previously given, the advanced party, under Captain Phillips, consisting of 30 rank and file of the 2d battalion of artillery, under Lieutenant Stewart, the detachment of royal marines from his Majesty's ship Dover, under Lieutenant Higginson, and a detachment of one company of the Madras European regiment, with a party of seamen from his Majesty's ship Dover, under Lieutenant Jeffries, in all about 180 men, was directed to attack the battery at Wannetoo, situated on the top of a small hill, of a most commanding height and position, and defended by five iron 12-pounders, two iron 8-pounders, two iron 6-pounders, and two five and an half inch brass howitzers.

This, the most advanced post of the enemy, and commanding the shore at Portuguese Bay, was attacked with that gallantry, promptitude, and judgment, which were to be expected from the exertions and talents of that distinguished officer Captain Phillips, of the Madras European regiment, and was immediately carried, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the enemy, who had two officers killed and one desperately wounded after the entrance of our party into the battery.

Under the able directions of Lieut. Duncan Stewart (who, though wounded, continued at his post) three of the guns were immediately brought to bear upon the enemy in his retreat, and subsequently upon the enemy's post at Batter Gantong which had opened a fire upon our troops at Wannetoo on their taking possession thereof.

With the remaining force† I proceeded along the heights to turn the enemy's position at Batter Gantong, situated about 1500 yards distant from, and nearly on the same level with that at Wannetoo, and which commanded the town of Amboyna and Fort Victoria. This party endured with the greatest spirit and patience a most fatiguing and troublesome march, ascending and descending hills over which there was no road, and many of them so extremely steep as to require the assistance of the bushes for the men to get

* See page 311.

† One company of the Madras European regiment, Captain Forbes; the seamen and marines from his Majesty's ship Cornwallis; the seamen from the Samarang; 15 artillerymen. This body was under the immediate orders of Captain Forbes, who fulfilled the duties of this charge to my greatest satisfaction.

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up and down by. Their toils were, however, rewarded by our reaching, a little after sunset, an eminence which effectually commanded the enemy, and by the satisfaction we experienced on finding, that we had pursued the only mode of attack against this post (so strong by the nature of the ground) which admitted a probability of success, otherwise than by a great sacrifice of lives.

The enemy, who was collected in some numbers, retired immediately we were perceived on the heights above them, and we entered the battery without opposition, where we found four iron 12-pounders, and one iron 9-pounder.

The consequences of our successes, in obtaining possession of Wannetoo and Batter Gantong, were observed by the desertion, on the part of the enemy, of two batteries, which had annoyed the ships, and which became exposed to our commanding fire. One of them, called the Wogoo battery, is situated on the shore. the other is erected upon piles, some distance in the sea; they were both well calculated for defence against a naval attack, and were covered by a very thick parapet. The ordnance found in them are expressed in the margin.*

During the night of the 16th instant, two 12-pounders and one 9-pounder were relieved of the spikes in the Batter Gantong battery, which on the following day were brought to fire on the fort. The enemy returned our fire (which continued until your summons for the surrender of the town) with shells, but without effect.

Our loss, † in obtaining our advantages was trifling, in comparison with the importance of the consequences, and considering the obstacles the troops had to surmount.

The capitulation of the town has prevented the further necessity of the troops and seamen displaying that valour and steadiness which had been conspicuous in every part of their conduct throughout this service, and which their undiminished ardour gave every reason to conclude would have been attended with similar success, although opposed to the more formidable defences of Battamera and Gillala.

I have herewith the honour to enclose a return of ordnance mounted on the Castle of Victoria, and on the several batteries to the right and left thereof. The return of stores is too voluminous to enable me at present to transmit you.

(Signed) M. H. COURT,

Fort Victoria, 27th February, 1810.

[Here follows a proposal, by Captain Tucker to the Dutch governor, for the surrender of Amboyna, with the articles of capitulation, which are in the usual style, as also a return of the ordnance taken, which amount to 283 guns, iron and brass.]

His Majesty's ship Dover, Amboyna, March 1, 1810.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acquaint your excellency, that, since my letter of the 20th ult., the valuable islands of Saparoun, Harouka, and Nasso Laut, as well as those of Bouro and Mannippa, have surrendered to his Majesty's forces under my command. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

To his excellency W. O. Drury, Esq.

[Here follow lists of the armed and other vessels taken previous to the 22d of January, amounting in all to 72—27 of them were armed.]

His Majesty's ship Dover, off Amboyna, 8th February, 1810.

SIR,—On the 5th instant, having reached the island Amblanco, I dispatched

* Wogoo battery—4 iron 12-pounders, 1 do. 8-pounder, 2 do. 6-pounders, and 1 brass 32-pounder carronade.

Battery in the sea—9 iron 12-pounders and 1 brass 32-pounder carronade.

† 1 corporal of marines belonging to the Samarang, 2 privates of the Madras European regiment, and 1 seaman of the Dover, killed; 1 lieutenant and 1 corporal of the 2d detachment of the British artillery, 4 privates of the Madras European regiment, and 4 seamen of the Dover, wounded.

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Captain Spencer in the Samarang during the night to reconnoitre the harbour and defences of Amboyna, and at day-light on the 6th I discovered two sail off that island, which, after a chace of five hours, and a defence honourable to them, struck to his Majesty's ship under my command. They proved to be the Dutch national brigs of war Rembang and Hope; the former of 18 long 6-pounders and 100 men, commanded by Captain O. H. Delt Verthas; and the latter of 10 guns and 68 men, commanded by Captain J. Lu Cardie. The Rembang had one man killed and three wounded. I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Rear-Admiral Drury, &c.

His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, at sea, 3d March, 1810.

SIR,—Having chased a Dutch man of war brig during the whole of the 1st day of March, we observed her take refuge in a small bay on the north side of the island of Amblaw, and as the wind was light and variable, and night approaching, I sent the yawl, cutter, and jolly boat, under the command of Lieutenant Peachy, assisted by Mr Garland, master, and Mr Sanderson, master's-mate, to bring her off. After a fatiguing pull the whole night, they found themselves at day-light close to her, when she was boarded in a most gallant manner in the face of a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and defended bravely by pikes and swords. In a few moments she was carried, and proved to be the Dutch national corvette Margaretta, mounting 8 guns, but pierced for 14, and having on board 40 men.

She had left Souroubaya nine days, having between 20 and 30,000 dollars on board for Amboyna, and supplies of all kinds for Ternatte.

I am sorry to say, that we had one man dangerously wounded, and four slightly; the enemy, one officer killed, and twenty seamen wounded. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) W. A. MONTAGU.

Captain Edward Tucker, &c.

Admiralty-Office, September 25th.

Copies of two letters from Captain Sir George Ralph Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveillante, which have been transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty' ship Surveillante, Quiberon Bay, Sept. 5th, 1810.

SIR,—Standing out from this bay this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the Loire, I observed a division of an enemy's convoy take advantage and run from the Morbilian to the southward, which I instantly chaced; a part were driven back, and a brig sought protection immediately under the rocks, and between the batteries of St Guildas and St Jacques.

Notwithstanding the protection so afforded, in addition to the fire from soldiers placed within the caverns, and supported by field-pieces, the persevering gallantry of Lieutenants the Honourable James Arbuthnot, and Mr John Illingworth, master's-mate, in the gig, (supported by the other boats and officers as per margin *) succeeded in carrying her, when her cables and hawsers were cut by the crew of the gig, and she was brought out, I am most happy to say, without any loss. But, sir, to this fortunate circumstance I feel considerably indebted to the zeal and determination of Lieutenant Stokes, of the Constant, who, with admirable skill and judgment, pushed his brig in between the rocks and shoals of St Guildas and, by a well-directed fire, kept the enemy close within their holes and caves among the rocks. She was on this service necessarily exposed to showers of grape, but a few through her sails and bulwark comprises the extent of the injury received.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER.

Vice-Admiral Sotheby, &c.

His Majesty's ship Surveillante, Quiberon Bay, 7th Sept. 1810.

SIR,—Returning to this anchorage late

* S. Bell, boatswain's-mate; Mr Kingdom, midshipman; Mr Marsh, do.; Mr Stanhope, do.; Mr Crowder, do.; Mr Watt, do.; and Mr Ashlow,

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last night, I considered the time as most favourable for the destruction of a new battery and guard-house, having a small watch tower attached to it, and protecting the north shore and entrance into Crack River, and on which the enemy have been employed nearly since my first arrival on this station.

On leaving this bay the day before, I had reconnoitred and observed the work and guard-house were completed, and one 24-pounder mounted; there were some coasters in the river, so that I deemed the attempt justifiable.

Two boats were therefore dispatched, under the command of Mr John Illingworth, and, from the judicious arrangement made by that officer, (although the dawn of day had unfortunately commenced) the enemy's guard were first decoyed from their battery and then driven from the beach, when himself and companions immediately pushed for and made themselves masters of the battery and guard-house; having spiked the gun, a quantity of gunpowder, taken for the purpose, was so excellently well disposed of, that in a few moments the whole was level with the ground and in flames.

The return was effected in the same cool and deliberate manner, and, although opposed by nearly double their force, and exposed to a fire from the opposite side, I am happy to say, that not a man of our party was hurt.

Thus, sir, in less than five minutes, the labour of some months was rendered useless, and I only regret the previous departure of the vessels prevented the boats' crews reaping the expected advantage.

It however enables me to repeat Mr Illingworth's report of the good conduct of Mr John Kingdom, and Mr Hector Rose, midshipmen, to whose names I add those of Corporal Johnson of the marines, and Peter War, gunner's-mate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER.

Sir Harry Neale, Bart., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wolfe, of his Majesty's ship the Aigle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated at Plymouth the 22d instant.

On the 12th, in latitude 45, 29, N. long. 28, 40, W., at 11 o'clock, saw a ship standing towards us, and when about nine miles off, wore and made sail from us; after a chace of thirteen hours, we captured Le Phœnix ship privateer, of Bourdeaux, last from Passage, pierced for 20 guns, carrying 18 British 18-pounder carronades, and a complement of 129 men, burthen about 220 tons (French measurement,) commanded by Monsieur Jacques Perrond; out fifty days.

The capture of this privateer is of great importance to the British trade; she has the best crew I ever saw, composed of strong, healthy, active, stout young seamen, and her commander a very clever experienced officer, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, brought up in the French navy prior to the revolution, and received the order of the Legion of Honour from Buonaparte, for the havoc he made in the East Indies, being captain of the Bellona privateer upwards of nine years, and came to Europe captain of the Cannoniere; he tried us on every point of sailing, but thanks to a gale of wind we caught her, having run 134 miles in thirteen hours. She is a very superior sailer, and has headed the Aigle ever since her capture; was chaced by four different vessels, but left them with the greatest ease; she is nearly new, strong built, and copper-fastened. Captured on the 14th August the British brig Unity, from Newfoundland, bound to Lisbon, loaded with fish; and on the 24th the American bark Agenoria, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, loaded with cotton, &c.

Admiralty-office, September 28.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's ship San Josef, off Toulon, 24th July, 1810.

SIR,—A continuance of strong gales from the north-west since the 15th instant, obliged me to take shelter under

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the Levant Island with the fleet, from which we were driven as far to the eastward as Villa Franca. I have been at length enabled to gain the rendezvous off Cape Sicie; and having had communication with Captain Blackwood, the senior officer in shore, have received from him an account of his proceedings with the detached squadron under his orders, upon a division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, (one a three decker with the commander-in-chief's flag) and four frigates, coming out of Toulon on the 20th instant, for the purpose of enabling a frigate and convoy to get from Bandol, and no less, to endeavour to cut off the Euryalus and Sheerwater; and, in justice to the captains of his Majesty's ships Warspite, Ajax, Conqueror, Euryalus, and Sheerwater, I cannot desist from transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of Captain Blackwood's letter on the subject, and I doubt not their lordships will view with no small degree of satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of these ships, and, under the existing circumstances, the determined measure that officer adopted by bringing to in order of battle, with his Majesty's squadron, against so superior a force, and engaging the headmost ships of the enemy's line, which had the effect of completely frustrating their intentions, as regarded the Euryalus and Sheerwater, though the latter was under their guns, and received three broadsides from one of the line-of-battle ships, besides a frigate, but without being struck by either.

The enemy's ships remain in the same state as usual in the outer road of Toulon; five or six sail daily stand out off the harbour's mouth to exercise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

His Majesty's ship Warspite, off Toulon, 20th of July, 1810.

SIR,—In a former letter, I did myself the honour to acquaint you of the enemy having twice come out in great force, and failing in an attempt to detach a storeship to the eastward, and liberate a frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take refuge. This morning they again came out with six sail of the line, one of them of three decks, bearing the commander-in-chief's flag, and four frigates; and as the weather was light and variable, I found it impossible to prevent the junction of the frigate in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the squadron, and place ourselves without the enemy in as good a posture of defence as I could; but owing to the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to cross their headmost ships, and the wind rather failing them, whilst the enemy preserved it so entirely as to render the capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus.

It became a matter imperatively necessary that I should risk an action, though at the door of the enemy, and with a force so superior; a step which, without such an object, I should not have considered myself authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of sight by the late heavy gales.

I therefore brought to, with the Conqueror and Ajax astern of me, in such a position as evinced my determination to protect the frigate and brig, and I am happy to inform you, that the result has proved as creditable to the British flag as I could have wished or expected; for, although the enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the moment they came within reach of our fire, they hauled up in succession their headmost ships, giving us their broadsides, and then tacked, in which we followed their example, by also tacking; a movement for which I am entirely indebted to Captain Otway's promptness and good judgment, who being the sternmost ship in our line, and perceiving the enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to endeavour to disable them, when, after a few more shots passing, and we had some time previous to this movement secured the retreat of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, and the wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the southward, which the enemy most politely permitted us to

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do unhurt and unmolested, at a time too when they had it fully in their power to bring us to a decisive action, under circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us; their conduct therefore puts in a flattering and clear point of view the respect in which they hold the British navy; and from the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more honourable to his Majesty's arms.

And I trust it cannot escape your notice, that, although the disparity of force was conspicuously encouraging to the enemy, yet from the moment that the situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater became doubtful, and for a long time after, we never declined an action, but, on the contrary, lay-to to receive them for more than an hour and an half. I have now, sir, to perform a task most grateful to my feelings, which is that of reporting to you, that in proportion as difficulties and dangers presented themselves, the patient, active, and undaunted conduct of the squadron was such as to merit my warmest approbation, and I feel most particularly sensible of the exertions of Captains Otway and Fellowes, in preserving such compact order, which evidently deterred the enemy from making a farther attack.

The Honourable Captain Dundas, of the Euryalus, and Captain Sibley, in the Sheerwater, situated as they were, did every thing I could either wish or expect; the latter I dispatched by signal to apprize you of our situation.

To the officers and crew of this ship I shall ever feel much indebted, for their steady and active conduct, but particularly to Lieutenant Calloway, from whose judgment, zeal, and activity, as well as that of Mr Bowen, the master, I derived a most essential aid.

Captains Otway and Fellowes have also reported to me, that the same coolness and activity manifested itself in all ranks in their respective ships; and that they feel equally sensible of the assistance they received from their first lieutenants, Messrs Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. BLACKWOOD.

To Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander-in-chief, &c.

Downing-street, October 6.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 4th instant, at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, K. B., dated Gouvea, 5th September, 1810.

Gouvea, September 5.

MY LORD,—I enclose a letter from Colonel Cox, late governor of Almeida, to Marshal Beresford, containing a copy of the capitulation of Almeida, and an account of the circumstances which occasioned the early surrender of that place.

It was impossible to expect that Col. Cox should continue the defence of the place after the unfortunate occurrence which he mentions; and I am happy to add, that all the accounts which I have received from officers and soldiers of the militia, who have come into the interior under the capitulation, concur in applauding the conduct of the governor throughout the siege, and in the unfortunate situation in which he was placed towards its close. It is certain, that till the explosion of the magazine of the place, the garrison had sustained but little loss, and were in the highest spirits; and, encouraged by the example of the governor, and the confidence they had in him, were determined to hold out till the last moment.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I received from Marshal Beresford, in which he enclosed the letter from Colonel Cox, to which I have to add, that the two officers mentioned in that letter, the Tenente del Rey, and the major of the artillery, have entered the service of France, and that the latter has been promoted to the rank of colonel. I am also informed, that when sent out by

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the governor to the enemy's lines to negociate the capitulation, and after he had informed the enemy of the unfortunate situation of the garrison, he did not return to the place when hostilities recommenced, but continued in the enemy's lines. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Viscount Wellington, dated Moimento da Serra, 4th September, 1810.

I have the honour to transmit to your lordship a copy of a letter I have received from Colonel Cox, late governor of Almeida, and a copy of the capitulation of that place.

With whatever regret it was we witnessed the unexpected fall of that place, uninformed as we then were of the cause, I think the circumstance related in the governor's letter, of the unfortunate loss of his entire ammunition, and the injury sustained by the town and works, and loss to the garrison by the effects of the explosion, will prove sufficiently the impracticability of a protracted defence; and I regret to say the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor (Tenente del Rey) Francisco Bernardo da Costae Almeida, and of Major, commanding the artillery, Fortunato Joye Barreros, increased the difficulties occasioned by the explosion. The former had, until the commencement of the enemy's fire, acted with much zeal and propriety, but on that commencing, he shut himself up in bomb-proofs; and after the explosion, from personal fear, and to avoid any further firing, took advantage of the consternation and confusion which must be ever attendant in such a case, to counteract the governor's attempt to hold out at least some short time longer. The major of artillery, it appears, had acted well during the siege, but after the explosion he appears to have added treachery to cowardice, and, to gain favour with the enemy, communicated to him the real state of the garrison, and that it had no ammunition whatever left, which caused Marshal Massena to refuse the terms demanded by the governor.

Until the unfortunate accident of the explosion of the magazine, the garrison appears to have been in the highest spirits, and in the best possible disposition and resolution to defend the town, and which, they unanimously state, their governor's conduct inspired them with, as every officer and man gives the highest applause to his unremitting zeal and activity, encouraging all by his own example.

Your lordship will see that it was of very little consequence what capitulation the garrison had got, as it is obvious the enemy would not have observed it, where it was his interest to break it, and which will be witnessed by his having detained by force, and contrary to the terms of the capitulation, seven officers and 200 men from each of the three regiments of militia that were in the garrison, and this with the object of forming them into a pioneer corps.

The officers and soldiers of the militia regiments, to a man, continued to refuse to enter voluntarily into the service of the enemy, and the seven officers and 200 men of each regiment were detained forcibly. Such are the circumstances which have come to my knowledge of the conduct of the garrison of Almeida, and which I think it necessary to communicate to your lordship.

Aldea del Obispo, Aug. 30, 1810.

SIR,—The painful task has fallen to my lot of acquainting your excellency, that I was reduced to the necessity of surrendering the fortress of Almeida, which I had the honour to command, on the 27th instant, at ten o'clock at night, in consequence of the unfortunate explosion of the great magazine of powder in the castle, and the small magazines contiguous to it, by which dreadful accident I was deprived of the whole of my artillery and musket ammunition, with the exception of a few made-up cartridges which remained in some of the expense magazines on the ramparts, and 39 barrels of powder, which were deposited in the Laboratory.

Upwards of half the detachment of artillery, and a great number of infantry soldiers, besides several of the inhabitants, were destroyed by the effect of this terri-

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ble explosion. Many of the guns were dismounted upon the ramparts, the works were materially injured, and a general dismay spread amongst the troops and inhabitants of the place.

In this distressing situation I received a letter from the commander-in-chief of the French army of Portugal, proposing to me that I should surrender the place to the French army under his command, upon honourable terms, which, he said, he was ready to grant. I answered, that I wished to know the terms which he proposed; upon which the articles, of which I have the honour to send your excellency a copy, were transmitted to me, and which, after using every effort in my power to obtain more favourable terms, I accepted, with an exception in favour of the militia regiments. I hope my conduct in this trying occasion will meet your excellency's approbation, and that I shall remain justified by the circumstances in the eyes of my country.

The Prince of Esling has been good enough to allow me to return to England on my parole, accompanied by Major Hewitt and Captain Foley, of the 24th regiment, and we are now on our way to France, to embark thence for a British port. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Cox.

Capitulation for the surrender of the fortress of Almeida.

Art. I. The garrison shall be prisoners of war, with the honours of war; that is to say, they shall march out with their arms, which they shall deposit on the glacis of the place.

Answer—Accepted; except that the militia, being only few, shall return to their homes, after having deposited their arms; they are not to serve during the present war against France or her allies.

Art. II. The officers of every description, and the soldiers, shall retain, the former their swords and baggage, and the latter their baggage only.

Art. III. The inhabitants shall retain their property, and shall not be disturbed for their opinions.

Art. IV. The military stores and artillery shall remain at the disposal of the French army, and shall be given up to the commander of artillery.

Art. V. The magazines, chests, &c. shall be given up to French commissaries appointed for that effect.

Art. VI. The plans and memorials of the fortress shall be given up to the commandant of engineers of the French army.

Art. VII. The sick of the British and of the Portugueze army shall be taken care of and maintained at the expence of the French army, and on their recovery shall follow the destination of the garrison.

(Signed) Massena, Prince of Esling, &c.
W. Cox, Governor of Almeida.

Camp before Almeida, August 27.

Admiralty-office, October 13.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, Admiral of the White, &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in London the 10th instant.

Sir,—I request you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter, dated 28th September, which I have this day received from Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart., giving an account of a very well conducted, gallant, and successful attack made by a party of seamen, under the orders of Lieutenant Hamilton, first of the Caledonia, and of the marines, under the orders of Captain Sherman of that ship, in the boats of the squadron in Basque Roads, named in the margin,* upon three laden brigs of the enemy, under the batteries of Point du Che, near Rochelle, two of which they captured, and burnt the third; and I beg leave to call their lordships' notice to the observations which Sir Harry Neale has made respecting the loss sustained by Lieutenant Little, of the royal marines.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Gambier.

Caledonia, in Basque Roads, September 28.

My Lord,—Since my letter of the 22th instant, detailing the capture and

* Caledonia, Valiant, and Armide.

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destruction of three of the enemy's brigs on the east coast of this road, the small vessels, with the boats of the Caledonia and Valiant, have been successfully employed in stopping the coasting trade between Rochelle and the Isle of Aix, but more particularly in blockading three of the enemy's brigs that had sought protection under the battery upon Point du Che, and forming part of a convoy to which the former vessels belonged, the whole of them laden with timber and provisions on account of government. I have now the honour to inform your lordship, that the tide being sufficiently high, and the nights dark, I judged it practicable to effect either the capture or destruction of these vessels; but as the enemy had strengthened his position with four field-pieces, and their artillerymen posted upon the beach, and on a low point situated under the battery, with a strong detachment of foot and horse in the adjoining village of Angolin, it was obvious we could only succeed, with the means we possessed in effecting this object, by a coup-de-main, and with a force adequate to the resistance that was likely to be immediately opposed to us. In consequence of this persuasion I directed 130 marines, from the Caledonia and Valiant, to be embarked in the boats of their respective ships, under the direction of Captain Sherman, of the royal marines of this ship, for the purpose of landing under Point du Che, to carry the battery and field-pieces by assault, and to spike the guns, allotting to the other boats of the squadron the capture or destruction of the brigs. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordships, that this force proceeded last night, agreeably to the arrangement I had previously made, under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton, of this ship, with the other lieutenants of the squadron, who also volunteered their services in the command of the different boats upon this occasion, the whole acting with that degree of zeal, regularity, and attention I had every reason to expect, and which so much contributes to the success of an undertaking.

The marines were landed at the place appointed about half past two o'clock in the morning, but notwithstanding the near approach of the boats before they were discovered, the alarm was given from the brigs, and an ineffectual fire was immediately opened upon them from the enemy's guns. Lieutenant Little, of the royal marine artillery, immediately on landing pushed forward with the bayonet to the assault, supported by Captain M'Lauchlin's division, with Lieutenant Coulter, both of the royal marines of the Valiant, and Lieutenant Gouche, of this ship, with a separate detachment, and succeeded in carrying the battery and spiking all the guns. Lieutenant Little, in a personal contention with one of the enemy, when in the act of wresting his musket from him, received the contents in his hand, which was so much shattered in consequence as to render amputation necessary. Captain Sherman at the same time took post with his division upon the main road by the sea side, with his front to the village, and an eighteen-pound carronade on his right in one of the launches. In a few minutes a considerable body of men advanced from the village, and were instantly checked in their approach by a warm fire from the marines and the boat; at this period the enemy had succeeded, under cover of the night, in bringing a field-piece to flank the line, which the piquet immediately charged with the bayonet and took from him, putting the men to flight. The object of this service being now executed by the capture of two of the brigs, and the destruction of the other by fire, the marines were immediately re-embarked in the most perfect order, without the loss of a single man, and only one other person, a private belonging to the Valiant, wounded.

The enemy had 14 men killed in defence of the battery upon Point du Che; what loss he sustained by the fire from Captain Sherman's division, and from the launch, it is impossible to say; but he must have suffered considerably, as his line was much exposed and completely kept in check.

I have felt it to be my duty to be thus particular in the detail of circumstances

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upon this occasion, for although the service performed is in itself of little importance, yet it required the promptitude and exertion of the officers and men employed upon it that frequently is not so necessary in undertakings of greater magnitude; and I am solicitous to do justice to the merits of all the officers and men employed upon this service. I must beg in particular to call your attention to the conduct of Lieutenant Little, who was most materially engaged upon this occasion, and whose loss of his right hand will be severely felt, in the hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take into consideration the injury he has sustained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. NEALE.

The Right Hon. Lord Gambier, &c.

Downing-street, October 14.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th September, 1810.

MY LORD,—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francoso upon Vizeu, the different divisions of militia and ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Colonel Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery near Tojal, on the 20th inst.

He took two officers and one hundred prisoners, but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro.

I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands.

My dispatches of the 20th instant, will have informed you of the measures which I had adopted, and which were in progress, to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town.

On the 21st, the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St Cambadan, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier-General Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier-General Crawfurd at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over those two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps were collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that arm.

On the 25th, the whole of the 6th and of the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St Cambadao; and Brigadier-General Crawfurd's division, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, retired to the position which I had fixed upon for the army on the top of the Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in this movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier (the 6th and 2d,) but it was conducted by Brigadier-General Crawfurd with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance.

The 4th Portuguese caçadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the piquets of the 2d division of infantry, which were posted at St Antonio de Contaro, under Major Smith of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested.

The Sierra de Busaco is a high ridge, which extends from the Mondego in a northerly direction about eight miles.

At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and gardens of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north-easterly direction beyond Vizeu, and separates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro, on the left of the Mondego. Nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de

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Marcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra d'Estrella.

All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or the other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous. As the enemy's whole army was on the ridge of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lieutenant-General Hill crossed that river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel le Cor with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army, and Major-General Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortogoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The 8th corps joined the enemy in our front on the 26th, but he did not make any serious attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra: The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry.—One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and the 45th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Douglas, directed by Major-General Picton.

These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St Antonia de Cantaro, also in front of Major-General Picton's division. This division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge by the 74th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Colonel Champelmond, directed by Colonel Mackinnon; Major-General Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Major-General Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post by the 3d battalion Royals, the 1st battalion, and the 2d battalion 38th regiment.

In these attacks Major-Generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Lieut.-Colonel Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment; Major Smith, of 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas and Major Birmingham, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major-General Picton reports favourably of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, and by Lieutenant-Colonel de Arouje Bacellar, and of the Portuguese artillery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Arentchild. I have also to mention in a particular manner, the conduct of Captain Dansey, of the 88th regiment.

Major-General Leith reports the good conduct of the Royals, 1st battalion, 9th, and 2d battalion 38th regiment; and I beg to assure your lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiment, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brigadier-General Crawfurd, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Pack.

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One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-General Crawfurd, with the 48th, 52d, and 95th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese caçadores, and driven down with immense loss.

Brigadier-General Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brigadier-General Crawfurd's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter.

In this attack Brigadier-General Crawfurd, Lieutenant-Colonels Beckwith, of the 95th, and Barclay, of the 52d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese caçadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments, directed by Brig.-General Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel de Rego Bonito, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.

The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack of the 27th has been enormous.

I understand that the General of Division Merle and General Maucun are wounded, and General Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and three colonels, thirty-three officers, and two hundred and fifty men.

The enemy left two thousand killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters that the loss in wounded is immense.

The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops, on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to his rear, from whence I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortogoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Colonel Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the general officer commanding in the north, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St Pedro de Sul; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground,

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favourable ground, and as I had re-enforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yesterday, and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains. That under my command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although, from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Col. Trant's arrival at Sardao, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them has not been thrown away; and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops, in

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this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in those which we have since made, the whole army has conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits.

I have received throughout the service the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me; and I am particularly indebted to the adjutant and the quarter-master-general, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal staff, to Brigadier-General Howarth, and the artillery, and particularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the officers of the royal engineers. I must likewise mention Mr Kennedy, and the officers of the commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feeling, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your lordship's attention to the merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shewn itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.

I have besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience, and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estremadura, or in the northern provinces, since I addressed your lordship last.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th instant.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your lordship's notice. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B., in the advance of the French army towards the position of Busaco, on the 25th and 26th of September, 1810.

5 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 cornet, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 12 horses wounded; 7 rank and file, 10 horses missing.

Return of the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B., in the action with the French army, commanded by Marshal Massena, (Prince of Esling) in the position of Busaco, on the 27th September, 1810.

1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 97 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 21 serjeants, 3 drummers, 434 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file missing.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing and prisoners of war of the Portuguese army, on the 27th of September.

4 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 478 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file missing.

Admiralty-Office, October 20.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant George Bentham, of his Majesty's ship Roebuck, acting in the command of the Briseis sloop, addressed to Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, commander-in-chief at Yarmouth, and transmitted by his lordship to J. W. Croker, Esq.

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His Majesty's sloop Briseis, Yarmouth Roads, October 16, 1810.

My Lord,—I have the satisfaction to state to you, that his Majesty's sloop you did me the honour to place under my command, fell in with an enemy's schooner at noon on the 14th inst. eighty miles W. by S. of Horn Reef, and after an anxious chase of eight hours, we succeeded in bringing her to action, which she maintained with determined desperation for an hour, most part of the time the vessels touching: indeed the severe loss on both sides speaks for itself, the enemy before he surrendered having eight men killed and nineteen wounded. and I lament to say, four men have been killed and eleven badly wounded, on board the Briseis.

It is the pleasantest part of my duty to state to your lordship, that the whole of the officers and sloop's company behaved in such a manner as to merit my warmest approbation.

The prize, which has arrived in these roads with me, proves to be the French privateer schooner Sans Souci, of ten 12-pounders and four two-pounders, commanded by Jules Jacobs, with a complement of 55 men; she sailed from Amsterdam two days previous to my falling in with her, in company with another vessel of the same class, for the purpose of cruizing on the Dogger Bank against our trade.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G Bentham.

Right Hon. Lord Gardner, &c.

Return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's sloop Briseis.

4 seamen killed; 11 seamen and marines wounded.

Downing-street, October 25.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was last night received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head-quarters, St Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, 21st July, 1810.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the force, consisting of 1800 European and 1850 native troops, which the right honourable the governor-general of India, in council, has been pleased to confide to my orders and directions, for the conquest of the Island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th of June, at which time I was absent on the important duty which has already been detailed, for the information of his lordship, in my letter of the 16th of same month. The intelligence which I then obtained enabled me at once to decide upon a plan of attack. On the 24th June, Commodore Rowley, commanding the blockading squadron before the Isles of France and Buonaparte, anchored in his Majesty's ship Boadicea off Fort Duncan, in the Island of Roderiguez. No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements for the reduction of this island, as well as for carrying into effect the ulterior object of the expedition. From the unfavourable state of the weather, we were delayed at Roderigues until the morning of the 3d instant, when we weighed anchor and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, fifty miles to windward of the Island of Buonaparte, which point we reached at four o'clock on the evening of the 6th, when, in consequence of the judicious arrangements made by Commodore Rowley, and the indefatigable zeal and exertions of Captains Pym, of the Sirius, Lambert, of the Iphigenia, Curtis, of the Magicienne, Willoughby, of the Nereide, and Lieutenant Robb, first of the Boadicea, the whole of the troops were removed from the transports and embarked in the frigates, which immediately stood in for the points of debarkation.

It will appear by the disposition made in the plan of attack, for striking the first blow at the enemy's capital, that there were two objects in view; first, to prevent a protracted warfare in the interior of a country almost inaccessible to an invading army; and secondly, to ensure the final reduction of the island in the shortest time possible, by securing the principal garrison, and the governor and commander-in-chief, whom I knew to be at St Denis. The 1st brigade, composed of his Majesty's 86th regiment, the 1st battalion 6th regiment of Madras native infantry, and a small detail of artillery and pioneers, commanded by Lieutenant-

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Colonel Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the mountains direct against the west side of the enemy's capital; whilst the 2d, 3d, and 4th brigades were to land at Riviere des Pluies, and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butor redoubt, on the north or sea side, to the redoubt No. 11, on the south, and from thence to cross the rear of the town to the river St Denis.

About two o'clock *p. m.* on the 7th, the several ships having reached their stations; the beach from St Marie, to within gun-shot of the Imperial battery, was reconnoitred by Captain Willoughby, of the royal navy, and Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of his Majesty's 33d regiment, commanding the 4th brigade, or the advance. The weather being then moderate, and the enemy not appearing in strength, it was determined to debark the troops. Accordingly, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, with 150 light troops of his brigade, and Captain Willoughby, of the royal navy, commanding a party of seamen, and appointed to superintend the landing, immediately pushed off, and landed their men about four o'clock. Lieut.-Colonel Macleod, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, commanding the 3d brigade, with 150 men, effected a landing nearly at the same time. But at this moment the wind increasing with much violence, raised the surf to an unexpected height, and several boats being stove on the beach, the landing of more troops that evening became impracticable. This important object was not, however, given up, until an experiment, concerted with Commodore Rowley, was put in execution. A small transport (the Udney) was run upon the beach, in hopes that the troops might be enabled to land over her stern or under her lee. This service was performed by Lieutenant Lloyd, 2d of the Boadicea, with the usual intrepidity which distinguishes our navy; but the violence of the weather, and natural difficulties of the situation, were such as to frustrate the intention proposed. It now became necessary, if possible, to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, the senior officer with the detachment on shore, which in landing had the whole of their ammunition damaged, and had lost a considerable number of their arms. Lieut. Foulstone, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, in the most handsome manner volunteering to swim through the surf, his services were immediately accepted, and that officer accordingly conveyed my orders to the lieutenant-colonel to take possession of, and occupy St Marie for the night. This service was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod in a masterly and officer-like manner.

I felt much anxiety for this detachment during the night; and as the practicability of disembarking more troops to windward appeared to Commodore Rowley, as well as myself, very uncertain, the Magicienne, having on board the 2d brigade, was dispatched about ten o'clock *p. m.* to Grand Chaloupe, to which place it was determined that the Boadicea, with such transports as had military stores on board, should follow in the morning. According to this arrangement, Captain Lambert, of the Iphigenia, being left with directions from Commodore Rowley to seize the first moment of moderate weather to debark that part of the 3d brigade then on board of his ship; I proceeded, with the commodore in the Boadicea, on the morning of the 8th, with the remainder of the 3d and 4th brigades, and effected a landing to leeward, at Grand Chaloupe, about eleven o'clock *a. m.*

With this force under my immediate command, I instantly moved forward by the mountains; at two o'clock *a. m.* passing over the heights, I reconnoitred the enemy's position, and by four o'clock had formed the necessary arrangements for the attack upon his capital. Major Austin, at the head of the 12th and 33d grenadiers, and 12th native infantry, had received his final instructions to assail the town in the rear. Lieutenant-Colonels Macleod, of the 69th, and Campbell, of the 33d, had already passed the enemy's strong position on the east of the town, from the Butor to No. 5. redoubt.

Lieut.-Col. Clarges was well advanced towards the west of the town with five companies of his Majesty's 69th regiment, to force the batteries on the sea-

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face; and Lieut.-Col. Drummond, commanding the 2d brigade, had re-enforced, with the royal marines of his brigade, the position so gallantly maintained by the 1st brigade, on the west of the river St Denis. Through the exertions of Major Taynton, commanding the artillery, and of Captain Macintosh, of the Bombay artillery, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Clarges, of the 69th regiment, and Lieut. Lauhern, of his Majesty's ship La Nereide, commanding a party of fifty seamen, I was enabled to get forward two field-pieces, and one four and an half inch howitzer, which were descending the mountain, and would have been in action in less than half an hour. This would have insured the result of the premeditated attack; or, in the event of any disaster, secured our retreat, which latter was, in my opinion, next to an impossibility.

Affairs were thus situated, when I received a message from the left that the enemy had sent out a trumpeter, with an officer, to demand a suspension of arms, and on honourable terms to surrender the island. There was not a moment to be lost in saving an enemy completely in our power, and I accordingly issued immediate orders for the troops to halt. I am sorry that my situation prevented my communicating, agreeably to his lordship's orders, with Mr Farquhar, who was on board of his Majesty's ship Boadicea, upon the terms which Commodore Rowley and myself deemed proper to grant to a brave though vanquished enemy. I should have mentioned before, that, on my landing at Grand Chaloupe, I had detached Captain Hanna, with two companies of his Majesty's 1st battalion 56th regiment, to La Possessime, the batteries of which place he took by assault in the most gallant manner.

Thus, sir, in a few hours has this rich, extensive, and valuable colony been added to his gracious Majesty's dominions, with a population of upwards of one hundred thousand souls, and with a loss on our part comparatively trifling when the nature of the service is considered, a return of which accompanies this dispatch, with a copy of the capitulation.

The troops without exception, his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's, the royal marines and seamen, conducted themselves with that courage and energy so truly characteristic of British soldiers. I have only to regret, that the nature of the service was such as to preclude the possibility of equally employing all the troops, as I am well assured that, under any circumstance of service, their gallantry and good conduct would be conspicuous.

On the 9th, agreeable to his lordship's orders, Mr Farquhar was sworn in governor of this colony and its dependencies, at which ceremony Commodore Rowley and myself attended.

I am fully satisfied that the mild and conciliatory manners of Mr Farquhar, added to the protection which British laws afford equally to all, will speedily have the effect of placing this island in the most flourishing condition, by shewing to the inhabitants the difference between a just government, and that tyranny and oppression from which they have been relieved.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell, with the flank brigade, was dispatched on the 10th for St Paul's, which place he immediately occupied, causing 1500 of the enemy, composed of troops of the line, Garde Nationale, Creole militia, &c. to surrender their arms.

I have deemed it proper, for the present, to divide the island into two districts, north-east, and south-west, in order to facilitate the distribution of the troops to the different out-posts; and I have the satisfaction to say, that those arrangements have been already effected, and that that part of the force intended to be employed on the ulterior object of the expedition, is now in readiness to move at the shortest notice. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING.

Return of killed and wounded.

1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file killed; 1 major, 7 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, 3 seaman, wounded.

N. B. Captain Lambert, of the Madras establishment, slightly wounded. Two

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rank and file, of his Majesty's 86th regiment, died of their wounds since the 8th inst., included in the wounded. One private, of his Majesty's 56th regiment, since died of his wounds.

Capitulation for the surrender of St Denis, the capital, and the whole Island of Buonaparte, agreed upon between Colonel St Susanne, commanding the Island of Buonaparte, for his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. on the one hand; and Commodore Rowley, commanding his Britannic Majesty's squadron, Lieut.-Col. Keating, commanding his Britannic Majesty's and the Hon. Company's land forces, and R. J. Farquhar, Esq, on the other.

The whole of the Island of Buonaparte shall be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty; the city of St Denis at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the 9th of July, and the other military stations in succession, as early as intelligence of the present capitulation can be communicated.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow, the French troops which occupy the arsenal and Imperial battery, shall evacuate their post; and the grenadier company of his Majesty's 86th regiment, and the grenadier company of the 6th Madras native regiment, will take possession of them, when the French flag will be struck and that of his Britannic Majesty displayed.

The troops of the line and Garde Nationale shall be allowed all the honours of war; they shall march out of the city with their arms and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, together with their field artillery; they are to lay down their arms on the sea-face, in front of the Imperial battery; the troops of the line are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and to be embarked as such for the Cape of Good Hope, or for Britain.

In consideration of the distinguished character of Colonel St Susanne and his officers, and of their gallant defence of the place, the officers of all ranks are allowed to preserve their swords and military decorations; they are to continue prisoners of war, and to embark for the Cape of Good Hope or for Britain. Col. St Susanne and his family shall be allowed a passage to the Isle of France, or to France, upon his giving his parole of honour not to serve during the war, or he shall be regularly exchanged.

Funeral honours shall be paid to the French officers who have fallen in the battle, according to their respective ranks.

An inventory shall be made of property of all descriptions belonging to the state, which shall be delivered over to the person appointed by the English government to receive it.

All warlike stores, magazines, provisions, charts, plans, and archives, are included in this article.

The laws, customs, and religion of the inhabitants, as well as their private property of all descriptions, shall be respected and insured to them.

Done at St Denis, the 8th of July, 1810, at six o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) ST SUSANNE.
J. ROWLEY.
HENRY S. KEATING.
R. T. FARQUHAR.

(True copy)
C. H. I. PEARCE.

Admiralty-office, October 25.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from Vice-Admiral Bertie, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Nisus, Simons Bay, August 26, 1810.

SIR,—By my dispatch addressed to you on the 12th ultimo, for the information of their lordships, and forwarded to Britain by the Hon. Company's ship Sarah Christina, I had the honour to communicate the advices I had received from the government of India, of the force then proceeding to the Island of Roderiguez, for the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon, and of the ulterior objects in contemplation; it is with peculiar satisfaction that I am now to acquaint you, that by the arrival of the country ship the Anna, at this anchorage, on the 24th instant, I have received from Captain Rowley the

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dispatch, of which the accompanying is a copy, announcing the surrender of the Isle of Bourbon to his Majesty's arms, by capitulation, on the 9th of July.

The proceedings of the squadron in conjunction with the military force, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Keating, are so fully detailed in Captain Rowley's said letter, with its accompaniments, that it remains only for me to congratulate their lordships on the successful issue of this first step towards the extermination of the enemy's possessions in this quarter.

Lieutenant Robb, of the Boadicea, who was the bearer of these dispatches from Captain Rowley, whose honourable testimony of his zeal and merits is confirmed by long experience, I beg to recommend to their lordships' notice, and have intrusted him with my present communications, referring them to him for any further information.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. Berte.

His Majesty's ship Boadicea, Road of St Denis, Isle of Bourbon, July 11, 1810.

Sir,—I feel much satisfaction in announcing to you the surrender of the Isle of Bourbon to his Majesty's arms. According to the communication I had the honour to make to you on the 14th ult. I proceeded to the Isle of Rodrigues, where having joined the transports from India, and in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Keating made the necessary arrangements relative to the troops, and embarked on board the Boadicea and Nereide as many as they could stow, we proceeded to join the ships of the squadron which I had left off the Isle of France, under the orders of Captain Pym, blockading the three frigates of the enemy then in port, having previously detached a light transport to apprise them of our sailing. We joined them at the appointed rendezvous, between the Isles of France and Bourbon, on the 6th, and having embarked on board the frigates the remainder of the European and part of the native troops, made all sail in the evening towards the points of attack, it being intended to push on shore the greatest part of the force with all possible celerity, for which purpose each ship was provided with additional boats taken from the transports.

While the main force drew the attention of the enemy off St Marie, about two leagues to the eastward of the town of St Denis, Captain Pym, with his usual skill and activity, effected a landing about two P. M. from the Sirius, of all the troops embarked on board of her, at a part of the beach called Grande Chaloupe, six miles to the westward of the town, where the enemy were totally unprepared for an attack.

The Riviere des Pluies, about three miles to the east of St Denis, was intended for the other point of descent.

The remaining four frigates (when it was supposed the first landing was secured) immediately pushed for the anchorage, and were followed by the transports as they arrived. The weather, which till now had been favourable, began to change; the beach on this side of the island being steep, and composed of large shingles, is generally of difficult access, but it was supposed, on reconnoitring it, that the landing was practicable; and Captain Willoughby, who undertook to superintend it, pushed off in a small prize schooner, captured by the Nereide, with a party of seamen and a detachment of light troops, and with some of the boats which followed, effected a partial landing; but the surf still increasing, several were stove on the beach; it being, however, considered by Lieut.-Col. Keating of much importance to effect the landing on this point, a light transport was placed with great judgment by Lieut. Lloyd, of the Boadicea, in order to act as a break-water; but the stern cable parting, she only formed a momentary cover for a few boats, and, notwithstanding every exertion of the skill and experience of Captain Willoughby, the officers and seamen, it was found necessary, on the close of the day, to relinquish any further attempts at this point for the present. I am concerned to state, that two seamen and two soldiers were drowned on this occasion; the party, however, maintained their ground, and took possession of the

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battery and post of St Marie during the night.

The Magicienne, with two transports, were now detached to support the brigade landed at Grande Chaloupe; but Capt. Curtis alone gained the anchorage, and landed the troops embarked in her. In the morning of the 8th, the beach still appearing unfavourable, I weighed, at the desire of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, and proceeded to the anchorage off Grande Chaloupe, where we landed the remainder of the troops, guns, &c. The transports had been left in charge of the Iphigenia, and Captain Lambert, with much activity and exertion, landed the troops embarked in her.

I directed Captain Pym to proceed with the Sirius and Magicienne, to be ready to act with the troops off St Denis; when at 10 P. M. I received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, that he had entered into a capitulation with the enemy, and at his desire landed next morning in company with Mr Farquhar, appointed to the government of the island, (who had done me the honour to embark in the Boadicea) when we signed the annexed terms of capitulation.*

I had previously directed Captain Pym by signal to take possession of the shipping at St Paul's; in effecting which Lieutenant Norman, in the barge of the Sirius, captured a French brig (that had sailed with dispatches for the Isle of France) in a style which does that officer much credit. I beg leave to transmit Capt. Pym's report of the affair.

For a detail of the operations of the troops on shore, which led to the surrender of the island, I beg leave to refer to Lieut.-Col. Keating's dispatches; his plan of attack was so ably concerted, and executed with so much decision, as to occasion the speedy termination of a contest, which, if protracted, must, from the nature of the country, have occasioned much loss.

It now, sir, becomes a pleasing part of my duty to notice the cordial unanimity and zeal that prevailed between all ranks of the army and navy on the service we have been engaged in.

As the superior force of the enemy, stationed at the Isle of France, will not allow me to detach any part of the squadron, I have directed Lieutenant Robb, first of the Boadicea, to proceed with the dispatches in the Anna, the fastest sailing transport of those destined to proceed to the Cape; the merits of this officer are well known, sir, to you, and I cannot mention in too strong terms of commendation the unremitting zeal and assiduity to which I feel so highly indebted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOS. ROWLEY.

Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c.

His Majesty's ship Sirius, at anchor at St Paul's, July 11, 1810.

SIR,—In putting your order in force to anchor at St Paul's, I was fired at by all the batteries; and on shewing a truce, they repeated it with many shells; however, during my stay in the bay, I clearly saw that a brig was getting ready to sail that night.

At eleven o'clock I dispatched Lieut. Norman, in the barge, to bring her out or cut her off; he found, by boarding the other vessels in the bay, that she sailed about nine o'clock; he pushed on, and, after a hard row of nearly twelve hours, came up with, and, in a most gallant manner, rowed through her fire, boarded and took her. She is the Edward, of Nantz, pierced for 16 guns, has only four 12-pounders and 30 men on board, was charged with dispatches for the Isle of France. I am happy to say, we have only three men wounded, and not dangerously. I am, &c.

(Signed) S. PYM.

To Commodore Rowley, &c.

Admiralty-Office, October 30th.

Copy of a letter from Captain M'Kerlie, of his Majesty's sloop the Caliope, addressed to Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, at Yarmouth, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker. Esq.

* For the capitulation see Lieut.-Col. Keating's dispatch.

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His Majesty's sloop Caliope, at sea, October 25th, 1810.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you, that at seven this morning, in lat. 54. 47. N. and long. 2. 45. E. saw a schooner in the S. W. under easy sail, standing towards us, and soon afterwards perceived her to be an enemy; as she appeared to take the Caliope for a merchant brig, I judged it most prudent not to make any sail until she found out her mistake, which was at the distance of about three miles, when she bore up and made all sail; at half past 8 made all sail in chase; at half past ten was within reach of shot, firing the bow guns occasionally; at 11 within reach of musket-shot, but keeping upon my lee bow, could not get the great guns to bear; the whole of the marines and small-arm men kept up a constant and well directed fire, which was returned with great spirit; at half past 11 got the great guns to bear with round and grape, and most of the time within pistol-shot; and as there was so little difference in sailing, my great object was to disable her in her sails and rigging as soon as possible, and which appeared to be his grand object likewise.

At twelve his main-mast went overboard, and the rest of his sails and rigging being all cut to pieces, he hailed, and told me he had struck.

She proved to be La Comtesse d'Hambourg, of 14 guns, eight of which are twelve-pounders, and six eight-pounders, and 51 men, from Dunkirk, out eight days, but had taken nothing.

I am extremely happy our loss has been but small, having only three wounded. The serjeant of marines, I beg leave particularly to mention as a highly deserving and brave man, and was severely wounded, by receiving two musket shots through his body, and one through his right arm, before he quitted his post on the forecastle with the small-arm men; the other two are slightly wounded.

I have the honour to be &c,

John M'Kerlie.

Copy of a letter from Captain Robert Hall, commanding the Rambler gun-vessel, addressed to Commodor Penrose, the senior officer at Gibraltar, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's sloop Rambler, Gibraltar, 29th Sept. 1810.

Sir,—In consequence of your orders to proceed with the first division of the flotilla to the westward, in search of the enemy's privateers, I left Gibraltar on the 26th, and having previously reconnoitred the enemy's force at Barbet, I judged an attempt practicable, which was put in execution on the night of the 28th, No. 14. being the only boat in company. I accordingly landed with part of her crew, that of the Rambler, and the marines and seamen of the Topaze, in all thirty, and, crossing the sand hills, reached the enemy's quarter, three miles up the river of Barbet, under which lay a privateer protected by two six-pounders, her own crew and thirty French dragoons; after some sharp firing, in which our men displayed much steadiness, the enemy retreated, with the loss of five dragoons, seven horses, and two of the privateer's crew, which was immediately carried, our people swimming off to her in a most determined manner. After the guns were spiked, we embarked, with the loss of one marine killed, and one wounded. The conduct of all employed with me on this service was admirable; Lieutenant Seagrove, commanding No. 14, gave proofs of much skill and bravery, and the marines of the Topaze, under Lieutenant Halsted, did every credit to the character of their corps; the seamen of that ship, who, with ours, had been constantly, for 20 hours, at the sweeps, landed in a heavy surf with an alacrity that insured success. The capture of this privateer must afford much satisfaction, as her properties of sailing and sweeping rendered her particularly offensive to unprotected vessels in the Streight.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) Robert Hall.

Admiralty-office, November 17.

Copy of a letter from Captain Hawtayne, of his Majesty's ship Quebec, addressed

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to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart., and transmitted by him to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Quebec, off the Texel, November 9.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the capture of La Jeune Louise, a very fine French privateer schooner, of fourteen guns and thirty-five men, which was very gallantly attacked and carried last night, in the Vlie Stroom, by a party of volunteers, in three boats, from the Quebec, under the command of the first lieutenant, Stephen Popham, seconded by Lieutenant Richard Augustus Yates.

And to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of Lieutenant Popham, and the officers and men employed on this service, I must state to you, sir, that in running past the Vlie and Schelling yesterday evening, to resume our station before the Texel, the schooner was discovered at anchor within, and Lieutenant Popham immediately offered his services to make an attempt upon her. Accordingly the frigate was brought to without the sands in sight of the enemy, and the boats immediately dispatched; and although we saw the engagement at half-past nine o'clock, it was not till after a long and anxious night that we had the extreme joy of seeing the schooner beating out of the enemy's harbour, through the very intricate navigation of the passage, with the British colours flying over French.

I understand that the boats had to pull against a very strong tide, and found the enemy fully prepared for the attack, and closely surrounded by sands, on which they grounded, and in this situation received three distinct broadsides from cannon and musketry within pistol-shot, and, notwithstanding, they extricated themselves and boarded. The enemy contended the point on deck, in which the French Captain Galieu Lafont Capitain de Vaisseau, a member of the Legion of Honour, was killed in personal contest by Lieutenant Yates.

I am sorry now, sir, to state the loss sustained in this service on our side; John Thompson, seaman, killed; Thomas Jones, seaman, drowned; Christ. Gilbertson, seaman, wounded; a boat destroyed; and on that of the enemy, besides the commander, one seaman killed and one wounded.

Lieutenant Popham speaks in the highest praise of the spirit and good order maintained by Lieutenant Yates, Mr M'Donald, master's mate, in command of the third boat, Mr Duncan, clerk, Charles Ward, gentleman, volunteer, and the whole of his party. La Jeune Louise carries six 12 and eight 9-pounder carronades, and the remainder of her crew, consisting of 60 men, were some of them landed that morning sick, and others in a prize at sea; and the prisoners state her to be a much finer vessel than her consort in the last cruise, Sans Souci.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHA. HAWTAYNE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart, Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

Copy of a letter from Captain Tower, of his Majesty's ship Curacoa, addressed to Captain Hotham, of the Northumberland, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Curacoa, at sea, November 9, 1810.

SIR,—In proceeding to execute your orders, I have the honour to inform you, we discovered off the Land's End, a man of war brig close in pursuit of a schooner, which the signal from the brig soon told me was an enemy; in consequence all sail was made, and we captured (after three hours chase) at half-past two *p. m.* the French privateer schooner La Venus, commanded by M. Guillaume Augenard, armed with 14 guns and a complement of 67 men, from L'Orient 14 days, a disastrous cruise, without making any capture, and received last night, off Scilly, a complete beating from a British ship, supposed to be a packet, with whom La Venus engaged two hours; during the action they lost five men, had 14 wounded; the rigging and sails bearing evident marks of the contest. Captain Hopkins

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had been strenuously chasing this privateer from day-light, and to his signals and manœuvres the capture may be attributed. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. TOWER.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 20.

Copy of a letter transmitted by Admiral Curtis.

His Majesty's ship Diana, at anchor off La Hogue, Nov. 16, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that, though the wind was strong from north-east and north-east by north, on Monday evening the 12th inst., with a very heavy sea, I thought it probable the enemy's frigates might endeavour to push out; I therefore placed the ships in the best position I could suppose, and at half-past twelve on Tuesday morning we were fortunate enough to see and found ourselves in shore of them; the wind having backed to north by east, threw them considerably to windward of us, but prevented their getting round Barfleur; we were so near as to fire two broadsides at them before they got under the batteries of Marcou. At this time Captain Loring, in the Niobe, had pushed in shore, in hopes of cutting off the sternmost ship, which he had nearly effected, but the wind blowing fresh from the northward and eastward, with a heavy sea, and the flood tide about to make, we could not prevent their getting through the narrow passage on the west side of Marcou.—On Tuesday forenoon they weighed, and remained under sail close under the batteries of Marcou for several hours, and in the evening got into La Hogue roads, we having been driven to the north of Barfleur by the ebb tide, the wind easterly. On the Wednesday morning I sent Captain Loring, in the Niobe, to give Captain Malcolm, in the Donegal, information of the situation of the enemy's ships, and made all sail in this ship to the anchorage of La Hogue, and, on my approaching it, had the satisfaction to see one of the enemy's frigates run on shore. I anchored at one P. M. and continued so until morning, when I perceived that the other of the enemy's frigates seemed to be in a position where she might be attacked; I weighed on the first of the flood and made sail for her, but the enemy, on observing our intentions, weighed and went close into the shoal of St Vaast, and immediately between the batteries of La Hogue and Tatilieu. I determined, however, to go as close to her as I could, without getting on shore, in hopes something might be done; but after twice standing in close alongside of her, sustaining the fire of two batteries, together with that of the frigate, which by this time had received considerable re-enforcements of men from the shore, I found the fire so very heavy, that I saw no hope of doing any thing effectual against her.

At this time Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, arrived with the Revenge and Niobe, and the attack was renewed by the four ships, who continued going in alternately, and made every exertion so long as the tide would permit them to do so; and I have no doubt the frigate must have received very great injury from it. I am sure I need not tell you how very mortified all on board the Diana and Niobe are, that, after our anxious blockade, we have not been able to do more; but I trust you will believe, that every thing has been done that was in our power to get possession of the frigates; and it is some consolation to be able to say, that one of them is on the rocks of Saint Vaast, on her beam ends, and last night fell over on her larboard side, having been before on her starboard, and the other lying apparently on the shoal near the fort, and, I trust, not in a state to go to sea for a considerable length of time.

It now remains for me to say, that nothing could exceed the steady behaviour of my officers and men of the Diana; and to Mr Rowe, the first lieutenant, I feel particularly indebted for his assistance and exertion. Captain Loring speaks in the highest terms of his officers and men, particularly Lieutenant Simpson.

I am happy to say, that though we were a long time under so heavy a fire, we have only one marine slightly wounded, but the ship has suffered very consi-

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derably in her masts, sails, hull, and rigging. Unless they dismantle the enemy's frigate, I shall continue on my present station until I have the honour to receive your orders.

I have to beg your forgiveness for the length of this, but hope that the variety of occurrences necessary to be stated will plead my excuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Admiral of the Red, &c.

Donegal, at St Helen's, Nov. 17, 1810.

SIR,—On the 14th instant, being near to Barfleur, Captain Loring, of the Niobe, informed me that two large French frigates had sailed from Havre on the night of the 12th, and had been chaced into La Hogue by the Diana and Niobe.

Next morning, in company with the Revenge, I joined the Diana off La Hogue, and observed one of the enemy's frigates aground near to St Vaast, (the day before she had been driven from her anchors in the gale from the southward,) the other was anchored very near to the shore, between the forts of La Hogue and Tatiliou; it was impossible to approach her but under the fire of her guns and those of two batteries, which are very considerable.

We tacked three times near to her, firing our broadsides whilst going about; the Revenge, Diana, and Niobe did the same; and it is with pleasure I inform you, that the ships were manœuvred with the greatest precision, although the shot and shells fell in abundance around them, and the guns could only be brought to bear when head to wind.

At one o'clock the tide of ebb drifting us to leeward, obliged us to desist from the attack, and we anchored out of gunshot.

Some of our rigging is cut, and a shot in the head of our main-topmast, but otherwise our damage is not very material. The Donegal had three men wounded, and the Revenge seven, two of whom are since dead.

Having on board some of Colonel Congreve's rockets, in the night I sent the boats, under the command of Mr Taylor, first lieutenant of the Donegal, who fired several in the direction of the frigate.

Whither from their effect or from the effects of our cannonade, I know not, but at day-light we observed her nearer to the shore, and aground; the other was on her beam ends, and nearly dry at low water.

As they were now perfectly protected by the batteries, it did not appear to me that any further attempt could be made to destroy them; I therefore resumed my station with the Revenge, leaving the Diana and Niobe to watch the port of La Hogue.

Captain Grant will have detailed to you the particulars respecting his own ship and the Niobe; I have only to say, that the conduct of both, whilst acting with me, was such as was to be expected from well appointed British frigates.

One of the frigates I consider to be lost; she was first on her starboard beam ends, and when raised by the tide, fell over on it, leaving her on her larboard side; the other must have suffered very considerable loss from our shot, and where she is aground is exposed to the east winds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PULTNEY MALCOLM.

Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. &c.

Return of killed and wounded on board the Donegal, Diana, and Revenge, off La Hogue, November 15, 1810.

Donegal, 3 wounded. Diana, 1 wounded. Revenge, 2 killed, 8 wounded.

Copy of a letter from Captain Bell, of his Majesty's sloop the Phippe, addressed to Vice-Admiral Campbell, and transmitted by Commodore Owen to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's sloop Phippe, Downs, November 16, 1810.

SIR,—Having weighed and proceeded to sea in his Majesty's sloop under my command, agreeable to your order, immediately after the tide slacked last evening, I have the honour to acquaint you

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that before 12 o'clock we were alongside a French lugger privateer, which led us close under Calais, and so near in shore, that I was obliged, although firing grape shot into her, to give up the chase.

As we saw, while chasing her, two other luggers lying to windward, I thought, by beating up in shore of them, we might escape their notice, until far enough to fetch them. This charge was readily undertaken by Mr Richard Sickett, the pilot, and performed much to my satisfaction. About five o'clock in the morning we had the pleasure of getting close to one of them, when an action commenced. The enemy, for a quarter of an hour, kept up an incessant fire of musketry. As I perceived his determination was to run on shore, and we were then only in 3½ fathoms water, the only prospect of capturing her was to lay her on board. This was done, and, under the fire of our broadside, Lieutenant Robert Tryon, assisted by Mr Wright, master's mate, and Mr Geddes, boatswain, in a most gallant manner headed the party of boarders, when the enemy, in a few minutes, surrendered. She proved to be Le Barbier de Seville, a perfect new vessel, had been out two days from Boulogne, but had not made any capture; she mounted 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by Francois Brunet.

The pleasure I should feel in stating, that the conduct of every one under my command has been such as to merit the highest terms I can possibly describe it in, is greatly damped by the reflection, that this capture has been attended with the loss of one seaman, (John Thomson) and Lieutenant Tryon being dangerously wounded; but the surgeon gives me hopes that this gallant young officer may yet be restored to his friends and to his country. The enemy's loss is severe, having 6 killed and 11 wounded; among the latter is every officer of the privateer, with the exception of the second captain.

At daylight we saw his Majesty's brig Zephyr steering down to us; Captain Dickens gave me every assistance in shifting the prisoners, and took the prize in tow, for the purpose of conveying her into port. Our own running rigging being very much cut, and, for the accommodation of the wounded, I was anxious to get into the Downs myself; notwithstanding all exertions, the prize very soon went down, having, as I since understand by the prisoners, received several shot from us between wind and water. The loss of the vessel is of no importance, but I lament to hear that one of our men (John Pierce) was drowned. I am, &c.

CHRISTOPHER BELL.

To Vice-Admiral Campbell, Commander-in-chief, &c.

Downing-street, November 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington. Those of the 3d of November were received upon the 16th instant, those of the 27th October upon the 17th instant, and those of the 20th October this day.

Pero Negro, October 20, 1810.

MY LORD,—Since I addressed you the enemy have been employed principally in reconnoitring the positions occupied by our troops, and in strengthening their own. In effecting the former object, they have skirmished with the troops of our out-posts, who have always conducted themselves well.

On the 14th, they attacked with infantry, supported by artillery, a small detachment of the 71st regiment, which formed the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's division, near Sobral de Montagaree, in order to cover one of their reconnoitring parties. This detachment, having the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell at their head, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and drove them into the town.

The whole of the 8th corps d'armee, however, and part of the 6th, arrived on the ground near Sobral on that evening, and I therefore thought it proper to withdraw Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's division from the advanced situa-

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tion which it had occupied, and these troops marched to Zibreira, about one mile in the rear, on the 15th, in the morning.

The gun-boats on the Tagus, under Lieut. Berkeley, with which Admiral Berkeley has supported the right of the army near Alhandra, have likewise been engaged with the enemy's reconnoitring parties, and have been of great service to us.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the report which I communicated to you in my last dispatch, regarding the march of the detachments of troops, under the command of General Barcellar, has been confirmed.

Colonel Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th, and immediately attacked the enemy's out-posts, which he cut off from the town, and he then pushed into it and took possession of it. The resistance made by the enemy did not last long, and he took eighty officers and five thousand men (principally sick and wounded) prisoners. I have the honour to enclose the copy of his report to Marshal Beresford, and of a letter from Marshal Beresford upon this success.

On the following day, Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson arrived at Coimbra with their detachments, and they have since taken about three hundred and fifty prisoners, being soldiers who had straggled from their regiments on the enemy's march, as they say, in search of food.

Colonel Wilson has since advanced to Condeixa, with an advanced guard of infantry and cavalry, and Brigadier General Miller is at Coimbra.

I enclose a letter from Marshal Beresford on these transactions.

A detachment from the garrison of Peniche, sent out by Brigadier-General Blunt, under Captain Fenwick, has been successful in a similar manner, and has brought in forty-eight prisoners made in the rear of the enemy's army, having killed nine; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, who had been employed by me with small detachments of cavalry and infantry, also in the enemy's rear, has taken many prisoners.

The difficulties which the enemy experience in procuring subsistence, owing to their having invaded this country without magazines, and having adopted no measures for the security of their rear, or of their communication with Spain, has rendered it necessary for the soldiers to straggle in search of food; and not a day passes that prisoners and deserters are not sent in.

All remained quiet in the north of Portugal, according to the last accounts. Marshal Mortier retired from Zafra and Los Santos on the 8th; and, according to the last accounts, he had arrived at Seville with the troops under his command. General Ballasteros had followed him to the neighbourhood of Castillo de las Guardias; and the Portugueze and Spanish cavalry had moved on from the Guadiana towards the Sierra Morena.

In the mean time, the infantry of the Marquis de la Romana's corps was put in motion for this quarter on the 8th instant, and the head of it (the division under the command of General O'Donnel) arrived at Cabeca de Montechique yesterday, having crossed the Tagus in the morning.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th instant. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Blunt, to Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, dated Peniche, 19th October, 1810.

You will be pleased to report to his Excellency Marshal Beresford, that, in consequence of information, I detached a party on the 17th, under the command of Major Tavares, to fall in with the enemy's foragers, but unfortunately the enemy had retired.

Major Pinto was detached yesterday for the same purpose to a distance of 5 leagues. He succeeded in taking twenty-three prisoners; two of the enemy were killed and one of the recruits. It is great gratification to see the alacrity with which they offer themselves on every occasion.

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Pero Negro, 27th October, 1810.

My Lord,—The enemy still occupy the same positions in front of this army which they held when I addressed you on the 20th instant. They have detached some troops towards Santarem, and on the 23d General Loison marched towards that place with the division under his command; and it appears, from accounts from the commanding officer at Abrantes, of the 24th, that a body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.—The reports which I have received from the prisoners and deserters which have been brought in, concur in the accounts of the distress felt by the enemy for the want of provisions of all descriptions. They state, that they are collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the Tagus; but although we have a good view of that river from different parts of the ground occupied by the army, and have officers and others employed on the left of the Tagus to observe the motions of the enemy, I have not been able to discover either where this work is carrying on, or where the bridge is to be placed on the river, if it should be constructed.

The enemy appears to be very anxious to collect boats; and on the 24th endeavoured to drive a party of the Ordenanza from Chamusca, by the fire of artillery, in order to order to obtain possession of some which were under that place.

Colonel Wilson had been at Leyria, with the cavalry attached to General Bareeller's division, and had proceeded to Ourem. The advance of the infantry was at Pombal.

On the side of Obidos and Ramilhal, the British cavalry and a battalion of Spanish light infantry, and the troops of the garrison of Peniche, confine the enemy's detachments; and they really possess no part of the country, excepting that on which their army stands.

By the last accounts from General Silveira, of the 17th inst. it appears that all was quiet in the north; and he had not received any accounts of the march of troops in Castile.

The parties of Guerillas had been more daring than usual; and they had united in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, early in the month of October, to the amount of fifteen hundred, in order to carry off a convoy of money which had been raised in contributions from the country, in which attempt however they failed.

According to the accounts of the 21st, from Estremadura, it appears that Marshal Mortier's corps was still at Seville; and General Ballasteros was observing it from Aracena.

The second division of the Marquis de la Romana's corps, under General Carrera, arrived at Lisbon on the 25th, and will be with the army this day.—My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th inst.

I have &c.

(Signed) Wellington.

Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.

My Lord,—I have not observed any alteration in the enemy's position or numbers since I addressed you on the 27th ult.

They have a considerable body of troops, principally cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem; and I have reason to believe, that Loison's division of infantry had not marched in that direction, as I reported to your lordship they had in my last dispatch; some of the corps composing that division have certainly remained in the camps in front of this army.

The enemy have pushed some troops across the Zezere above Punhete, principally cavalry, apparently to reconnoitre the roads in that direction, and the fort of Abrantes; but I conclude, that the rains which have fallen within these few days will have swelled that river, and that these troops will have retired again.

They are still reported to be at work upon materials for a bridge, both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major-General Fane, with a body of cavalry and infantry, to the left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this side; and he will endeavour to destroy these materials if it should be practicable.

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It is reported by all the deserters, that the enemy's troops continue to suffer great distress from the want of provisions.

It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity of provisions which they found in the villages on the ground which they occupy; but it is certain that they can draw none from any other part of the country, the whole being in the possession of our troops.

The garrison of Peniche, and the garrison of Obidos, which place Captain Fenwick, of the Portuguese service, has lately occupied, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Blunt, and the British cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive warfare in the rear of the enemy's right, while the high road from Coimbra by Leyria is in the possession of Colonel Wilson's detachment.

I enclose a letter from Marshal Beresford, on the effects of the operations of Brig.-Gen. Blunt and Captain Fenwick.

I have received no letter from General Silveira of a later date than the 19th October. He had not at that time heard of the march of any of the enemy's troops in Castille.

He occupied with his detachment the roads from Almeida to Trancoso, Celorico and Guarda. He had heard that General Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias, and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay.

I have letters from Estremadura and Castromarin of as late a date as the 27th of October, stating that Mortier's corps was still at Seville, in a very inefficient state, and having many sick.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d ult. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

Sapataria, 3d Nov. 1810.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to annex a return taken from the several reports received from Brig.-Gen. Blunt, of the number of killed and prisoners by the detachment which he sent from Peniche to Obidos, under the command of Capt. tain Fenwick, (lieutenant in the Buffs) since his former reports of the proceedings of that officer, and which, with what had been previously reported upon, will make the amount of the enemy's loss to that detachment, besides the wounded, which they are generally enabled to carry off, about 160 men.

I take the occasion of remarking to your lordship, the zeal and judgment of Brig.-Gen. Blunt, in re-occupying the town of Obidos, when the principal force of the enemy had passed it; and he gives much applause to Captain Fenwick for his activity and conduct in the command of the small detachment he has been enabled to detach from Peniche, under his command. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and prisoners, by the detachment at Obidos, under the orders of Captain Fenwick, since last report.

7 privates killed; 1 serjeant, 24 privates prisoners.

P. S. 46 bullocks, and 200 sets of hospital bedding taken from the enemy on the 1st November, likewise two horses.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army, under the command of Viscount Wellington, in skirmishes with the enemy on the 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th October, 1810.

1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, 22 horses killed; 7 officers, 7 serjeants, 77 rank and file, 10 horses wounded; 1 serjeant, 41 rank and file, 12 horses missing.

Downing-street, Nov. 19.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship, by Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, K. B., dated Messina, 22d September, 1810.

MY LORD,—Early on the morning of the 18th instant, our attention was much occupied by the opposite movements of General Murat, who, by the embarkation of the principal body of his army in the whole of his long range of boats at Scylla and the Punta del Pizzo, and the disposition of these vessels after being cast off from the shore, seemed to indicate a

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conclusive design upon the part of our line extending towards the Faro.

While the attention of our left was engaged by the above operation, information was brought to me, that a division of the enemy, having embarked at Reggio during the preceding night, had been perceived completing a landing upon our right, just before dawn, at about seven miles to the southward of Messina.

Re-enforcements, which were held in reserve in this garrison, to move according to circumstances, marched to sustain our posts at the invaded point upon the first signal of alarm; but the active vigilance of the troops stationed at that extremity of our defences, and their prompt and spirited behaviour, under the conduct of Major-General Campbell, had already happily rendered the presence of their succours unnecessary.

The repulse of the enemy in this partial enterprize, and the equally disgraceful and precipitate flight of the French general who commanded it, with the sacrifice of so considerable a part of his equipment, are more fully detailed in the adjoined report from Major-General Campbell to myself, on the proceedings of this fortunate day; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to draw an augur from the relation of this officer of the future conduct of this army at large, in any emergency of service which it may become their duty to encounter.

The zeal, the warmth exemplified by the neighbouring peasantry in our behalf, and which were not manifested without a loss, and the judgment as well as alacrity with which I have since learnt that those in remoter districts made immediate dispositions to obstruct the progress of the enemy in their possible attempt to penetrate into the country, were far beyond what I could have hoped or expected from their peaceful habits; and so strongly was their animosity marked towards their invaders, that the interposition of our escorts was frequently necessary to protect our prisoners from their fury in conducting them, after their surrender, to the citadel of Messina.

A colour, inscribed as a gift from Giochimo Napoleone to the Royal Corsican Corps, said to be new for the occasion of the expedition, fell among other captures of the morning into our hands, and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my transmittal of this trophy to be respectfully laid at the feet of his Sicilian Majesty, as a token of our zeal in support of his royal cause, and as a record, that the first effort of a daring enemy to plant the standard of usurpation in this his second kingdom, and which still owns his rightful dominion, was repulsed by a British army.

I cannot close this communication to your lordship, without expressing my official acknowledgments to the great assistance I have derived from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Forbes, as well as all the other general officers, and indeed every department and rank of this army, during a long period of four months, in which the contiguity and constant menaces of an enterprising enemy have demanded from them a system of unabating vigilance, to which every mind has submitted with chearfulness, but which, your lordship will believe, has not been without its fatigue.

The habitual, cordial, and friendly co-operation which I have received from Admiral Martin, and the naval force under his orders, during this interval of anxiety, I have before had occasion to mention to your lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STUART, Count of Maida.

Messina, September 18, 1810.

SIR,—Being apprised, about a quarter past four this morning, that a detachment of the enemy's boats had approached and fired upon the cavalry picquets at St Stephano, I deemed it expedient to repair towards that place; and on my way thither, discovered (before day-light) a smart fire of musketry, apparently near Mili. On my arrival at Mili, I found Lieut.-Col. Adam, with the 21st regiment, very judiciously posted in that advantageous spot (supported by the 3d King's German Legion,) with two six pounders; and the riflemen of the King's German Legion in his front, beyond the Mili Fiumara, briskly exchanging shots with the enemy.

Thus situated, and when full day-light

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rendered all objects distinctly visible, I clearly observed about 40 of the enemy's large boats disembarking troops between St Stephano and Galati; which, as they gained the shore, pushed on and occupied the crest of the whole ridge of rising ground, extending from the place of their debarkation, to the front and right of the Mili Fiumara.

Every measure of precaution was adopted to occupy the mountain passes adjacent to the Mili position; and while thus employed, and eagerly watching the enemy's further movements, I observed not only an hesitation and period to his further advance upon the heights, but that he was actually hastily re-embarking his troops nearest the beach, occasioned, I have no doubt, by the spirited and unexpected manner in which he was brought to action by the 2d light infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Fischer, which, moving from its cantonments of St Placido, hung upon his rear and left. I had no sooner satisfied myself as to this point, than I directed the 21st regiment, with two six-pounders, to move briskly forward by the great road and beach from the Mili, preceded by the riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion, and flankers of the 21st regiment, which produced the double effect of precipitating the enemy's retreat to his boats, and throwing into our power the whole of the corps which had gained the heights, and others whom their boats abandoned to their fate.

I understand this corps to have been under the orders of General Cavignac, and to have consisted of two battalions of Corsicans, 1st battalion of the 2d Neapolitan light infantry, (six companies) 1st battalion 3d of the line Neapolitan infantry, (six companies) 1st battalion of the 4th of the line Neapolitan infantry, (six companies) in all about 3500 men; of whom, one of the Corsican battalions, with a stand of colours, a colonel and chef de l'etat major of division, a lieutenant-colonel commandant, with 40 inferior officers, including an aid-de-camp of General Cavignac, and upwards of 800 soldiers, have surrendered prisoners of war at discretion.

It is now only necessary for me to add, that the corps which repulsed the enemy were Captain Joerres' troop of the 20th light dragoons; the 2d light infantry battalion (to whom every praise is due for the spirited and masterly manner in which it made the first impression upon them;) the riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion; the 21st regiment; and a portion of the 3d King's German Legion; as also a detachment of the royal artillery, with field guns, under Lieutenant Cotton.

To Lieut.-Col. Adam, of the 21st regiment, I was peculiarly indebted. His thorough knowledge of the country and passes would have enabled us to anticipate and check the enemy, had he endeavoured to move further than Mili.

I was accompanied by my aid-de-camp, Captain A'Court, whose active exertions were conspicuous to all. I have also to mention in terms of acknowledgment, Captains Hill and Freuller, assistant-adjutant-generals, and Lieutenant Burke, aid-de-camp to Major-General Spencer. The whole of the conduct of the troops was cheerful and animated; and the best disposition in aid of us was exhibited by the peasantry of the country, who, with arms, and every other weapon of offence they could collect, flocked to our immediate assistance; and, what is most consolatory, we have not to regret the loss of a single officer killed or wounded. Two men of the 21st regiment, and one rifleman, were slightly wounded in this singular incursion of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. CAMPBELL.

P. S. I have not been able accurately to ascertain the loss of the enemy. Two officers of the Corsican battalion are among their wounded, of which there were many, as well as killed, upon the field. His most material loss must have been upon his retreat, and in the boats, which were completely within the range, not only of our field guns, but also of our musketry; one boat was sunk, one deserted to us, and many were disabled. Reports have also been received, that several dead bodies have floated on shore near the scene of action. The peasantry

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have likewise brought in, as prisoners, considerable numbers, who concealed themselves in the country.

J. CAMPBELL.

Downing-Street, November 24.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Pero Negro, 10th of November 1810.

Nothing of any importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 3d instant.

The enemy reconnoitred Abrantes on the 5th instant, and, under cover of that operation, moved a small body of cavalry and infantry through Beira Bass towards Villa Velha, evidently with an intention of obtaining possession of the bridge on the Tagus at that place.

They found it, however, destroyed, and this detachment returned to Sobriera Formosa.

I have a letter from General Silviera, of the 3d instant, from Francoso. He had his detachments on the Coa, and one of them (consisting of a battalion of the 24th regiment, which had been in garrison at Almeida during the siege, and which Marshal Massena had reported to the emperor as having voluntarily entered the French service) had driven in the out-posts of the present garrison at Almeida.

Admiralty-office, November 24.

Extract of a letter from Captain Bullen, of his Majesty's ship Volontaire, to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., dated off St Sebastian's, the 28th Sept. 1810, and transmitted by the admiral to John Wilson Croker Esq.

Fearful my letter of the 22d inst. may not come to your hands so soon as this, I beg to repeat, that on the 5th inst. the Spanish army, under General O'Donnell, left Tarragona, and on the 13th got to Arreus de Mar, at which place he divided his forces; himself taking the road to Besbal; and so rapid were his movements, the enemy was not apprised of his arrival till within a quarter of an hour of entering the town. This happened on the 14th, when a smart action took place, but of very short duration; the French General Swarty, with five hundred men, were taken prisoners.

On the same day, St Filui, Palamos, and Beger, were severally attacked, and all surrendered; the total of French taken being about 1400 men, besides cannon, &c., so that this coast, from Rosas, with the exception of the Medas Islands, is again in the possession of the Spaniards.

General O'Donnell, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded in the leg, but there is hopes of his doing well. The whole of the prisoners are at Tarragona, where the general now is, with only the inhabitants doing the duty of the garrison, and which makes him so anxious about their being removed.

Upon the whole, there is every prospect of the enemy being soon driven out of this province. I was yesterday at Escala, in the bay of Rosas, where the French had a depot of corn, &c., all of which I have got on board this ship. Yesterday I was gratified to hear, that, on Monday last, the French army were defeated at Bascarra, where they were attacked by 500 Spaniards, who took from them an immense convoy of provisions (which was on its way from Perpignan to relieve Gerona,) besides 400 prisoners. General Macdonald was at Severa a few days since, but so reduced is his army (having now only 6000 men) that it is generally thought he will not get back to Barcelona. Cadigues and all the small holds the French had near Rosas are abandoned, and the whole are gone to that garrison. The French are also in a bad way before Tortosa, as all the forts (three in number) which they had thrown up, have been washed down by the heavy rains. I have felt it necessary to take the Minorca with me on this coast, which I hope you will approve of. I have not been able to reconnoitre the Medas Islands, owing to the very bad weather we

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have had, but I will do it the first opportunity. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BULLEN.

His Majesty's ship Cambrian, Palamas, 8ept. 29, 1810.

SIR,—In obedience to your commands, requiring a detailed account of the Cambrian's services during our late separation, I have to inform you, that, at the request of General O'Donnell, I sailed from Tarragona on the 5th instant, having General Boyle on board, a xebeck with 60 Spanish soldiers, and another with cannon under my convoy, for the purpose of attacking the castle of Las Medas. On the following day we were joined off Blanes by the Spanish frigate Flora, and on the 8th discovered that the reduction of the castle was impracticable, the enemy, contrary to our expectations, having undisturbed possession of the coast. On the 10th, General Doyle, the Spanish soldiers and marines of both frigates, disembarked near Bega, and destroyed a battery of four 24-pounders, (two only of which were mounted) and made prisoners 36 men of a French detachment. On the 14th, our boats were enabled to render the Spaniards some assistance in their attack upon Palamos, when the launch was sunk by the battery, and two men wounded, as was also another of her crew, who with the officer and the remainder aided the Spaniards in forcing the French position. After embarking on board the vessels in the bay the French troops and cannon captured by the Spanish army, the Cambrian left Palamos on the 17th by the desire of General O'Donnell, who was conveyed in her badly wounded to Tarragona, where he was landed on the 19th following.

I with pleasure avail myself of this opportunity to express my entire appro bation of the conduct of the officers and men belonging to the Cambrian employed on the services before-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FANE.

Captain Bullen, his Majesty's ship Volontaire.

Admiralty-Office, November 27.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Drury, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships or vessels in the East-Indies, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board the Cornelia, in Madras Roads, July 12, 1810.

SIR,—I experience much pleasure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters received from Lieut. Augustus Vere Drury, commanding his Majesty's cutter Sylvia, detailing the circumstances attending the capture of a Dutch national brig, of eight guns, with two transports, and the destruction of three piratical prows; and feel happy in the opportunity of being able to express my approbation of the conduct and distinguished gallantry of this old and deserving officer, which reflects on him the highest credit, and will, I trust, recommend him to their lordships.

The Echo is the thirteenth vessel of force which has recently been taken from the enemy on the coast of Java.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. O. B. DRURY.

His Majesty's cutter Sylvia, off Angra Point, April 20, 1810.

SIR,—Proceeding through the Straits of Sunda, three separate attempts were made, by armed prows, to stop the progress of his Majesty's cutter under my command; the position taken by these vessels was close to the Isle of Cracatoa, one of whom, on the 6th instant, swept out to the Sylvia, but was soon drove on shore, taken possession of, and finally destroyed, after taking out one six-pounder. On the 7th instant an armed prow, of large dimensions, advanced so close to his Majesty's cutter, that I judged it necessary to deviate from my course and destroy this pirate, which resolutely approached; a boat, under the command of an officer, and a party of volunteers, proceeded to harass the enemy, who

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now endeavoured to escape, but was prevented by the brisk fire of musketry kept up by the detached party, which took possession without sustaining the smallest loss.

On the 11th instant a large lugger, at anchor under Cracatoa, was seen to get under weigh, her movement indicating an hostile intention; I therefore equipped the prize, gave her in command to Mr Chesnaye, who resolutely met the enemy's approach, compelling him to seek safety by flight. An island intervening caused us to lose sight of the enemy, therefore weighed anchor and stood out for the purpose of supporting the volunteers, who I saw, on the Sylvia coming up, were on the point of boarding; the obstinate refusal of the enemy to yield, compelled me to open and continue a destructive fire until the lugger sunk.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a list of killed and wounded, with a description of the vessels attacked.

Armed prow, of 1 six-pounder and 30 men.

Armed prow, of 2 six-pounders and 30 men; 2 killed, 1 wounded.

Armed lugger prow, of 3 18-pounders and 72 men; killed and wounded unknown.

Sylvia—None killed; 8 badly wounded; 1 since dead.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. V. DRURY.

His Majesty's cutter Sylvia, off Middleburgh Island, April 27, 1810.

SIR,—I have the honour to mention to your excellency, that on the 26th instant, at break of day, three armed brigs with two lug-sail vessels were discerned under sail in the vicinity of Edam island, hastening towards Batavia. Measures were instantly taken to intercept the sternmost vessels, by bringing to close action the Dutch national brig D'Echo, of eight six-pounders and 46 men, commanded by Lieut. Christian Thaarup, who surrendered to his Majesty's cutter after a sharp contest of 20 minutes, having three killed and seven wounded, ourselves sustaining a loss of four men killed and three wounded.

The instant that a separation between the Sylvia and her prize could be effected, pursuit was given to the headmost brigs, which, aided by a favourable breeze and intervening shoals, effected their escape to the batteries of Unrust, leaving his Majesty's cutter to take possession of two transports, mounting two 9-pounders and defended by 60 men each; out twelve days from Sourabaya, laden with artillery equipage and valuable European goods.

Sub-Lieutenant Chesnaye's conduct in this affair, and throughout the whole cruize, has been highly meritorious; I therefore beg leave to recommend him to your excellency as a brave young officer.

The inferior officers and seamen evinced the greatest desire of bringing the whole of the enemy's force to action, although much weakened by a deficiency of twelve men, rendered incapable by wounds received on a recent occasion with some desperate pirates.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. V. DRURY.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury.

Vice-Admiral Drury, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq., two letters he had received from Captain Tucker, of his Majesty's ship Dover, one enclosing a report from Captain Spencer, of the Samarang sloop, of a successful attack made by him on the fort in the island of Pulo Ay, from whence he removed the garrison, ordnance, and public property; and the other, transmitting the following list of vessels captured by the ships under Captain Tucker's orders, between the 5th of March and 29th of April last.

Account of enemy's vessels captured by his Majesty's ships under my orders, between the 5th of March and 29th April, 1810.

Dutch ship Caroline, J. Jacobson, captain, of 6 guns and 18 men, captured by the Cornwallis, company's cruizer, laden with supplies for Ternate.

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Dutch brig Recruiter, D. Hegeneard, captain, of 12 guns and 50 men, captured by the Samarang.

Dutch brig Dely, J. Schmide, captain, of 10 guns and 28 men, captured by the Cornwallis.

Dutch brig Slammas, of 4 guns and 39 men; laden with government supplies for Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Menado, and Girontoll.

Dutch brig Maidienne, of 2 guns and 25 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch brig Eugelina, Ross, captain, of 4 guns and 30 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch brig Lieu Sing, of 2 guns and 30 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch sloop Javan, of 2 guns and 20 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch sloop Macassar, of 2 guns and 18 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch sloop, of 2 guns and 10 men; laden with ditto.

Dutch sloop, of 2 guns and 12 men; laden with ditto.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Downing-street, December 3.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 21st November, 1810.

The enemy retired from the position which they had held for the last month, with their right at Sobral, and their left resting upon the Tagus, in the night of the 14th inst., and went by the road of Alenquer towards Alcoentre with their right, and Villa Nova with their left.—They continued their retreat toward Santarem on the following days.

The allied army broke up from their position in the morning of the 15th inst., and followed the march of the enemy; and the advanced guard was at Alenquer on the 15th, and the British cavalry and the advanced guard at Azembuga and Alcoentre on the 16th, and at this place on the 17th.

In these movements they made about 400 prisoners.

These troops have been followed on their march by Sir Brent Spencer's division, and the 5th division of infantry, under Major-General Leith.

On the 17th, I received accounts from Major-General Fane, from the left of the Tagus, that the enemy had constructed another bridge on the Zezere, that which had been first thrown over that river having been carried away by the floods; and that they had on that day marched a large body of troops from Santarem towards Golegao: and I immediately passed Lieut.-General Hill's corps across the Tagus at Valada, in boats which Admiral Berkeley has been so kind as to send up the river to aid and facilitate the operations of the army.

Having advanced from the positions in which I was enabled to bring the enemy to a stand, and to oblige them to retire without venturing upon any attack, it is but justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and the officers of the royal engineers, 'to draw your lordship's attention to the ability and diligence with which they have executed the works by which these positions have been strengthened to such a degree, as to render any attack upon the line occupied by the allied army very doubtless, if not entirely hopeless. We are indebted for these advantages to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, and the officers of the royal engineers, among whom I must particularly mention Capt. Chapman, who has given me great assistance upon various occasions.

Your lordship will have observed how much the effective strength of the army, in proportion to its total numbers, has increased lately. There is no sickness in the army of any importance; and above one half of those returned as sick in the military returns are convalescents, who are retained at Belem till they will have gained sufficient strength to bear the fatigues of marching and of their duty in the field. Besides the allied army, your lordship will observe, that an additional force had been provided from the fleet; and I take this occasion of informing your lordship, that in every instance I have received the most cordial and friendly asistance from Admiral Berkeley, and the officers and men of the squadron under his command. Rear-Admiral Sir Tho-

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mas Williams has even done me the favour to come up the Tagus to superintend the passage of Lieutenant-General Hill's corps over the river.

In my dispatch of the 20th of October, I informed your lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the allied army in their positions in front of Lisbon, with a considerable detachment of the Spanish army under his command; he still continues with us, and I receive from him much valuable advice and assistance.

Throughout the period during which we occupied those positions, every thing went on with the utmost regularity and to my satisfaction, notwithstanding that the force was composed of troops of various descriptions, and of different nations; and I attribute these advantages entirely to the zeal for the cause in which we are engaged, and the conciliating disposition of the chiefs and general officers of the armies of the different nations; and I have no doubt that the same cordiality will prevail as long as it may be expedient that the armies should continue united.

Lieut.-General Sir Brent Spencer, and Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, and the officers of the general staff of the army, have continued to give me every assistance in their power.

Admiralty-office, December 15.

Copy of a letter from William Shield, Esq., Commissioner of his Majesty's navy at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated at the Cape, the 24th September 1810.

SIR,—It is with the deepest regret I acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the loss of a part of his Majesty's squadron on this station.

The account I have now the honour to present to you, came to my knowledge by his Excellency Lord Caledon having had the goodness to send, for my perusal, dispatches he received last night by the late master of the Sirius from the governor of Bourbon. I have transcribed and enclosed such part thereof as may lead their lordships' judgment to the extent of this disastrous event.

The Isle de la Passe had fallen by assault from a party landed by two of the frigates; subsequent to which, the Bellona, Minerva, and Victor arrived, and run into Port South-East, with their prize the Hon. East India Company's ship Ceylon, taken in company with the Windham, after a gallant resistance, on their way from the Cape to Madras with a part of the 24th regiment on board.

The Windham was turned from Port South-East, and recaptured by the Sirius, but the troops had been removed to the Bellona.

Captain Pym appears to have immediately determined on attacking these ships, and to his not being aware of the difficulties of the navigation within the port, is to be attributed his failure and the loss of the King's ships. The Sirius and Magicienne were burnt by their crews, after doing every thing that was possible to extricate the ships from the situation they had fallen into. The Nereide, after every officer and man on board were either killed or wounded, fell on shore a mere wreck, and was taken possession of by the enemy.

I am sorry to add to this list of misfortunes, that the Ranger transport, laden with provisions for the squadron, and having some stores on board, has also fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The transports, having the troops on board, and which were to have sailed yesterday from hence without a convoy, will be prevented putting to sea by the arrival of this lamented intelligence.

If it should prove that I have not been exactly correct in the information I have now given, I hope for their lordships' indulgence, and that they will impute it to my anxiety to give them the most early intimation of so important an event.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SHIELD.

P. S. Captain Willoughby has lost an eye, and is otherwise wounded, and is in the hands of the enemy.

Copy of a letter from Captain Pym, of

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his Majesty's late ship the Sirius, addressed to Captain Rowley, of the Boadicea.

L'Isle de la Passe, August 24, 1810.

SIR,—By my last you were informed of my intention to attack the frigates, corvette, and Indiaman in this port.

The Magicienne having joined just as the recaptured ship was about to make sail, I sent Capt. Lambert orders to bring her and the gun-brig with all dispatch off L'Isle de la Passe; and that the enemy in Port Louis should not be alarmed, I made all sail round the south side, and although blowing very hard, reached L'Isle de la Passe next day. At noon, Nereide made signal ready for action; I then closed, and from the situation of the enemy decided on an immediate attack; and when her master came on board as pilot, made signal to weigh, but when within about a quarter of an hour's run of the enemy, he unfortunately run me on the edge of the inner narrow passage. We did not get off (and that with wonderful exertion) until eight o'clock next morning. At noon on the 23d the Iphigenia and Magicienne came in sight; the enemy having moved further in, and making several batteries, as also manning the East India ship, and taking many men on board the frigates, I called them to assist in the attack; having all the captains and pilot on board, and being assured we were past all danger and could run direct for the enemy's line, we got under weigh, and pushed for our stations, viz. Sirius alongside the Bellona, Nereide between her and the Victor, Iphigenia alongside La Minerva, and Magicienne between her and the East India ship; and just as their shot began to pass over us, sad to say, Sirius grounded on a small bank, not known; Captain Lambert joined his post, and had hardly given the third broadside before his opponent cut her cable; Magicienne, close to Iphigenia, run on a bank, which prevented her bringing more than six guns to bear; poor Nereide nearly gained her post, and did in the most gallant manner maintain that and the one intended for Sirius, until Bellona cut. All the enemy's ships being on shore, and finding Sirius could not get off, the whole of them opened their fire on Nereide; and even in this unequal contest, and being aground, she did not cease firing until ten o'clock; and sorry I am to say, that the captain and every officer and man on board are killed or wounded.

Captain Lambert would have immediately run down upon the enemy, but there was a shoal at a very little distance from, and between him and them; he did all that could be done, by keeping open a heavy, although distant fire; nothing was wanting to make a most complete victory, but one of the other frigates to close with La Bellona.

I must now inform you, that the moment we took the ground, every possible exertion was made to get the ship off, by carrying our stream and kedge anchors, but both anchors came home together. I then got a whole bower cable and anchor hauled out, (not a common exertion for a frigate) as also the stream, and although having the one with the capstan, and the other with purchase on purchase, we could not move her one inch, from the nature of the ground, and the very heavy squalls at that time. We continued lightening every thing from forward, and made many severe but fruitless attempts to heave the ship off before daylight, but all to no effect. At that time the Nereide was a perfect wreck, Magicienne in as bad a situation as Sirius, no possibility of Iphigenia closing with the enemy, the whole of the enemy on shore in a heap. We then tried the last resource, by warping the Iphigenia to heave us off, but could not get her in a proper situation until the 25th in the forenoon.

I had a survey by the captains, masters, and carpenters, in which they agreed it was impossible to get the ship off; I had the same report yesterday from Captain Curtis, and that his men were falling very fast; I ordered her to be abandoned at dusk and burnt; and, as the enemy's frigates cannot get off, I thought it most prudent to preserve L'Isle de Passe, by warping Iphigenia for its support; and, having no prospect of any other immediate support, I thought it most prudent to quit my ship, then within shot of all the

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enemy's posts and ships, and only being able to return their fire from two guns. After seeing every man safe from the ship, Lieutenant Watling and myself set her on fire; and I trust, sir, although my enterprise has been truly unfortunate, that no possible blame can be attached to any one; and never did captains, officers, and men go into action with a greater certainty of victory; and I do aver, that if I could have got alongside the Bellona, all the enemy's ships would have been in our possession in less than half an hour. My ship being burnt, I have given up the command to Capt. Lambert, and have recommended his supporting and protecting this island with his ship and ships' companies of Sirius and Magicienne. Provisions and water will be immediately wanted. I have, &c.

(Signed) S. PYM.

Commodore Rowley, &c. Boadicea.

Downing-street, December 25.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received last night at the office of the Earl of Liverpool from Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Dec. 8, 1810.

MY LORD,—The detachment of the enemy's troops, commanded by General Gardanne, which had returned to Sobreira Formosa, have continued their march to the frontier, and by the last accounts had entered Spain.

I have not heard that this detachment had any communication with the enemy's troops on the left of the Zezere, from whom they were distant about three leagues. I understand that, having lost some prisoners taken by a patrole and by a party of the Ordenanza, which accompanied the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby on a reconnoissance from Abrantes to the river Codes, they made very particular inquiries respecting the position of Lieutenant-General Hill's corps, and the means which the allies possessed of crossing the Tagus at Abrantes; and having commenced their march from Cardigos towards the Codes in the morning, they retired about eleven with great precipitation, and continued their retreat in the same manner till they reached the frontier.

They were followed by the Ordenanza, who did them much mischief on the march, and took much baggage from them. The enemy destroyed many horses and mules which could not keep up with them; and this march, if it was ordered by superior authority, and is connected with any other arrangement, had every appearance, and was attended by all the consequences of a precipitate and forced retreat.

No alteration of any importance has been made in the position of the enemy's troops since I addressed your lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

WITHIN THE YEAR 1810.

BIRTHS.

JAN.—1. At Leith Mount, the wife of Mr James Pillans, merchant, a son. 2. At Spott House, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Lang of Overton, a son. 3. At Mellerstain, Mrs Baillie, a son. 5. At Leith fort, the Lady of Brig.-Gen. Laye, a son. 7. Mrs Tod, of Drygrange, a son. 8. At Morebattle Tofts, Mrs Dawson, a son. 9. At Kirktonhill, the Lady of John Taylor, Esq., of Kirktonhill, a daughter. 19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Bryce, Esq., surgeon, a son. 23. At Eastwell Park, the Lady of Major-General the Hon. Charles Hope, of Waughton, a daughter. 24. At London, Mrs Ruddach, of Keppel Street, Russel Square, a son. 25. At Dallar's house, Mrs Campbell of Skerrington, a daughter.—At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a son. 26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Molle, of Mains, two boys, both since dead. 27. At West Brook, Mrs Wm. Gordon M'Crae, a daughter. 29. At Hampton, Middlesex, Lady Edmonstone, of Duntreath, a son.—At London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Barclay, of the 52d foot, a daughter.—At Tyrone House, Dublin, the Marchioness of Waterford, a son and heir.—At London, Lady Elizabeth Macgregor Murray, a son.—At Terreagles House, the Lady of M. Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Nithsdale, a son.—At London, the Right Hon. Lady Ossulston, a son and heir.—At Winchelsea, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Christie, of the 11th royal veteran battalion, a son.

FEB.—1. At Leith, Mrs Sibbald of Gladswood, a son. 5. At Castlecraig, Lady Gibson Carmichael, a daughter. 6. At Auchter-house, Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter. 7. At Granton, near Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Couper, wife of Mr Peter Couper, writer to the signet, a son. 8. At Lintrose, the Lady of John Murray, Esq., of Lintrose, a son. 10. At Donavourd, Mrs Ferguson, a son.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Russell, wife of Mr Patrick Russel, writer to the signet, a son. 11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gillon, wife of Joseph Gillon, Esq., writer, a daughter.—At Merchiston Hall, the Lady of Captain Campbell, 94th regiment, a daughter.—At the manse of Cariston, the Hon. Mrs Lyell, a daughter. 14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Stoddart, royal navy, a son. 15. At Castlehill, near Inverness, the Lady of William Chisholm of Chisholm, Esq., a son and heir. 17. At Jedburgh, Mrs Brown of Rawflat, a son. 19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Ainslie, King's own Borderers, a son.—At Warkton, Northamptonshire, Mrs Wauchope, wife of the Rev. David Wauchope, a son. 20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boyd of Broadmeadows, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Cathcart, wife of Robert Cathcart, Esq.,

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writer to the signet, a daughter. 22. At Warriston, Mrs Campbell, wife of John Campbell, Esq., writer to the signet, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major James Irving, a daughter. 23. At Kilgraston-house, Perthshire, Mrs Oliphant, of Rossie, a son.

MARCH.—2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Speid, St John's Street, a son.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Harrowar, younger of Inzievar, a son. 3. At Doune-lodge, the Right Hon. Lady Doune, a son. 5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Colquhoun, Lady of the Lord Advocate, a son.—At London, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Sophia Drummond, a son. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boyle, Lady of Mr Solicitor-general Boyle, a son. 14. At London, the Hon. Mrs Buchanan, a son.

APRIL.—3. At Colliepriest, Devonshire, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.—At Wreatham-hall, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.—At Alva, Mrs Johnstone, of Alva, a son. 5. Mrs Scott, of Parton, a son. 8. At Nether Friarton, Mrs Drummond, a daughter.—At Wrottesley, Lady Wrottesley, a son.—At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a daughter.—Lady Grantham, a son. 11. At Ayr, Mrs Hamilton Douglas Boswell, a daughter. 12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr Kirby, Lothian Street, a daughter. 18. At Southwick, Mrs Dunlop, of Dunlop, a son.—At Ayton, Mrs Fordyce, of Ayton, a daughter. 19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stein, a daughter.—At London, Lady Plomer, wife of the Solicitor-general, a son. 23. At Clifton, the Countess of Castle Stewart, a son.—The Lady of Colonel the Hon. H. A. Dillon, a son and heir. 24. Mrs Gordon, Milrig, a son. 30. At Cork, Lady Bantry, a son.—At Tyrone, Lady Harriet F. St George, a son and heir.—At London, Lady Lovaine, a son.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq., of Skipness, advocate, a son.—At Urrard, the Lady of Major Alston, a son.

MAY.—2. At Cranstoun-hill, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter. 3. Mrs Robert Dennistoun, a son.—The Lady of H. Thornton, Esq., M. P. a son.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lord Viscount Glentworth, a daughter. 9. At London, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son. 16. Mrs Colin Campbell, Jura, a son. 17. At the Manor House, East Acton, the Lady of W. E. Allen, Esq., a son.—The Princess of Orange, a daughter.—Mrs Scott, of Sinton, a son.—The Lady of Major Hay, of the 18th dragoons, a son.—At London, Lady Molesworth, a son. 18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Colonel Carnegie, a son. 21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gibson, of Pentland, a son.—Mrs Dewar, of Lassodie, a daughter. 25. At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Farlane, of Balwill, a son. 26. At Liverpool, the wife of Patrick Conaly, labourer, of two boys and a girl, all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.—At Mrs Fordyce's, Putney-hill, near London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Balfour, Scots Greys, a daughter. 30. At Airth Castle, the Lady of Thomas Graham Stirling, of Airth and Stowan, Esq., a daughter.

JUNE.—3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of T. H. Miller, Esq., Advocate, a son. 4. Viscountess Duncan, a daughter. 9. At Dalswinton, the Lady of John Thomas Erskine, Esq., younger of Mar, a daughter.—At London, the Dutchess of Bedford, a daughter.—At London, the Right Hon. Lady George Beresford, a daughter. 11. At Pinkie-house, the Lady of Sir John Hope, Bart., a son. 12. At Blithefield, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

JULY.—17. At London, the Countess of Jersey, a son.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Miller, Esq., a daughter.—At London, the Lady of Edw. Marjoribanks, Esq., a son. 20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Hodgson, royal navy, a son.—Lady Harriet Mitchell, sister to the Duke of Beaufort, a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of L. Houston, Esq., younger of Johnstone, a son. 22. At Duddingstone, Mrs G. Hamilton Dundas, a daughter. 23. At Edinburgh, Mrs William Bell, a son.

AUG.—4. At Middleton-House, Mrs Hepburn Mitchelson, a daughter. 8. At Ramsgate, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, a son and heir. 13. Mrs Cochrane, George's Square, of a son.—At Outfield house, Mrs Wallace, of a son.—

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At Edinburgh, the Lady of John M'Dougal, Esq., of Kilmun, a son. 14. At Exeter Barracks, Devonshire, Lady Isabella De Chabot, the Lady of the Viscompte De Chabot, Major in the 9th light dragoons, son to the Compte de Tarnac, of a son. Her Ladyship is fourth sister to his Grace the Duke of Leinster. 21. Mrs Inglis, George's Square, of a son.—At Ludgate Cottage, in the county of Kent, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, Assistant-Adjutant-General, of a daughter. 23. At Beaumont Cottage, the Lady of Sir Robert Wilson, of a daughter. 24. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. M'Murdo, of a son. 26. The Lady of Major-General Thewles, of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Charles Monk, of Belsey Castle, of a daughter.—In Baker-street, London, the Hon. Mrs Ferguson, of a son.—At London, the Lady of T. Hope, Esq., of a daughter.—At London, the Lady of Major-General Crosbie, of a daughter.—The Lady of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B., of a son.—At Hill-house, Sussex, the Lady of James Campbell, Esq., royal navy, of a son.

SEPT.—1. At Blair's Lodge, the Lady of Sir George Atkinson, physician, Hillsborough, of a daughter. 3. At Palermo, the Duchess of Orleans, daughter of their Sicilian Majesties, a prince. 5. The Lady of L. H. Ferrier, Esq., of Belleside, of a daughter. 6. The Lady of Colonel Buller, Coldstream guards, of a daughter. 7. At London, Madame Catalani, of a daughter. 13. At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Molle, of the 9th regiment, was safely delivered of a son. 16. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Stewart, of Stenton, a son. 26. The Lady of Major-General Dirom, a son. 28. Mrs Craufuird, Forth-street, a daughter. 30. In Northumberland-street, Mrs Cook, a daughter.—The Lady of Adm. Sir C. H. Knowles, Baronet, of a daughter.

OCT.—1. At Delvin House, Lady Muir M'Kenzie, a daughter.—At P. Kennedy's, Esq., of Drumellan, Mrs Quintin Kennedy, of a daughter. 4. In Dundas-street, Mrs Robert Bell, a son. 6. At Brighton, the Lady of the Hon. D. M. Erskine, a daughter. 7. At Holy Hill, Sussex, Mrs Colonel Young, a daughter. 8. At Grange, the Lady of J. J. Cadell, Esq., of Grange, a son.—At Radley, the Lady of Sir George Bowyer, Baronet, a son and heir. 9. At Newbattle Abbey, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter. 10. At Chapheaton, the seat of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Baronet, the Lady of Colonel Gordon, Commissary in Chief, a daughter. 13. At Duddingstone House, Viscountess Primrose, a daughter. 14. At Wenham, Surrey, Viscountess Templetown, a daughter. 18. At Mrs Brown's, North Castle-street, the Lady of A. Munro, Esq., of Livingstone, a daughter. 21. At Invery, Mrs Skene, of Rubislaw, a daughter. 24. Mrs Wishart, York Place, a son. 29. Lady Louth, a son. 31. At Notting Hill, the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Macdonald, a son.—At Frederick Town, New Brunswick, the Lady of General Hunter, a son.—At St John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of Major-General Moore, commanding the forces in that Island, a son.—At Aberdeen, Mrs Captain Russel, R. N. a son.—At Canterbury, the Lady of James Robert Grant, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, a son.—At Cassan Park, Wexfordshire, Lady Lucy Ann Cassan, a son and heir.—Lady Leveson Gower, a son.—At Attonburn, Mrs Thomson, a son.

NOV.—1. Mrs Menzies, of Menzies, a daughter. 2. At Forres, the Lady of Colin Robertson, Esq., a son.—At London, the Lady of Colonel Mayne, a son.—At London, the Lady of Alexander Mundell, Esq., a son. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charles Phin, a son.—At Thunderton, the Lady of Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, Bart., a daughter. 10. The Lady of Sir Hungerford Hoskins, Bart., Harewood, Hertfordshire, a daughter. 13. At her lodgings, in George's-street, the Lady of Captain Loch, 25th regiment, a daughter. 14. At Aberford, Yorkshire, the Lady of John Norman Macleod, Esq., of Macleod, a daughter. 16. Mrs Haig, of Bemerside, a daughter. 17. Mrs Forbes, of Callender, a daughter. 18. Mrs Gardener, Heriot Row West, a son. 19. At Ashgrove, the Lady of David Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq.,

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of Blantyre Park, a daughter. 21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Greig, of Hall-greig, a son.—Countess Cowper, a daughter. 24. Mrs Burnet of Gadguth, a daughter. 26. At Liverpool, Mrs H. H. Jones, a son. —At Yarmouth, Mrs Campbell, wife of Captain P. Campbell, R. N. a daughter.—Mrs Williamson, South Castle-street, a son.

DEC.—1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ewing, a son. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kinnear, Queen's-street, a son. 9. At Edinburgh, Mrs F. Walker, a daughter.—Lately, the spouse of the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, a son, who immediately received the title of the Duke Valengin.

MARRIAGES.

JAN.—1. At Edinburgh, Mr John Russel, writer, to Mary, second daughter of Mr John Somerville, writer in Edinburgh. 4. At Edinburgh, Francis Walker, Esq., writer to the signet, to Margaret Drummond, only daughter of Captain Drummond, royal navy, of Hawthornden. 8. At Edinburgh, James Ker, Esq., eldest son of James Ker, Esq., of Blackshiels, to Lilias, third daughter of John Campbell, Esq., receiver-general of his Majesty's customs for Scotland.—At Perth, Mr Alexander Greig, of Hall-greig, writer to the signet, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Whittet of Potterhill. 10. At Dundonnell house, the Rev. Thomas Ross, L.L.D. minister of Lochbroom, to Jane, only daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq., of Dundonnell. 12. At Wooler, the Rev. William Gilmour, minister of the relief congregation at Wooler, to Miss Bolton, daughter of the late Mr Bolton, Wooler.—At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Brodie, merchant, Leith, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Richard Somner, Esq., long an eminent surgeon in Haddington. 15. At Ayr, William Hamilton, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Jacobina, second daughter of the late John Boswell, Esq., Ayr.—At Oatlands, near Glasgow, George Palmes, Esq., of Naburn, Yorkshire, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of William Lindsey, Esq.—At Dumfries, the Rev. William Dunbar, minister of Applegirth, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr Burnside, of Dumfries. 16. The Rev. Mr John M'Kinlay, to Janet, eldest daughter of Thomas Baird, Esq., Pollockshaws. 18. At Aberdeen, James Farquhar, Esq., surgeon in the royal navy, to Barbara, third daughter of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., of Culsh. 19. At Edinburgh, Mr John Robertson, merchant, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr John Spence, victual dealer, Edinburgh. 24. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Howden, surgeon, Haddington, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr James M'Naughton, Edinburgh. 27. At Fortrose, David Davidson, Esq., merchant, Rosemarkle, to Isa, third daughter of the late Bernard Williamson, Esq., Fortrose.—At Scallaway, in Shetland, James Scott, Esq., surgeon of his Majesty's ship Euryalus, to Catharine, eldest daughter of John Scott, Esq., of Scallaway. 29. At Edinburgh, David Snodgrass Buchanan, Esq., of Blantyre Park, to Anne, only daughter of the deceased Colonel Charles Williamson, of Westwater Cottage, Devonshire. 31. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr John Hodgson, of Blantyre, to Ann, third daughter of the late Valentine White, Esq., Bracklach.—In Jersey, Captain Irwin, of the 94th regiment, to Miss Smith, niece of General Leighton, commanding officer in that island.—In Jersey, John Carnegie, Esq., surgeon, to Mary, daughter of the late Clement Hemery, Esq., of that island.—At London, Charles Shirriff, Esq., late from Calcutta, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr William Brown, artist, Grosvenor-square.—At St Andrews, Samuel Caw, Esq., Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Playfair, daughter of Professor Playfair, St Andrew's.

FEB.—1. At Milton-house, Cannongate, Robert Anderson, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh, to Janet Harriet, daughter of David Steuart, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh. 2. At Main-point, Edinburgh, Mr James Lindsay, currier, Coltbridge, to Isabella, only daughter of Peter Hardie, Esq. 7. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Hope Moncrieffe, writer in Perth, to Isabella, eldest daughter of George Aitken, Esq., of Todhall, banker in Cupar. 8. At London, Alexander Anderson Seton of Mou-

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nie, Esq., to Janet, daughter of the Rev. Dr Ogilvie, Old Aberdeen. 10. At Forres, Mr Alexander Anderson, Hilton, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr James Anderson, sen., merchant Forres. 12. At ——, Walter Long, Esq., of Reshaw, Hants, to Lady Mary Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Northesk. 14. At Edinburgh, Humphrey Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon, in the county of Anglesea, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Scott, apothecary, Edinburgh. 15. At Aberdeen, Mr Jonathan Craigie, surgeon, to Miss Ann Burnett, daughter of the late William Burnett, Esq., of Linton. 17. At manse of Lumphanan, Mr Hugh Arthur Low, merchant in Aberdeen, to Rachel, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr William Shand. 19. At Edinburgh, Captain A. M'Lean, 21st regiment of foot, to Jessy, youngest daughter of the late Niel Maclean, Esq., Lochmaddy. 21. At Edinburgh, Dr B. Bartlet Buchanan, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Ross. 22. Walter Turnbull, Esq., late of Hanover, Jamaica, to Miss Robina Barclay.—Patrick Stirling, Esq., to Miss Catherine Wedderburn, youngest daughter of John Wedderburn, Esq.

MARCH.—20. At East Grange-house, Mr George Panton, merchant, Leith, to Maria, daughter of James Ker, Esq., of East Grange.—At Edinburgh, James Erskine, Esq., of Cambus, advocate, to Jane, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Tytler.—At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Douglas, W. S. to Janet Hardie, second daughter of Mr Robert Bow, merchant, Edinburgh. 21. At Bruntsfield Links, Lieut.-Colonel Gerard, of Rochsoles, formerly Adjutant-General to the Bengal army, to Dorothea Montagu, second daughter of the Rev. Archibald Alison, Prebendary of Sarum, &c., and senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. 25. At St Andrews, Pat. Mudie, Esq., surgeon, to Miss Gillespie, daughter of the late Doctor Gillespie, principal of St Mary's college. 26. At Edinburgh, James Wemyss Mackenzie, of Jamaica, Esq., to Henrietta Wharton Mackenzie, of Suddie, widow of Captain Robert Pott, of Gallalaw, and sister of Major-General John Randoll Mackenzie, of Suddie. 28. At Edinburgh, George Lyon, Esq., of Wester Ogill, to Catherine, third daughter of the Rev. Dr Fleming, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

APRIL.—4. The Hon. C. Cadogan, son of the Earl of Cadogan, to Honoria, fifth daughter of the late J. Blake, Esq., of Adfry, in the county of Galway, and sister of the Countess of Errol. 5. At Dunnikier-house, Robert Smith of Methven, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier. 14. Robert Latouche, Esq., M. P. to Lady Emily French, sister to the Earl of Clancarty. 16. At Malacca, William Chalmers, Esq., surgeon, East India Company's service, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Pringel, daughter of the late Garret Pringel, Esq., formerly in the civil service of the Dutch East India Company. 19. At Edinburgh, George Lyell, Esq., of Kinneff, to Margaret, only daughter of Robert Dick, Esq. 20. At Hempriggs, William Sinclair Wemyss, Esq., younger of Southdun, to Henrietta, second daughter of Sir Benjamin Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Bart. 26. At Gayfield Place, James Jackson, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, to Miss Crichton, daughter of the late Alexander Crichton, Esq. At London, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, to Miss Susan Euphemia Beckford, grand-daughter of Charles, Earl of Aboyne. 28. At Edinburgh, James Campbell, Esq., of Dunmore, to Miss Eliz. Hope Baillie, daughter of the Hon. Lord Polkemmet.—Captain Dacres, of the royal navy, to Miss Arabella Boyd Dalrymple, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple. 30. At Edinburgh, John H. Wishart, Esq., to Miss Louisa Melville Wilson, only daughter of the late Major Wilson, royal artillery.—Mr James Taylor Smith, bookseller, to Miss Eliza Bell, daughter of the late William Bell, Esq., Dunse.

MAY.—3. At Belvedere Place, Dublin, Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Achnacroish, Captain in the Scots Greys, to Miss Henrietta Florence Gunne Bell, third daughter of Henry Gunne Bell,

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Esq. 8. The Right Hon. Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carlton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dorchester. 15. At Glasgow, the Rev. Thomas Easton, minister of Kirriemuir, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr John Alexander, merchant.—At Perth, John Andrew Dick, Esq., of Auchnagie, Captain of his Majesty's 41st regiment, to Miss Jess Roy, daughter of James Roy, Esq. 19. At London, Lord James Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. 21. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Macgregor Murray, of the 6th foot, to Lady Charlotte Anne Sinclair, second daughter of the Earl of Caithness. 22. At London, the Marquis of Ely, to Miss Dashwood, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood. 24. At London, Sir William Oglander, Bart., to Lady Maria Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Euston.—At Hollington Church, Major Hugh Halkett, 2d rifle regiment King's German Legion, to Miss Emilia Charlotte Burges, second daughter of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart., Beau-Port, Sussex. 25. The Rev. Laurence Butter, minister of Lethenby and Kinloch, to Miss Matilda Hog, daughter of Thomas Hog, Esq., of Kinloch. 28. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Dunn, of Middleham, county of York, to Miss A. Hutchinson, daughter of the late J. Hutchinson, Esq., of Shipton, near York. 31. At Ladyfield Place, Mr James Clark, of the Stirlingshire militia, to Isabella, only daughter of the deceased Mr David Whyte, merchant, Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, Dr John Rogerson, jun., physician to the forces, to Miss E. C. Greig, daughter of the late David Greig, of Hallgreig, Esq.

JUNE.—1. At Edinburgh, Dr David Irving, to Anne Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr Robert Anderson.—At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Barrowman, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Patrick Stevenson, writer. 5. Major-General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, to Mrs Watherston, widow of Dalhousie Watherston, Esq., of Manderston, county of Berwick. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr Milner. 6. Mr John Wright, merchant, Edinburgh, to Agnes Georgina, eldest daughter of Captain Pedie, Gayfield Place. 7. At Edinburgh, William Ramsay, Esq., banker, to Miss Frances Lawson, fourth daughter of the late William Lawson, Esq., of Cairnmuir. 14. At Kirkwall, Alexander Alcock, Esq., Aberdeen, to Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Balfour Stewart, of Burness, Esq., and sister of James Stewart of Burgh, Esq. 18. At Belfast, the Rev. James Strange Butson, son of the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, to Miss Hessy Sinclair, daughter of the late William Sinclair, Esq. 21. At Dunkeld, Mr John Leslie, writer, to Margaret M'Duff, second daughter of Mr Cargill.—Robert Drummond, Esq., of Megginch Castle, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, of Orton, Leicester. 23. At St Mary-le-Bonne Church, London, Jas. M'Gregor, M. D. inspector of army hospitals, to Mary, daughter of the late Duncan Grant, Esq., of Torres. 27. At Berks, Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg, quarter-master-general of the forces, to Miss Sophia Bisset, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Bisset, of Knighton House, Isle of Wight. 28. At London, by special licence, the Hon. Henry Murray, to Miss de Vismes. 29. At London, Capt. Sheriff, royal navy, only son of the late General Sheriff, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Murray, brother to Lord Elibank.

JULY.—2. At Coldingham Manse, Mr William Rose, to Miss Herriot Landell, daughter of the Rev. James Landell, minister of Coldingham.—The Rev. James Pringle, Pollockshaws, to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr John Russell, Riris. 5. The Hon. Samuel Hood, to Lady Charlotte Nelson.—At Leith Links, James Graham, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Patison, daughter of the late John Patison, Esq. 6. At Glasgow, John Balfour, jun., Esq., merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss Helen Buchanan, second daughter of the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq., of Ardoch. 8. At Rio de Janeiro, Mr Alex. Morice, merchant, to Miss Isabella Gibbon, second daughter of the late Mr Jas. Gibbon, of Aberdeen.—At Irvine, Boyd Miller, Esq., London, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Montgomerie, Esq.,

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of Craighouse, banker there. 12. At Edinburgh, Mr William Currie, Howford, to Miss Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.—At Greenock, Thomas Forsyth, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq. 13. At Belfield, John Veitch, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss M'Keras, daughter of the late Andrew M'Keras, merchant, Leith. 16 At Edinburgh, Mr Jas. Duncan, R. N., to Miss Janet Hodge, youngest daughter of the late Mr Alex. Hodge, shipmaster Bo-ness. 23. Lieut. W. H. Jackson, of the Bengal military establishment, to Albinia, third daughter of the Rev. S. T. Wylde, of Barrington, near Bristol 24. Lord Brownlow, to Miss Hume, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater. 25. At Seabank, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Robertson, of Hallcraig, to Ann, daughter of Robert Reid Cuninghame, Esq., of Auchinharvie. 29. Sir William Pole, of Shutto, Bart., to Miss Charlotte Fraser. 31. At Edinburgh, David Brewster, Esq., L. L. D., to Miss Juliet Macpherson, youngest daughter of the late James M'Pherson, Esq., of Belleville.—At the house of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, William Gerald Bagat, of Castle Bagat, county Dublin, Esq, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, and of her first husband, the late Sir Duke Giffard, of Castle Jordan, Bart.—At Wroxton Abbey, the Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford, to Maria, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Baycott, Esq., of Rudge Hall, Salop.—At Finnich, Alex. Gow, Esq., of Blairowr, to Miss Janet Steven, daughter of Mr Moses Steven, Finnich.

AUG.—1. At Edinburgh, Mr David Skae, builder, to Helen, eldest daughter of William Lothian, writer.—At Pirnhouse, Peebles-shire, James Forrest, Esq., of Comiston, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Alexander Horsbrugh, Esq., of Horsbrugh. 4. At Houston, William Mitchell, Esq., Cashier of the Royal Bank, to Miss Christian Shairp, youngest daughter of Thomas Shairp, Esq., of Houston.—At the seat of Sir Robert Preston, Bart., at Woodford, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird, Bart., K. B. to Miss Preston Campbell, of Fairntone and Lochlane, in the county of Perth.—At Ednam, Thomas Megget, Esq., W. S. Edinburgh, to Miss Jane Bell Murray, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Murray, minister of Channelkirk.—At London, James Campbell, Esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq. 7. At London, Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun Grant, of the 15th King's Hussars, to Miss Richards, of Dorsetshire. 12. At Edinburgh, James Tytler, Esq., younger of Woodhouselee, W. S. to Miss Elizabeth Carmichael, eldest daughter of Maurice Carmichael, Esq., of Eastend. 13. At Little Horsted, Sussex, Sir George Clerk, of Pennycuick, Bart., to Miss Maria Law, second daughter of Ewen Law, Esq., and niece to Lord Ellenborough.—At London, J. Egerton, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to Mrs Forbes, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late Colonel Sir John Cumming, and widow of Arthur Forbes, Esq., of Culloden. 27. At London, by the Dean of Salisbury, Viscount Falmouth, to Anne Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Bankes, Esq. 30. At Dumfries, John Gregory, Esq., from Jamaica, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Milligan, Esq., late of Charlestown.—Lately, at Liverpool, Lieut.-Col. William Douglas, of his Majesty's 98th regiment, to Marianne, daughter of Thomas Tattersall, Esq., of Everton Hill.—At London, Dr Faulkner, Physician to the Forces, to Mrs Assiotti, widow of George Assiotti, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General for North Britain.—At London, Robert Hunter, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Jane Grant, daughter of the late Dr Robert Grant, of Inverness, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Lately, the Hon. Thomas Mullins, second son of Lord Ventry, to Mrs Archer, widow of the late Major-General Archer.—Lately, at Ditchling Church, Sussex, Master William Edwards, aged 18, to Miss H. Herriot, aged 12 years and 3 months.—Henry Paterson, jun., Esq., to Anna, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., M. P.—The Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont, youngest son of the Earl of Manvers, to Georgina, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Brown, Esq., of

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Isley Park, Northampton.—At London, R. Curran, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Miss Wiysel, of York Place.

SEPT.—3. At Blackstoun, Captain Aytoun, 92d regiment, son of Major-General Aytoun, Inchdarny, to Anna, daughter of the late Alexander Napier, Esq., of Blackstoun. 6. At Forglen House, David Mounsypenny, Esq., of Pitmilly, advocate, to Miss Maria Sophia Abercromby, third daughter of Sir George Abercromby, of Birkenbog, Bart. 21. At Dunnikier House, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier. 24. At Kinross, Mr Andrew Paterson, writer, Edinburgh, to Christian, eldest daughter of Mr William Paterson, manufacturer, Kinross.—Lately, Hugh Ross, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Ross, to Miss Elizabeth Bailie, daughter of Alexander Bailie, Esq., of Knockbreak.—Lately, at Coxwold, Yorkshire, Baron Steznberg, to the Right Hon. Lady Newborough.—George P. Barclay, Esq., second son of George Barclay, Esq., of Barford Lodge, to Maria, daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq., of Thorncroft.

OCT.—4. Sir George Warrender, Bart., to the Hon. Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth. 9. At Langside, Humphrey Ewing, Esq., to Miss Jane Brown, daughter of the late A. Brown, Esq.—Mr George Blair, senior, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Christian Motherwell, Glasgow.—At St George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Joseph Brecknell, Esq., to the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Colyear, daughter of the Earl of Portmore. 12. At Ladyfield Place, Mr R. Trotter, merchant, Edinburgh, to Ramsay, daughter of John Edgar, Esq., accountant of Excise.—Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., to Miss Cochrane, daughter of the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B., Governor of Guadaloupe. 15. At Paisley, John Downie, Esq., assistant-commissary-general in the British, and colonel in the Spanish service, to Miss Agnes Gibson, daughter of the late Alexander Gibson, Esq., town-clerk of Paisley.—At Glasgow, Mr Robert M'Dermid, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mr James Stewart, merchant there.—16. At Glasgow, Mr William Wallace, Gervellan, to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Hill, Esq., of Claybraes.—At Newington Cottage, Mr Adam Armstrong, of Drum Colliery, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Nathaniel Gow, Prince's Street. 25. At Forfar, Mr Archibald Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Binny, daughter of the late Mr W. Binny, of Forfar. 26. Patrick Auld, of Alley's Bank, adjutant of the 4th, or Highland regiment of Lanarkshire local militia, to Jean, eldest daughter of Henry Wardrop, Esq., of Backfaulds. 27. At Bothwell Castle, Captain Scott, of Gala, R. N. to the Hon. Caroline Lucy Douglas, second daughter of Lord Douglas.—At Putney, Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, eldest daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq., of Philpot-lane. 28. At Turvey House, the seat of Lord Trimlestown, the Honourable Robert Leeson, of Clermont, county of Wicklow, youngest son of the late Earl of Miltown, to Philippa Juliana, youngest daughter of the late Rev J. Rose, Prebendary of Worcester. 29. At Dumfries, Maxwell Hyslop, Esq., Kingston, Jamaica, to Mary, second daughter of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq., of Barncleugh.—At Newabbey Manse, A. C. Johnston, Esq., merchant, London, son of George Johnston, Esq., of Cowhill, to Miss Cecilia Ann Wright, grand-daughter of the Rev. William Wright, minister of Newabbey.

NOV.—1. Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, of Stanford Court, M. P., to Joanna, second daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Mosely Hall, Worcestershire. 2. Mr Robson, factor, Dalhousie Castle, to Isabella, daughter of the late Robert Cranstoun, Esq., of Crailing Hall.—At Skipness Castle, Argyleshire, Alexander Finlay, Esq., Albany Row, Edinburgh, to Miss Justine Camilla Wynne, third daughter of the late Richard Wynne, of Folkingham, Esq., Lincoln.—At Edinburgh, Mr Philip Ainslie, brass founder, to Jean, daughter of Mr James Hannah, merchant, Glenluce. 10. At London, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, to Miss Harriet, third daughter of the late George

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Clark, Esq., of West Hatch, Essex.—Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., of Tabley House, Cheshire, to Georgiana Maria, youngest daughter of Colonel Cottin. 12. At Aberdeen, the Rev. W. M'Bean, minister of Alves, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen. 13. At Chester, R. W. Vyse, Esq., of Stock Place, Bucks, M. P. for Beverley, to Miss Frances Hesketh, second daughter of Henry Heaketh, Esq., of Newton, near Chester. 14. At St Ninian's Manse, the Rev. John Russel, minister of Muthill, to Miss Jean Aitken, Greenock.—At Rockhall, James Crichton, Esq., of Friar's Carse, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Larg, Bart. 16. At Leith, William Oliphant, Esq., to Miss Jane Cundell, second daughter of the late John Cundell, Esq. 19. At Hounam Manse, Lieut. Thomas Thomson, of his Majesty's 26th regiment of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Rutherford, third daughter of the Rev. James Rutherford, minister of Hounam. 20. At Annadale, Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, only son of the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, to Miss Skeffington, only child of the Hon. Chichester Skeffington, and niece to the Earl of Massereene and the Earl of Roden. 22. At Barnwood, in the county of Gloucester, John Gordon, Esq., son of the late Hon. Col. John Gordon, of Aboyne, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Morris, Esq., M. P. for Gloucestershire. 26. At Haddington, John Coldstream, Esq., surgeon of the 26th, Cameronians, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr Sibbald. 29. At Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Argyll, to the Right Hon. Lady Paget. 30. At Drummelzier, John Stodart, Esq., Cartland Mains, to Miss Henderson, only daughter of Mr James Henderson. Lately, at Inverness, Mr Alexander Tolmie, manufacturer, to Miss M. Fraser, youngest daughter of William Fraser, Esq., commissary of Inverness.

DEC.—5. At London, Captain Charles Court, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Ann Holroyd. 8. At St Roque, near Edinburgh, George Clerk Craigie, Esq., of Dumbarnie, advocate, to Miss Mary Carmichael, second daughter of Maurice Carmichael, Esq., of East End.—At Tellyrie, the Rev. W. Taylor, Perth, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Greig, Esq.—Lately, Lieutenant Henry Clemens, of the 71st foot, to Miss Southwell, only daughter of the Hon. Col. Southwell, of Castle Hamilton, in the county of Cavan.—At Christ Church, Cork, J. Barret, Esq., aged 76, to Mrs Masters, aged 82.—At Yarmouth, Capt. Adye, of his Majesty's ship Briseis, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Admiral Billy Douglas.—At Edinburgh, J. R. Watson, Esq., representative of the ancient families of Moray and Kinnaird, of Coulben, in Morayshire, to Isabella, sister of Sir Thomas Ramsay, of Balmaen, Bart.—The Hon. Miss Ffrench, and the Hon. Miss Rose Ffrench, daughters of the Right Hon. Lord Ffrench; the elder to Edward J. Beytagh, Esq., of Cappagh, in the county of Galway; the younger to Francis Blake Foster, Esq., of Ashfield, same county. 9. At Strood, Kent, Capt. Nathaniel Allen, of the Bombay military establishment, to Miss Elwood.—Lately, at Tottenham, Lieutenant-General David Wemyss, governor of Tynemouth, and colonel of the 93d regiment, to Miss Tuckett, the Tottenham heiress. 28. At London, Henry Maynard, Esq., to Miss Rabett.

DEATHS.

JAN.—1. At London, Sir Henry Strachey, Bart., master of the King's household.—At Langside, near Dalkeith, John Alves, Esq., late chamberlain to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watson, relict of Colonel Alexander Ross, of Balsarroch. 2. At London, Mr John Reeves, banker, of Lombard-street.—At his son's house, at Turnham-green, aged 84, Robert Campbell, Esq.—At Kirkcarswell, Jas. Brown, Esq., of Linkins, near Kirkcudbright, aged 65 years. 3. At Edinburgh, Jane, daughter of Mr Stewart Cheyne, bookseller, George's-street.—At Kirrymuir, aged 82 years, Mrs Janet Watson, widow of Peter Fenton, some time tenant in Culhawk. She has left 16 grand-children, and 17 great-grandchildren.—At Kelso,

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Mr Thomas Robertson, aged 78. 4. At Limefield, Thomas Gloag, of Chapelton, Esq., writer to the signet, and joint collector of cess for the county of Edinburgh. 5. At London, James Richard Dacres, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White.—At Stirling, Mr James Syme, manufacturer there.—At Aberdeen, Miss Hay of Ranieston, at an advanced age.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Cheape, of Kippo, widow of the late James Cheape, Esq., of Wellfield.—At Stirling, James George Thomson, eldest son of Mr John Thomson, one of the magistrates of Stirling.—At ——, Mr John Knox, late of New Providence, Bahama. 6. At Kirkmichael Manse, Perthshire, Allan, son of the Rev. Allan Stewart.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Fisher, daughter of the late Daniel Fisher, Esq., Worship Square, London, and spouse of Mr Neil Stewart, merchant, Edinburgh. 7. At Kirkcaldy, after a few days illness, Miss Agnes Kemp, daughter of the late Rev. John Kemp, D. D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Laidlaw, teacher of mathematics.—At Dunfermline, the Rev. John Campbell, A. M., minister of the Associate Burgher congregation there, in the 28th year of his age, and 4th of his ministry.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Borthwick, spouse of Mr John Johnston, writer.—At Kilbarchan, Mrs Eleanora Ratcliffe, spouse of Mr John How, surgeon there.—Mrs Margaret Macqueen, wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, minister of Oldhamstocks. 8. At Linlithgow, Allan Clark, of Woodside, Esq., writer to the signet.—At Kinlech-Rannoch, Robert Robertson, Esq., of Auchleeks, justly regretted. 9. At Stirling, in the 53d year of his age, William Telford, Esq., cashier to the Stirling banking company.—At Dollera, in the presidency of Bombay, Ensign Abram Renton, of the 1st battalion 5th native infantry, second son of the deceased Mr James Renton, late merchant in Berwick.—At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Fogo, relict of the Rev. James Gray, minister of Strathblane. 10. At Oban, Mr John MacCallum, senior, merchant, much regretted. 11. At Harcarse, Patrick Smith, Esq., of Reedyloch, late captain of the 2d regiment of dragoons.—At Paisley, Mrs Janet Orr, spouse of Mr John Bell, sen., merchant there.—At Huntly, William Forsyth, Esq., in the 89th year of his age. 12. At Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, Mr William Menzies, assistant-surgeon of the Inverness militia, son of the Rev. Archibald Menzies, minister of Dull, Perthshire.—Gilbert Grierson, Esq., of Marwhirn. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Harriman, widow of the late Joseph Harriman, Esq., of Whitehaven, and mother-in-law of Dr James Hamilton, jun., physician. 14. At Glasgow, Allan Bogle, Esq. 15. At London, suddenly, Mr Wilde, of Covent-Garden Theatre. 16. At Humbie, Jessie, youngest daughter of Alexander Dudgeon, Esq.—At London, Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, Esq., who formerly acquired considerable notoriety for his conduct towards Lady Strathmore, whom he married about 26 years ago. 18. At his house, Barrowmuir-head, Mr Jas. Howden, sen., late watchmaker in Edinburgh. 19. Drowned near Lambeth Palace, the Hon. William Frederick Eden, son of Lord Auckland, M. P. for Woodstock, and one of the Tellers of Exchequer.—At her house in Canongate, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs Margaret Henderson, widow of Bailie James Gentle, brewer. 21. At Tomovoidit, parish of Boleskine, aged 75, James Fraser, a man of modest manners and an exemplary life. He was one of the Fraser Highlanders, who distinguished themselves so eminently at the capture of Quebec. 22. At London, John Hoppner, Esq., R. A., the celebrated portrait painter, aged 61.—At Edinburgh, James Dennistoun Lang, son of Alexander Lang, Esq., advocate. 23. At Glasgow, Mr John Jamieson, surgeon. 24. At Barnton, in the 41st year of his age, George Ramsay of Barnton, Esq.—At Angelraw, Berwickshire, John Hay, of Angelraw, Esq.—At Newhaven, aged 71, Mr Robert Clark, late bookseller in Edinburgh. 25. At London, the Hon. Charles Laurence Dundas, 2d son of Lord Dundas.—At ditto, Mr Gilbert Pidcock, of the Royal Menagerie, Exeter Change, aged 67.—At London, Mr P. F. M'Callum, author of Travels in Trinidad.—At Edinburgh Janet, 7th daughter of Alex. Donaldson, Esq.—At her house St Ann's

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Yard, Mrs Mary Williamson, relict of Mr Alexander Keddie, tallow-chandler, Edinburgh. 26. At Knockin, Captain John Chisholm, much regretted. 27. At London, Mr Tattersal of Hyde Park Corner, the celebrated horse dealer. 29. At Alloa, Mr James Haig, merchant.—At London, Thomas Gibson, Esq., aged 51. 30. At Edinburgh, John Taylor, Esq., writer to the signet.—At Port Glasgow, James Crawford, Esq. 31. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabella Lumsden, spouse of John Lumsden, Esq., Middlefield, aged 42.—At Horsemiln, James Lorimer, sen., Esq., factor on the estate of Moncrieff.—At Perth, Mrs Findlay, wife of the Rev. John Findlay, one of the ministers of that place.—At the advanced age of 95, Mr John Mirtle, tenant in Boon, Berwickshire.

FEB.—1. At Bath, Sir Charles Turner, Bart.—At Dundee, the venerable Scottish Episcopal Bishop Strachan.—At Glasgow, Richard Cross, Esq. 2. At St Boswell's, the Rev. John Scade, minister of that parish.—At Leith, Miss Sarah Ainslie, daughter of Major John Ainslie, in the service of the East India Company. 3. At Edinburgh, in her 77th year, Mrs Elspeth Little, relict of Mr John Little, late of Stewarton.—At East Wemyss, in the 78th year of his age, Mr Thomas Hutchison. 4. At Calcutta, Sir Alexander Seton, of Abercorn, Bart.—At Shinnes, Sutherlandshire, Captain Donald Matheson. 5. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mr Robert Sempill, late brewer at Castlebarns, representative of the ancient family of Sempill of Beltrees, in Renfrewshire.—At ditto, aged 84, Mrs Margaret Knox, relict of Henry Broughton, Esq., formerly Collector of Excise at Stirling.—At Dunkeld, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Macduff, relict of Mr Walter Cargill.—At Edinburgh, the infant son of William Molle, Esq., of Mains. 6. At Exmouth, in the 23d year of her age, Catherine, daughter of John Burnett, Esq., of Elrick, Aberdeenshire. 7. At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Lieut.-Col. William Stiell, formerly of his Majesty's 60th regiment of foot, at the advanced age of 104. 8. At Edinburgh, at a very advanced age, Mrs Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Dr Archibald Hamilton, and daughter of the late Sir Arthur Forbes, of Foveran, Bart. 9. At London, Thomas Everett, Esq., M. P. for Luggershall. 10. At Canaan-house, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Dr Henry Grieve, senior minister of the Old Church of Edinburgh, one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland. 11. At his seat at Parlington, in Yorkshire, in his 65th year, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. 12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Halliday, relict of Mr James Torry, merchant.—At ditto, Robert Hunter, Esq., of Thurston. 14. At her house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Dundas, sister of Lord Viscount Melville. 15. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Stewart, last surviving daughter of James Stewart, Esq., formerly collector of the ministers' widows fund. 16. At the manse of Lonmay, the Rev. Mr Hugh Shearer, minister of that parish.—At London, after a long illness, aged 73, Richard Chandler, D. D., celebrated for his learned travels in Greece and Asia Minor. 17. At Ardglass Castle, the Right Hon. Lord Lecale, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and uncle to the Duke of Leinster. 18. At Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham-hall, in Westmoreland. 19. At Edinburgh, aged 51, Mr Francis Mitchell, many years in the bank of Sir William Forbes and Co. 23. At Edinburgh, Harriet, infant daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., writer to the signet.—Lately, at his seat at Gauntonhouse, Norfolk, aged 77, the Right Hon. Harbord, Lord Suffield.—Lately, Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Knt., late inspector-general of health to the army.—At Hoosingsbod, Lieutenant John Inglis, 10th regiment of the Madras native infantry, second son of James Inglis, Esq., banker in Edinburgh. 27. At St Thomas's Mount, near Madras, Captain Peter Grant, of the Madras artillery.

MARCH.—2. At Amat, Ross-shire, Munro Ross, of Pitcalnie, Esq. 4. At Broughton Park, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Corbett, Esq., of Tolcross. 5. At London, Mrs Colquhoun, wife of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., late merchant in Glasgow. 6. At Bellfield, the Rev. Colin Gillies, one of the ministers of

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Paisley.—At Whitehouse, near Edinburgh, Richard Wooley, sen., Esq., aged 78. 7. At Edinburgh, Thomas M'Grugar, Esq., advocate.—At sea, the Right Hon. Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood, Vice Admiral of the Red.—At Seringapatam, Major George M'Gregor, of the Hon. East India Company's service. 8. At Newington, near Edinburgh, Mr Francis Reid, second son of Mr James Reid, of the Exchequer.—At Springfield, near Kinross, William Halkerston, Esq., late of Halkerston's Beath. 10. At Whitehouse, near Musselburgh, Mrs Susanna Forrester, wife of Mr Alexander Findlater, Collector of the Excise.—At Edinburgh, James Keay, Esq., of Snaigou, writer there. 11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hill, wife of Ninian Hill, Esq, writer to the signet. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Gadderar, daughter of the late Dr Gadderar, physician, and relict of Mr John Robertson, accountant. 14. At Edmonstone, John Wauchope, Esq., of Edmonstone. 16. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Ramsay, writer there.—At Edinburgh, Mr Robert M'Farlane, many years teacher of a numerous charity school in this city. 17. At Calender, Major James Macpherson, formerly of the 42d regiment.—At London, the Hon. Robert Walpole, aged 74.—At St Bernard's Place, aged 74, Mrs Erskine Douglas, widow of the late Dr Erskine Douglas, of Kelhead.—At his house on Leith Walk, aged 27, Mr Thomas Somerville, superintendant of the Royal Botanic Garden, Leith Walk; a young man of great abilities, both as a professional gardener and botanist. 18. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Hume, of the General Post-office, universally regretted, as a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a worthy member of society. 21. At Theddingsworth, Leicestershire, the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Bart. 22. At Whitburn, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., hereditary high sheriff of the county of Durham. 23. At London, the Right Hon. Earl of Courtown. His lordship was in his 79th year, and is succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son, Viscount Stopford, member for Marlborough.—At Newton, Mr John Traill, son of James Traill, Esq., of Hobbister. 24. Lieutenant-Governor Collins, at the settlement of Hobart, at New South Wales. At Edinburgh, in her 83d year, Mrs Margaret Thomson, daughter of the late Mr John Thomson, writer in Edinburgh. 25. At Hermandston, East Lothian, Charles, infant son of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.—At Edinburgh, Lieut. Angus Macdonell, aged 82.—At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 18, Lieutenant Alex. M'Clelland, of the 9th regiment of native infantry. 26. At London, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, aged 79. 30. At London, in the 73d year of his age, Mr Robert Baldwin, bookseller, Paternoster-Row. 31. At Edinburgh, Robert Hodshon Kay, Esq., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland.—At Dalkeith, James Cleghorn, Esq., aged 79 years.

April.—2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Brown, wife of Mr Patrick Cunningham, jeweller in Edinburgh. 3. At Castle-semple, William MacDowall, Esq., of Garthland, member of parliament for Renfrewshire, and his Majesty's Lieutenant for that county. 5. At Perth, in her 73d year, Mrs Robertson, widow of Dr C. Robertson, Perth. 6. At Drumgoolin, Ireland, aged 121, Sarah Malcomson.—Mr Coll Turner, Edin Taggart, Luss, aged 76.—The Hon. Angouleme Forbes, youngest son of the Earl of Granard.—At Abbeyhill, Mr Willaim Kinnaird, an eminent chemist. 7. At Carlisle, the Hon. Mrs Douglas, sister of the late Earl of Seaforth. 8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Strachan, daughter of the late Mr Francis Strachan, writer to the signet.—At Edinburgh, Mr John Butter, late factor on the estate of Clanranold. 10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Dundas, widow of Col. John Hamilton of Pencaitland, and youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas. 11. At Westfield, Linlithgowshire, Mary, third daughter of Alex. Forbes, Esq. 14. At Morningside Lodge, the Right Hon. William Coulter, Lord Provost, and his Majesty's Lieutenant for the city and county of Edinburgh. 26. Lord Viscount Royston, only son of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, K. G.—At Plymouth, at an advanced age, Charles Chamberlain, Esq., Ad-

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miral of the Blue.—At Coylton, the Rev Dr David Shaw, minister of that parish, in the 92d year of his age, and 61 of his ministry. 27. At Abbeyhill, Mr Walter Nicol, aged 77.—At Rutherglen, aged 76, the Rev. David Walker, 37 years minister of the Associate Congregation of Pollokshaws. 30. At Springfield, Capt. William Douglas, late of Luce.—Lost, on his passage from India, with the Calcutta Indiaman, James Seton, Esq., brother to Archibald Seton, Esq., of Touch.—Lost, on his passage from India, on board the Calcutta Indiaman, Walter Orrok, Esq., of Orrok.—At Madeira, the Hon. Miss Laura Kinnaird.—In the parish of Keig, lately, Peter Anderson, aged 115, having lived in three centuries.

MAY.—1. At Pennycuick, Mrs Renton.—At Queensferry, in the 91st year of his age, Mr M'Callum, surgeon.—John Stewart, of Overton, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, Bengal. 2. Mrs Reid, of Ratho Bank.—At Wing, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Jerome de Salis, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. 5. At Demerara, Mr Ewan M'Laurin, late Captain of the Breadalbane fencibles, son of the deceased Lieutenant-Colonel M'Laurin, of the South Carolina loyalists.—At Kilmarnock, Dr James Hendrie. 8. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pringle.—At her house, Rothsay, isle of Bute, Mrs Stewart, daughter of the late Allen M'Lean, Esq., of Drimin. 12. At Camberwell, Shouvel Blackwood, Esq., of Pittravie. 13. At Jessfield, Mrs Ramsay, relict of William Ramsay, Esq., of Templehall. 17. At Clifton, near Bristol, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.—Mr Robert Tannahill, well known as the Renfrewshire Poet.—Mrs Collector Keith, aged 79. 19. At London, Simon Fraser, Esq., of Ness Castle, Inverness-shire, aged 84.—At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Lawson, surgeon.—At Banff, Mrs Anne Abernethy, mother of Captain Forbes Drummond, R. N.—At Little Sheffield, J. Brown, aged 80; and on the same day, his wife, aged 75. This couple had been married 52 years. 20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Christian Mackay, widow of the Rev. John Erskine, D. D., of Carnock, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.—At London, Lord Bayning, aged 81. 21. At Bath, Major-General James Pringle, late of India.—At Wisbeach, aged 81, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Knollis, eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Banbury, and aunt to the present earl.—Rachel Brown, of Temple Newsom, Leeds, aged 104.—At Kenleith Mill, Mr Andrew Allan, late of Petersburgh.—At Stevenhampton, Wilts, Mary Davis, aged 103.—At Lowth, Lincolnshire, Mr George Maddison, aged 100. 22. Near London, aged 69, the Chevalier D'Eon, memorable as a political character, and Charge d'Affairs in this country, from the Court of France. 25. Aged 73, the Rev. William Reid, M. A. Vicar of Aveley, in Essex, and chaplain to the late Countess of Rothes. 28. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Christian Erskine, youngest daughter of William Earl of Kincardine, and relict of James Erskine, of Cardross, Esq.—Near Whithaven, Cumberland, Peter Honeyman, Esq., eldest son of Lord Armadale.—At Dundee, aged 91, Mrs Elizabeth Fyffe, daughter of the late James Fyffe, Esq.

JUNE.—2. At the house of Sir Lucas Pepys, London, Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes. She is succeeded in the title by her eldest son, Lord Leslie, now Earl of Rothes.—At the Manse of Largo, in the prime and vigour of life, Lieutenant John Oliphant, royal navy. 3. At Banchory, the Rev. Mr Arthur Mitchell. 4. At his seat in Ayrshire, Patrick Ballantine, Esq. of Castlehill.—At London, the Right Hon. William Windham, M. P. one of his Majesty's Privy Councillors. 12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Savile, minister of the Chaple of Ease, Canongate. 15. At Cairnmuir House, Mrs Buchanan, relict of James Buchanan, Esq. 17. At Aberdeen, aged 69, Mr James Chalmers, editor and conductor of the Aberdeen Journal.—At Lisbon, Captain G. Hamilton of the royal engineers.—At Tayside, Agnes, daughter of the late William Small, Esq., of Kindrogin. 18. At Glasgow, Alexander Ramsay, Esq., late of Demerara. 20. At Balaruc, aged 70, the celebrated Montgolfier. 21. At

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sea, Colonel W. Paterson of the 102d regiment, many years Lieutenant-governor of New South Wales.—At Twickenham, aged 71, the Right Hon. the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.—At Cambuslang Manse, the Rev. Dr James Meek, minister of that parish, in the 71st year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.—At Appin, Argyleshire, Alexander Smith, M. D. 22. At Rosebank, Andrew Miller, Esq., of Dalnair. 23. At Ayr, Mrs Aird, relict of the late Lieut. Gilbert Aird, of the royal waggon train. 24. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Lieut. Farquharson; and, on the same day and hour, her sister, Mrs Schewan, in Pitfichie, parish of Monymusk.—At Fitzroy Farm, Highgate, the Right Hon. Lord Southampton, in the 49th year of his age. 26. At his house, Windsor Castle, aged 88, J. Beckett, Esq. 27. At Kirouchtree, William, eldest son of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.

JULY.—1. At Murrayfield, Mr Daniel Hay, second son of Sir John Hay, banker. Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr David Herd, writer, at the advanced age of 78. 2. At Hillhousefield, Miss Johan Bayne, second daughter of Mr Robert Bayne, merchant Leith.—At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, widow of Sir Walter Maxwell, of Pollock, Bart.—At Lady Sinclair's, of Murkle, Miss Catharine Blair. 3. At Paisley, aged 73, Mr Hugh Simm.—At Edinburgh, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Earnest Gordon, of Park. Bart.—At Bonnington Park, Mr John Cundel.—At Linlithgow, William Burnside, Esq., of Flash, one of the magistrates of that burgh. 4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Urquhart, wife of the Rev. Alexander Urquhart, minister at Tough.—At Knock, Mull, Mrs Campbell, of Mishinish. 5. At Millhouses, parish of Wamphray, aged 79, Captain William Grieve, royal navy.—At Skibo Castle, Sutherlandshire, Mrs Dempster, of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.—At Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Mr Watterstone, surgeon. 8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce, of Arnot.—Major Thomas Scott, of Lochmalony, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Bruntisland, Patrick Torrie, Esq., late of Prince of Wales's Island.—At Edinburgh, Jessy, daughter of Patrick Small, Esq., advocate. —At Dumfries, aged 92, Mrs Christian Weymss.—At Stoke Park, Guilford, aged 70, Nathaniel Hillier, Esq.—At his house, Newington, in the 71st year of his age, Mr John Fairbairn, late bookseller in Edinburgh. 9. At Edinburgh, James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq.—Lately, Admiral Sir George Young, aged 78. 10. Sir J. D. Colt, Bart. late of Leominster.—At Edinburgh, John Mackay, Esq., late Major in the army.—At Balnamoon, J. C. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Balnamoon.—At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Anna Gordon, relict of the late Dr Andrew Brown, minister at Tranent, and youngest daughter of the late Professor Gordon, of King's College.—Lately, the Hon. William Fitzwilliam, next brother to Viscount Fitzwilliam. 12. At Vogrie House, Caroline, second daughter of James Dewar, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, relict of John Hamilton, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Murdoch, of Camloden, Esq., deceased. 16. At Birkhill, near Stirling, Mrs Agnes Saunders, spouse of Patrick Muschet, Esq., of Birkhill.—Lately, at Tisbury, Hampshire, R. Osborne, aged 101. His posterity amounted to 187 persons, viz. 3 sons and 5 daughters, 67 grand-children, 81 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild. 22. On his passage from Lisbon, Lieut.-Col. Drummond, of the 3d, or Old Buffs.—At Perth, John Stewart, Esq., 2d son of the late Sir John Stewart, of Grantully, Bart.—At his seat, Serlby Hall, near Bawtry, Robert Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, Baron of Killard in the county of Clare, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Bath. His lordship was born July 4, 1758, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. Wm. George Monckton, who is now in his 29th year. 24. The Rev. William Gordon, minister of Urquhart, in the 67th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry. 29. On his passage from Leith to London, Alexander Thomson, Esq., late of Balneil. 31. At London, in the 92d year of his age, General Charles Vernon, Lieutenant of the Tower, and the oldest general in his Majesty's service.

AUG.—1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cramond, widow of Dr Robert Cramond, late mi-

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nister of Yarrow.—At Kennoway, Andrew Melville, Esq. 2. At Dingwall, in the 100th year of his age, Mr Murdoch M'Kenzie, late merchant there. 5. At Leopardstown, Ireland, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Castlecoote, the Hon. Charles Henry Coote, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's County Militia, in the 28th year of his age. 8. At the Castle of Philipstal, of a dropsy in the chest, at the age of 81 years, his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philipstal. —At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr George Panton.—At his seat, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Frederick Augustus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley. 10. At Roehampton, the Hon. Catharine Isabella Vansittart, 2d daughter of Lord Auckland, and wife of the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart. 12. At Dumfries, Thomas Williamson, Esq.—At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs Jean Brown, widow of Dr Robert Mercer, of Scotsbank, physician in Selkirk. 13. At London, Major Silvester Ramsay, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Skail, near Stromness, William Watt, Esq. of Breckness, in the 81st year of his age.—At Venice, the French General Menou, so well known by the campaign in Egypt. 15. At Edinburgh, Captain Thomas Hewan, late of the 4th dragoons. 16. At Gayfield Place, John Crawford Esq. 19. In Tavistock-Row, Covent-Garden, London, Mrs Johnstone, wife of Mr Johnstone, of the Drury-Lane Company. 21. At Inverness, Simon Fraser, Esq., of Farraline, Sheriff-depute of Inverness-shire. 24. At Bank House, Lady Ogilvy, universally regretted. —At Craiglockhart, Mr Thomas Scott, farmer, aged 79 years.—Captain John Bushby, of the royal navy.—At Strathmartin, William B. Laird, Esq., son of Admiral Laird, of Strathmartin.—At Ramsgate, in the 84th year of his age, Sir Alexander Munro of Novar, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in England.—At Moffat, John Murray, son of Mr Murray, Flemington.—At Cheltenham, Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart.—At Portsmouth, Major Innes, of the 94th, or Scotch Brigade. 27. At Kirkcudbright, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased James Dalyel, Esq. of Barncrosh. 28. At his seat at Ince Blundell, near Liverpool, in the 87th year of his age, Henry Blundell, Esq., deservedly regretted.—At his house at Drumsheugh, Francis Earl of Moray.—At Mr Hay's, Lerwick, Shetland, Charlotte F. Macdonell, only daughter of Captain John Macdonell, 6th royal veteran battalion. 30. At Edinburgh, Miss Susan Balfour, the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late John Crawford Balfour, of Powmill, Esq. 31. At Newhaven, near Edinburgh, Dr Hector M'Lean, sincerely lamented by all who knew him.—Lately, at Porte-au-Prince, in the Island of St Domingo, Captain Robert Gibson, of the Favourite of Greenock, universally regretted.—Lately, at Madresfield, Worcestershire, Emma Susanna, Viscountess Deerhurst, wife of Lord Viscount Deerhurst, and daughter of Lord Beauchamp. —In the 70th year of his age, Borlase Lord Viscount Cullen.—At Banff, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs Donaldson, relict of Mr James Donaldson, of Allachie, and aunt to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.—The Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, in the 79th year of her age.—At London, C. R. Beresford, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Duties.—Colonel Walsh, of the 56th regiment.—At Vienna, the celebrated Count Philip de Cobentzel.—Lately, at Kingston, Jamaica, John Macdougall, Esq. son of the late Alexander Macdougall, Esq. of the Exchequer, Edinburgh.—Lately, Sir Edwin Jeynes, Knight a partner in one of the Gloucester Banks.—Lately, at Kentish Town, John Williams, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.—At Bath, Mrs Carruthers, relict of the late General Carruthers, of the royal marines.—At Great Ealing, aged 78, William Knox, Esq., formerly Under Secretary of State. —At Newport, Isle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, Esq., banker.—At Scilly, after a long and severe illness, Captain Charles Williams, commander of his Majesty's ship Hornet.—The Hon. E. Bouverie, member of parliament for Northampton, uncle to the Earl of Radnor.

SEPT.—1. At Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire, Helen Walker, second daughter of

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Mr Andrew Wilson, flesher, Edinburgh. 2. At Edinburgh, Paul Minchin, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.—At Forthside, near Stirling, Andrew Wallace, Esq. 4. At Leigh, Sir Francis Baring, Bart., in his 74th year. 6. At Caprington House, Lady Cuninghame, of Caprington.—At the Manse of Tyrie, much and justly regretted, the Rev. William Fraser, in the 69th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.—At Lulingstone Castle, Kent, in the 78th year of his age, Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. 7. At Edinburgh, Robert Sands, Esq.—At Woodhead House, Mrs Margaret Robertson, widow of William Lennox, of Woodhead, Esq.—At Anstruther, the Rev. Dr James Hutchison, aged 68.—Lately, Miss Francis Graham, daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby.—At Carthagena, Walter Scott, Esq., only son of David Scott, Esq., banker in Ayr. 9. In London, Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Morven, Hanover parish, Jamaica.—At London, Caroline Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. George Napier. 11. Mrs Janet Rutherford, spouse of Captain James Normand, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. 14. At Ardeer, Mrs Hellen Russel, widow of Patrick Warner, Esq., of Ardeer. 15. At Aberdeen, at the advanced age of 98 years, Mr William Campbell, supervisor of Excise.—At Inchrie, in the 86th year of her age, Ann, third daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Achnacone, wife of the Reverend Donald M'Cole. 19. At Cronan, David Blair, Esq., of Cronan. 20. At Perth, Dr John Moffat.—At Greenside, Mrs Halberston of Caskerdo.—At Seabank, Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., younger of Scatwell. 21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mainie Ann Dalrymple, relict of the late Major Wm. Johnstone, of Mellintae.—Mr John Nicolson, teacher of French in Aberdeen for upwards of 40 years, aged 71. 22. At the Manse of Ormiston, Thomas Samuel Hardie, D. D. minister of Ashkirk. 23. At Lauder, the Rev. Dr James Ford, in the 87th year of his age, and 63d of his ministry, 57 years of which he was minister of Lauder. 24. Johanna Randoll M'Kenzie, 4th daughter of William Kennedy, M. D. 25. Mr Robert Spence, dentist to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—At Dundee, the Rev. Mr James Smith, minister of the Chapel of Ease, Chapelshade, and author of Essays on Christianity, and several other works. 26. At Edinburgh, Ensign Hyslop, Cape regiment. 27. At Gayfield Place, Mrs Jean Gilloch, wife of Mr Alexander Gibson, late rector of the academy of Perth.—In China, in Feb. last, William Robert Dunmore, Esq., second officer of the Coutts East Indiaman, third son of the late Robert Dunmore, Esq., of Ballindalloch.—The Hon. George Boyle, son of the Earl of Cork.—At Portobello, Miss Katharine Hunter, daughter of James Hunter, Esq., of Frankfield.—At Birthfield, in Strathspey, Mrs Grant, wife of Major James Grant, late of the East India Company's service.—At Fulham, Robert Campbell, Esq., of Asknich and Lochguir House, in Argyleshire, and Sheriff of that county.—At Bath, Dr Halifax, Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, aged 75.—Mrs Thomson, wife of the Rev. Mr Thomson, of St James's Place Chapel.—At Aberdeen, in her 77th year, Mrs Helen Burnet, eldest daughter of the deceased George Burnet, of Kennay, Esq.—At Stirling, the Rev. Mr John Heugh, in the 30th year of his age, and 57th of his ministry.—At Barbadoes, Lieutenant George Shaw, of his Majesty's ship Bellette.

Oct.—1. At his father's house, George-street, Edinburgh, Mr John Urquhart, surgeon, royal navy, in the 25th year of his age. 2. At Edinburgh, John Hutton, Esq., late merchant, and some time one of the magistrates of this city, in the 87th year of his age. 3. At Aberdeen, Mr James Beattie, Professor of Civil and Natural History, in Marischal College there. 7. At London, Alexander Popham, Esq., Master of Chancery, aged 81. 9. At Weymouth, John Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor of North Yarmouth. 13. At New York, in his 81st year, Lieutenant-Col. George Turnbull.—At Beaumaris, after a short illness, in his 78th year, Sir Samuel Brooke, Bart. 16. At Ashburton, in Devonshire, Mrs Sopher Dempster, of Skibo, Sutherlandshire. 17. At Bear Port, Sussex, of a dropsy in the chest, the Lady of Sir James Bland Bur-

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gess, Bart.—In Great Pultney-street, in the 49th year of his age, Sir Charles Jacob, Bart.—At Halston-house, Mrs Campbell, of Glendaruel. 18. At Edinburgh, Mr Jas. Elliot, architect.—At Glasgow, John M'Taggart, Esq., of Ardwell. 21. At his house, George-street, Sir James Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Haystown, in the 86th year of his age.—At her house in Pilrig-street, Miss Elizabeth Somerville, daughter of the late William Somerville, Renfrew. 23. At Inchdarney, Major-General Roger Aytoun, of Inchdarney.—At Perth, Dr George Moncrieff, physician in Perth. 25. At Kentish-Town, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Dr Champneys, Sub-Dean of St Paul's Cathedral.—At Teviot Row, Mrs Brown, widow of George Brown, Esq., late one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise for Scotland. 26. James, youngest son of Mr Kerr, surgeon, Tower-street, Portobello. 28. At Preston Pans, Rebecca Gallaway, relict of John Mennons, aged 92. She lived to see 108 of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.—The Hon. Francis Hay Drummond of Cromlex, the only brother of the Earl of Kinnoul. 29. In his 30th year, at his seat at Brandon House, near Coventry, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Baron Hastings, Wyford, and Vallance, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 4th regiment of Warwickshire local militia, and an active magistrate of the county of Warwick. 30. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Newton, late merchant in Dunse, aged 79.—At Dumfries, Mr Thomas Hood, nurseryman and seedsman. 31. At Raith, William Ferguson, of Raith, Esq.—George Legge, Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and K. G.—Lately, at London, Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Knight, late one of the Judges at Madras.—At Intake, near Sheffield, Rebecca Ward, aged 88. She has left 105 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.—William Locke, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surry, aged 77.—At Aberdeen, aged 82, Alexander Massen, Esq., late of Chapelton.—Lieutenant Clarke, of the Crane sloop of war, He fell over a cliff near the Cove of Cork, and was killed—At Abrantes, Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd.—At Cork, aged 88, Dr Robert Ferguson.—At Isleworth, aged eight years, Charles Saunders John, son of the Earl of Westmoreland.—At Inverharity, in the parish of Glenisla, and county of Forfar, at the advanced age of 115, Christian Robertson.—On the Jamaica station, Captain William Charlton, commanding his Majesty's ship Garland.—At London, Jonas Dryander, Esq., Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks and to the Royal Society, and a Vice-President of the Linnæan Society.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Handfield, in the 79th year of his age, formerly of the 38th regiment.—At Guadaloupe, Major Henderson, of the Royal York Rangers.—At True, county of Tyrone, Edward Raverty, at the advanced age of 105 years.

NOV.—1. At Dalguise, Mrs Menzies, of Menzies.—At Montrose, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs Mary Allan, relict of Captain James Hume, much and justly regretted. 4. At Bushby, Mrs Capper, widow of the late Richard Capper, Esq., barrister-at-law, and eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.—At Waterford, the Rev. B. Dickenson, minister of the congregation of Anabaptists in that city, while zealously employed in the discharge of his functions. 6. At Exeter, Colonel James Brunton, of the Hon. East India Company's service, late Military Auditor-General at Madras. 7. At Pentonville, George Service, Esq. 10. The Rev. John Reid, minister of the Low Church, Paisley.—At Newhailes, Dame Helen Ferguson, relict of the late Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Baronet, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice. 12. At Sunnyside, Mrs Ann Mackenzie, widow of the late John Mackenzie, Esq., of Strickathro'.—At Greenhall, Mrs Janet Wardrop, wife of John Muir, Esq., of Greenhall, in the 79th year of her age.—Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Thomson, Prestonkirk. 13. At Hartwell, the Countess De Lisle, her most Christian Majesty, of a dropsy.—At Dunbar, John Beatie Bower, Esq., Captain in the Edinburgh regiment of militia.—At the Manse

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of Kirkintulloch, the Rev. James Jack, minister of that parish. 14. At Carron Works, Mr John Campbell, aged 46. 15. At Arbroath, Marjory Hay, aged 14 years, eldest daughter of Alexander Hay, Esq., of Letham.—At London, Charles Moore, Esq., one of the auditors of public accounts, and brother of the late Sir John Moore.—At Mayplace, Kent, the Right Hon. Lady Fermanagh, aged 73. 16. At Edinburgh, Mr William Drysdale, mail-coach contractor. 17. At Pitcairly, James Cathcart, Esq., of Carbieston, late Major of the 19th dragoons.—At Berwick, the Rev. J. W. Askew, A. M. Fellow of University College, Oxford.—At Edinburgh, James Stodart, Esq. 19. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Gairdner, of Nemphlar, solicitor before the supreme courts. —At Dundee, Mrs Elisabeth Gray, widow of the late Charles Hunter, Esq., of Burnside. 23. At London, General Peter Craig. 24. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Noble, surgeon of the royal navy. 26. At Fairfield Lodge, Ayr, Mrs Kennedy, wife of David Kennedy, Esq., of Kirkmichael, and third daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord, of Whitefoord. —At Edinburgh, Mr John Duncan, late farmer at Rosebank, parish of Currie. 28. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Cullen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justiciary. His Lordship was eldest son of the celebrated Dr William Cullen.

DEC.—1. At Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, Mrs Russell, senior. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Walker, relict of the late Rev. William Walker.—At London, J. L. Douglas, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.—At Falmouth, on her return from Cadiz, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment.—Lady Catherine Lennox, only daughter of the Earl of Lennox.—At Walmer, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Keeler.—Mr Crawshaw, iron master, of the county of Glamorgan, a short time since, possessed of 1,000,000l. sterling, the whole of which he acquired himself in the iron trade, within these last 40 years.—At Falmouth, William Camden Neill, Esq., of the Island of Antigua. 6. At Hampton Court Palace, Peter Calvert, Esq. 19. Lady East, wife of Sir William East, Bart., aged 84. 23. Lieut. Daly, R. N.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN 1810.

JAN. 2.—*War Office.*—Lieut-Col. Vigourcan, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Scilly Islands.

9. *Foreign Office.*—Charles Stewart, Esq., to be Ambassador in Portugal.

27. *Whitehall.*—The Rev. John Parsons, to be Dean of Bristol.

FEB. 2.—*Treasury Chambers.*—Alex. Osborn, Esq., to be Commissioner of Customs in Scotland.

MARCH 3.—Marquis Wellesley, elected a Knight of the Garter.

10. *Foreign Office.*—Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., to be Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia.

14.—James Morier, Esq., to be Secretary of Embassy to Persia.

APRIL 7.—*Whitehall.*—The Right Hon. Lord Napier, to be High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

20. *Admiralty Office.*—Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., Vice Admiral of the Red, to be Major General of his Majesty's Marine Forces.

27. *Downing Street.*—Major-General Oakes, to be his Majesty's Chief Commissioner for Civil Affairs of Malta.

The Earl of Enniskillen, elected a Knight of St Patrick.

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28. *Whitehall.*—George Earl of Glasgow, to be Lieutenant of the shire of Renfrew.—Alex. Maconochie, Esq., to be Sheriff of Haddingtonshire.—John Burnet, Esq., to be Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland, the Hon. William Brodrick, the Hon. William Elliot, Snowdon Barne, Esq., and the Hon. Berkeley Paget, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurers of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Robert Ward and James Buller, Esqrs., William Dommet, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knt. and the Hon. Frederick Robinson, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, of the royal navy, Knight, Commander of the Royal Portugueze military order of St Bento d'Avis.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Kenrick, Esq., to be master of his Majesty's household.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, the Right Hon. John Jeffreys Earl Camden, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's council, the Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, and the Most Hon. Richard, Marquis of Wellesley, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, his Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, George Percy, Esq., (commonly called Lord Lovaine,) the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and William Lowther, Esq., (commonly called Viscount Lowther) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs in India.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K. B., to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

AUG. 11.—Lord Viscount Chetwynd sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ordinary.

23.—*Downing Street.*—Robert Gordon, Esq., to be Governor of Berbice.

OCT. 2.—*Whitehall.*—Richard Betenson Dean, Esq., to be a Commissioner for managing the Customs.

23. *Whitehall.*—Lieut.-Gen. William Carr Beresford, to be Knight of the Bath.—Burton Morice, Esq., to be one of the Judges of the Palace Court, Westminster.

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LONDON BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

FROM

DEC. 12th, 1809, TO DEC. 1810.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls . .	1004,	Buried 1386
17 parishes without the walls . .	4258,	Buried 4129
23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	10,503,	Buried 9535
10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster	4165,	Buried 4641

Christened	Males 10,181 / Females 9742	In all 19,923	Buried	Males 10,411 / Females 9482	In all 19,893

Whereof have died, under 2 years of age	5853
between 2 and 5	2430
5 and 10	850
10 and 20	695
20 and 30	1218
30 and 40	1788
40 and 50	2018
50 and 60	1648
60 and 70	1587
70 and 80	1262
80 and 90	473
90 and 100	70
aged 105	1

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey 10; of which only 6 have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

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PRICES OF STOCKS for 1810. N. B. When there is no price of any stock mentioned on the particular day, that of the ensuing one has been given.

1810		Bank Stock	3 p. ct. red.	3 p. ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	Navy. 5 p ct.	Long. Ann	Imper. 3 p. ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish. 5 p. ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exch. Bills.	Omn.	Cons. Acc.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan.	8	277	69⅛	69	84⅝	99⅛	18 9/16	68⅜	7 1/16		186¾	26 pr.	73¼			11 pr.	3 pr.	70⅝	22l. 15s.
	20	277	69⅛	68¾	85	99⅛	18 9/16		7 3/16		186	6 pr.				11 pr.		69½	22 15
Feb.	1	276	68⅛	67⅞	84½	99⅜	18 9/16	67⅜	7¼		187¼	8 pr.		68⅜		7 pr.	2 pr.	68¼	22 15
	15	276¼	67¼	67¼	83½	99	18⅝	66⅝	7 1/16		185½	5 pr.				5 pr.		67½	
March.	1	275	68⅜	67⅞	84	99⅜	18½	66⅞			185¾	12 pr.			67⅛	12 pr.		68⅜	
	15			67⅞		98		67½	7¼			12 pr.		73⅜		12 pr.		68¾	
April.	2		68⅛	68⅞	83	99⅛	18 3/16			85¼		9 pr.	73¾	67⅛		8 pr.	2¼ pr.	69	
	16	269	68⅛	69⅜	83⅛	99⅜	18 5/16			96½	185¾	14 pr.		68½		15 pr.		69⅞	
May.	2	269¼	69⅛	70¼	84⅛	100⅜	18⅛	68½	7		186	19 pr.	75⅛			13 pr.		70⅞	24 6
	15	265½	69⅜	70¼	85⅞	101	18½		7		187¾	17 pr.	75⅜			8 pr.	2 pr.	70⅛	24 6
June.	4	262½		70⅛													1¼ pr.		
	25	260	69⅝		84¾		18 7/16					20 pr.				2 pr.	0¼ pr.	71⅜	22 15
July.	2	258	69⅞	69⅞	84⅞	99⅛	18 7/16	67⅛		96½	183¾	19 pr.	74⅜	70		4 pr.	0⅛ pr.	71⅜	22 15
	16	259	69⅛	69¼	85⅛	99⅜	18½	66⅝	6⅞		178¼	18 pr.	74½	68¼	68	5 pr.	0⅜ pr.	70¾	22 15
Aug.	1	269	69⅛	68⅞	85⅛	99⅜	18 9/16	67⅜	6⅞	97¼	182	23 pr.		69½	68⅜	8 pr.	1⅛ dis	69	22 15
	15	263¼	69⅜	68⅜	85¼	99⅛	18⅝	67¼	6⅞		182½	27 pr.		69⅛	68½	6 pr.	1⅜ dis	68⅝	22 15
Sept.	1	257	68⅞	68¼	85⅜	99⅝	18 9/16	66⅛	6 1/16	98	180½	23 pr.		67⅞	67⅞	4 pr.	2⅝ dis	68⅝	22 15
	15		67⅜			99⅜		66⅛	6 1/16			25 pr.			65⅞	5 pr.	4 dis	67⅜	22 15
Oct.	1			64⅞		97⅛			6⅝		174	18 pr.	71½		65⅜	par.	8⅝ dis	64⅝	22 15
	15	251¼	65⅛	66⅜	82⅛	99⅞	17 9/16			96¾	179¼	24 pr.		65⅛	66	6 pr.	5¾ dis	66½	22 15
Nov.	2	252¼	65⅛	66⅜	82⅛	99⅜	17 5/16	64	6 1/16	97⅛	182	26 pr.		65⅝	66⅜	11 pr.	5⅞ dis	66⅛	
	15	248	66¼	67⅛	82⅝	100⅛	17 1/16	64⅜	6 1/16	97⅝	187	26 pr.			66⅛	12 pr.	4¾ dis	67⅛	
Dec.	3	248¾	66⅛	66⅛	82	100¼	17⅛					21 pr.				9 pr.	5⅜ dis	67⅛	
	17	244	66		82⅛		17					20 pr.				7 pr.	5⅜ dis	67¼	

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1810.

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An Account of the Ordinary Revenues and Extraordinary Resources

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.			Rate per Centum for which the Gross Revenue was collected.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.						
PERMANENT AND ANNUAL TAXES.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Customs, - - - England,	9,952,885	0	1	5	17	10
——— - - - Scotland,	821,034	19	3½	6	12	8
——— - - Great Britain,	10,773,869	19	4½	5	19	2
Excise, - - - England,	18,925,954	0	3½	2	17	2
——— - - - Scotland,	1,538,564	19	6½	5	16	6
——— - - Great Britain,	20,464,518	19	9	3	1	10
Stamps, - - - England,	5,311,269	7	6½	2	7	1
——— - - - Scotland,	355,184	11	2	3	19	9
——— - - Great Britain,	5,666,453	18	8½	2	9	5
Land and Assessed Taxes, - England,	7,210,384	7	7½	3	16	0
——— - - - Scotland,	389,642	19	1	1	15	9
——— - - Great Britain,	7,600,027	6	8½	3	12	3
Post Office, - - - England,	1,574,543	5	5	22	19	5
——— - - - Scotland,	157,734	16	1	13	3	9
——— - - Great Britain,	1,732,278	1	6	21	18	10
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, England,	32,717	13	3	1	1	6
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, Scotland,	3,528	8	2½	1	0	8
——— - - Great Britain,	36,246	1	5½	1	1	5
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, England,	43,456	4	8	0	19	3
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, Scotland,	2,261	9	3½	0	17	8
——— - - Great Britain,	45,717	13	11½	0	19	2
Hackney Coaches, - - - -	28,739	16	0	10	12	6
Hawkers and Pedlars, - - -	17,682	16	10	17	13	7
TOTAL of Permanent and Annual Duties, carried forward to page 372, -	46,365,534	14	4½	4	9	3

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constituting the Public Income of Great Britain for the Year 1810.

Charges of Management.	Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, including the Balances of 1809.	Rate per Centum for which the Net Produce of the Revenue was collected.
L. s. d.	*L.* s. d.	*L.* s. d.	*L.* s. d.
817,653 13 5½	2,134,079 8 11	8,146,232 11 2¾	7 8 6
91,739 6 1¾	211,535 6 8½	863,503 7 5	8 7 2
909,392 19 7	2,345,614 15 7½	9,009,735 18 7¾	7 10 2
726,587 1 1	1,932,666 1 6¾	16,993,487 11 4½	3 2 1
106,340 5 0¾	303,317 1 11	1,501,690 11 9½	6 17 3
832,927 6 1¾	2,235,985 3 5¾	18,495,178 3 2	3 7 7
128,024 3 0¼	283,998 2 1½	5,150,745 13 4½	2 9 8
16,629 2 9	21,476 18 9½	395,337 3 10	4 4 1
144,653 5 9¼	305,475 0 11¼	5,546,082 17 2¼	2 12 2
288,195 18 3½	288,195 18 3½	7,298,015 2 9¾	3 19 0
12,239 1 0½	12,239 1 0½	713,189 18 1½	1 14 4
300,434 19 4	300,434 19 4	8,011,205 0 11¼	3 15 0
393,792 14 4	416,935 13 6	1,296,928 4 2	30 7 2
26,555 12 9½	26,555 12 9½	174,818 15 0¾	15 3 9
420,278 7 1½	443,491 6 3½	1,471,746 19 2¾	28 11 2
366 6 1	366 6 1	33,688 17 7¾	1 1 8
41 2 6	41 2 6	3,932 3 2¾	1 0 10
407 8 7	407 8 7	37,621 0 10¼	1 1 8
419 8 0	419 8 0	43,143 11 6¾	0 19 5
20 8 3	420 8 3	1,841 1 0¼	1 1 9
439 16 3	839 16 3	44,984 12 7¼	0 19 7
3,067 13 6	3,067 13 6	25,807 10 4½	11 17 8
3,164 11 8	3,164 11 8	14,733 11 8½	21 9 6
2,614,766 7 11¼	5,638,480 15 7½	42,657,095 14 8¼	5 0 4

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An Account of the Ordinary Revenues and Extraordinary Resources

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.	Rate per Centum for which the Gross Revenue was collected.
	L. *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
Brought forward—Total Permanent and Annual Duties, - - - -	46,365,534 14 4½	4 9 3
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue,	128,123 9 3¾	- -
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.		
War Taxes: Customs, - - England,	3,599,215 11 5¼	- -
——— - - Scotland,	307,268 2 1¼	- -
——— - Great Britain,	3,906,483 13 7½	- -
Excise, - - - England,	6,488,870 3 5	- -
——— - - - Scotland,	321,990 8 0½	- -
——— - - Great Britain,	6,810,860 11 5½	- -
Property Tax, - - England,	12,514,369 1 0	- -
——— - - Scotland,	977,846 3 4½	- -
——— - Great Britain,	13,492,215 4 4½	- -
Arrears of Income Duty, &c. - - -	11,789 0 2¾	- -
Lottery, Net Profit, (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland,) -	471,250 0 0	- -
Monies paid on Account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland,	2,448,470 10 9	- -
On Account of the Commissioners for Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, -	85,000 0 0	- -
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices,	136,398 13 11	- -
Surplus Revenue of the Isle of Man, -	8,254 7 9	- -
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal,	57,170 3 0	- -
Imprest Money, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c., including Interest, -	59,029 19 10½	- -
Other Monies paid to the Public, - -	59,963 7 11	- -
TOTAL, independent of Loans, -	74,040,543 16 6	- -
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including the Sum of 1,400,000 l. raised for the Service of Ireland, - - -	13,242,856 17 0	- -
GRAND TOTAL, - - £	87,282,900 13 6	- -

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 23d March; 1811.

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constituting the Public Income of Great Britain for the Year 1810.—*Continued.*

Charges of Management.	Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, including the Balances of 1809.	Rate per Centum for which the Net Produce of the Revenue was collected.
L. *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*	*L.* *s.* *d.*
2,614.766 7 11¼	5,638,480 15 7¼	42,657,095 14 8¼	5 0 4
5,302 5 11	5,302 5 11	137.753 2 2¼	
- - -	732,380 14 7¼	2,866,834 16 10	
- - -	73,508 2 1¼	233,760 0 0	
- - -	805,888 16 9½	3,100,594 16 10	
97 4 1¾	72,304 7 8¼	6,416,638 18 10¼	
20,236 0 9¼	24,342 1 5¼	342,526 14 6	
20,333 4 11	96,646 9 2	6,759,165 13 4¼	
255,395 5 8¼	255,395 5 8¼	12,258,973 15 3¼	
19,956 0 10¼	19,956 0 10¼	957,890 2 6	
275,351 6 7¼	275,351 6 7¼	13,216,863 17 9¼	
122 15 5	122 15 5	11,666 4 9¼	
19,000 0 0	20,684 18 6	450,615 1 6	
- - -	- - -	2,448,470 10 9	
- - -	- - -	85,000 0 0	
- - -	- - -	136,398 13 11	
- - -	- - -	8,254 7 9	
- - -	- - -	57,170 3 0	
- - -	- - -	59,029 19 10½	
- - -	- - -	59,963 7 11	
2,934,876 0 9¼	6,842,427 8 0¼	69,188,041 14 4¼	
- - -	- - -	13,242,356 17 0	
2,934,876 0 9¼	6,842,427 8 0¼	82,430,398 11 4¼	

RD. WHARTON.

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Heads of Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, - - - -	19,469,530	18	8¼									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		198,864	4	9¼						
For Interest, &c. on Loans raised for the Service of Ireland; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years,	1,635,860	8	5									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		14,781	7	10						
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, - -	424,123	7	5									
For Charges of Management thereon, - -	-	-		4,180	0	10						
For Interest on Portugueze Loans, - -	25,886	9	6									
	21,555,401	4	0¼	217,825	13	5¼						
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, -	£1,000,000	0	0									
The usual Grant, - -	200,000	0	0									
Expired Annuities, {54,880 14 6 / 25,000 0 0} -	79,880	14	6									
Annuities for Lives, expired or unclaimed, for 3 Years, - -	52,269	15	7									
Part of the Annual Appropriation for the Redemption of 12,000,000l.; part of 14,200,000l. Loan 1807, -	626,255	10	5									
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities, at 8l. per Cent. - -	33,563	0	8									
Returned from Account of Life Annuities, the Nominees having died prior to its having been set apart for Payment,	99	5	3									
Interest on Debt of Gr. Britain redeemed,	4,908,312	15	7									
Do. - Ireland Do. -	205,889	18	8									
Do. - Imperial Do. -	30,955	12	7									
Do. - Portugal Do. -	979	3	11									
Annuity at 1l. per Cent. on Part of Capitals created since 5th January, 1793,	4,522,395	8	2½	11,660,601	5	4½						
Carried forward, -				33,216,002	9	5¼						

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Heads of Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Brought forward, -	33,216,002	9	5¼									
Whereof was applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - - - - -	11,660,601	5	4½									
TOTAL on account of Interest, - - -	-	-		21,555,401	4	0¾						
Do. - Charges of Management -	-	-		217,825	13	5¼						
Do - Reduction of the National Debt,	-	-		11,660,601	5	4½						
							33,433,828	2	10¼			
II. The INTEREST on EXCHEQUER BILLS, - -	-	-		-	-		1,815,105	4	1½			
III. The CIVIL LIST - - - - -	-	-		958,000	0	0						
IV. The other CHARGES on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, viz.												
Courts of Justice, - - - - -	-	-		70,490	9	8						
Mint, - - - - - -	-	-		7,192	15	0						
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c. -	-	-		301,789	8	4½						
Salaries and Allowances, - - - -	-	-		65,625	17	11						
Bounties, - - - - - -	-	-		130,011	11	8						
							1,533,110	2	7½			
V. The CIVIL GOVERNMENT of SCOTLAND, - -	-	-		-	-		118,186	13	3			
VI. The other PAYMENTS in ANTICIPATION of the EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS; viz.												
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. -	-	-		580,324	8	0½						
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue, - -	-	-		27,700	0	0						
Militia and Deserters Warrants, - - -	-	-		167,374	18	10½						
							775,399	6	11			
VII. The NAVY; viz.												
Wages. Wages of Officers and Seamen, £2,780,000 0 0												
Wages. Half Pay to Sea Officers and Bounty to Chaplains, - - 200,000 0 0												
Wages. Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards, - - 1,020,000 0 0												
	4,000,000	0	0									
General Services. Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every Description, Repairing of Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Money, &c. - 2,575,000 0 0												
General Services. Bills of Exchange, Imprests, Salaries, Pensions, &c. - 3,811,706 2 6												
	6,386,706	2	6									
				10,386,706	2	6						
Carried forward, -	-	-		10,386,706	2	6	37,675,629	9	9½			

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Public Expenditure of Great Britain for the Year 1810—Continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Sums. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward, -	- -	10,386,706 2 6	37,675,629 9 9½	
The Victualling Department, - - - -	- -	5,488,726 2 0½		
The Transport Do. - for Transports, Prisoners of War, and Sick and Wounded Seamen, - -	3,866,979 18 11			
Miscellaneous Services, - - - -	366,000 0 0			
		4,232,979 18 11	20,058,412 3 5½	
VIII. The ORDNANCE, - - - - - -	- -		4,652,331 14 8	
IX. The ARMY; viz.				
Ordinary Services. For Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Invalids, and Volunteer Corps, - - -	8,813,816 2 6			
Commissary in Chief, - - -	1,050,000 0 0			
Barracks, - - - - -	392,737 17 8			
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons, -	294,988 0 6			
Half-Pay, - - - - -	183,862 11 10			
Widows Pensions and Compassionate List, -	57,617 0 0			
Chelsea Hospital, - - - -	331,668 19 6			
Exchequer Fees, - - - -	94,071 16 1			
Pay of Public Offices, - - -	138,860 6 9			
		11,357,622 14 10		
Extraordinary Services, - - - - - -		7,178,677 9 2	18,536,300 4 0	
X. LOANS, REMITTANCES, and ADVANCES to other Countries; viz.				
Ireland, - - - - - - -		5,294,416 13 3		
Sicily, - - - - - - -		425,000 0 0		
Portugal, - - - - - - -		1,247,898 19 2		
Spain, - - - - - - -		387,294 2 2		
			7,354,609 14 7	
XI. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:				
At Home, - - - - - - -		1,990,315 18 8		
Abroad, - - - - - - -		280,551 15 3½		
			2,270,867 13 11½	
Deduct Loan, &c. for Ireland, - - - - - - - -			5,294,416 13 3	90,548,151 0 5½
Deduct also so much repaid for Interest, and 1l. per Cent. on Portuguese Loan of 600,000l.			57,170 3 0	5,351,586 16 3
			£ *	85,196,564 4 2½

* This includes the sum of £425,903 8 3, for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 25th March, 1811.

RD. WHARTON.

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An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, Great Britain, for Three Years, ending the 5th January, 1811.

	Official Value of Imports:		Official Value of Exports:	
	From Europe, Africa, and America.	From East Indies and China.	British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign Merchandize.
	£	£	£	£
Year ending 5th January, 1809,	23,780,704	5,848,649	26,691,962	7,862,305
. 1810,	30,409,384	3,363,025	35,104,132	15,182,768
. 1811,	36,422,142	*	34,940,550	10,945,309

Note.—The Value of British Produce and Manufactures exported from Great Britain, according to the Average Prices Current, and Declarations of the Exporters, in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1811, amounted to £49,975,634

* The Account of Imports from the East Indies and China cannot yet be given.

Custom-House, London,
23d March, 1811.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

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An Account of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.	Rate Per Centum, for which the Gross Revenue was collected.
ORDINARY REVENUE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs,	2,206,301 9 11¼	20 3 5½
Excise,	1,976,998 0 0	14 1 8
Stamps,	716,740 1 9½	7 9 0½
Post Office,	195,531 9 2	51 12 6½
Poundage Fees,	26,240 0 5½	- -
Pells Fees,	5,247 19 10½	- -
Casualties,	3,551 1 0½	- -
TOTAL Ordinary Revenue, £	5,130,610 2 3½	- -
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES:		
Gain by Exchange on Sums received from Great Britain,	3,389 1 7½	- -
From the Commissioners of the Navy, on account of Advances made by several Collectors in Ireland, for Seamen's Wages, &c.	48,060 17 9	- -
From the Paymasters-General, on account of Advances made by several Collectors in Ireland for Half-Pay to reduced Officers, and Pensions to Officers' Widows on British Establishment,	2,750 19 2	- -
From Great Britain, on account of the Profit of Lotteries for 1809,	188,951 7 8	- -
From Several County Treasurers, paid to several Revenue Collectors, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for inrolling the Militia,	- -	- -
From several County Treasurers, paid to several Revenue Collectors, on account of Deficiencies in the Army of Reserve,	- -	- -
Other Monies paid to the Public,	7,340 9 5	- -
APPROPRIATED DUTIES FOR LOCAL OBJECTS:		
Linen Manufacture,	821 4 10½	- -
Improvement of Dublin,	10,960 15 10	- -
Repairs of the Royal Exchange and Commercial Buildings,	1,733 15 0	- -
Lagan Navigation,	4,705 6 10	- -
Inns of Court,	2,888 3 4	- -
TOTAL, independent of the Loans, £	5,402,212 3 9¼	- -
Loans paid into the Exchequer, in the Year ended the 5th of January, 1811,	5,653,557 7 6¼	- -
GRAND TOTAL, £	11,055,769 11 4	- -

Treasury Chambers, Feb. 22d, 1811.

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constituting the Public Income of Ireland for the Year 1810.

Charges of Management.			Drawbacks, Management, &c. being the Total Payments out of the Gross Revenue.			Net Produce applicable to National Objects, including the Balances of 1809.			Rate Per Centum for which the Net Revenue was collected.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
445,076	18	3¼	713,966	0	6¾	1,668,497	4	4¾	25	5	47/8
278,432	7	5⅛	472,545	10	8½	2,276,610	8	2⅛	16	7	10 1/16
53,050	14	2¾	77,826	13	11½	759,882	11	8½	8	1	0½
100,947	3	11½	117,639	16	10½	117,614	18	1¾	106	14	6½
-	-	-	-	-	-	26,240	0	5¼			
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,247	19	10½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,551	1	0¾			
877,507	3	10⅜	1,381,978	2	1¼	4,851,644	3	18⅛			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,389	1	7½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	48,060	17	9			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	19	2			
-	-	-	-	-	-	188,951	7	8			
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,852	5	4			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	7	0½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,340	9	5			
-	-	-		7	18 2	1,044	7	10½			
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,960	18	4			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,101	10	2			
	174	1 11	1,397	9	11	3,342	16	11¼			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,888	3	4			
877,681	5	9⅛	1,383,383	10	2¼	5,144,702	8	5⅞			
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,653,557	7	6¼			
877,681	5	9⅛	1,383,383	10	2¼	10,798,259	16	0⅛			

G. CAVENDISH.

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Public Expenditure of Ireland for the Year 1810.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. For INTEREST on the FUNDED DEBT of IRELAND, including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years; also 1l. per Cent. for the Reduction of the Capital created by Loans since 1797, - -	3,979,540	6	2½						
For Charge of Management thereon,	-	-		18,450	1	11¼			
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	67,635	8	4						
	4,047,175	14	6½						
Whereof was applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	1,286,144	1	6½						
TOTAL, on account of Interest, -	2,761,031	13	0						
Ditto, for Charge of Management,	18,450	1	11¼						
Ditto, on account of the Reduction of the National Debt, - -	1,286,144	1	6½						
				-	-		4,065,625	16	5½
II. The INTEREST on EXCHEQUER BILLS,	-	-		-	-		32,118	15	0
III. Issues for the separate Service of Ireland, - - - -	-	-		-	-		1,965,821	2	10
IV. Issues from Appropriated Funds for Local Purposes, - - -	-	-		-	-		21,813	18	6
V. CIVIL LIST, - - -	-	-		147,822	2	6¼			
V. PENSIONS, - - -	-	-		85,038	11	5			
V. Other PERMANENT CHARGES, -	-	-		107,011	16	8½			
							429,872	10	8½
VI. PAYMENTS IN ANTICIPATION OF EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS:—viz.									
Bounties from Customs, - -	41,835	14	1½						
Bounties from Excise, - -	12,649	10	8½						
				54,485	4	10			
Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c.	-	-		131,829	7	1½			
							186,314	11	11½
VII. ORDNANCE, - - -	-	-		-	-		525,404	17	7½
VIII. ARMY.—Ordinary Service; viz.									
Regulars, Militia, and Volunteer Corps,	-	-		1,964,769	19	10½			
Commissariat Establishment, - -	-	-		134,354	6	4½			
Barracks, - - - -	-	-		483,346	7	9½			
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons,	-	-		59,311	18	6			
Half-Pay, Supernumerary, and retired Officers, - - - -	-	-		23,439	11	8½			
Officers' Widows, - - -	-	-		4,131	5	6½			
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, - -	-	-		71,941	10	10½			
Public Officers, their Deputies, Clerks, and contingent Expences, - -	-	-		9,239	1	9½			
				2,750,534	2	5			
Extraordinary Service, - -	-	-		190,917	14	6¼			
				2,941,451	16	11¼			
IX. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, - -	-	-		55,172	13	2¼			
Lastly, VOTE OF CREDIT, - -	-	-		169,804	9	8			
							4,768,021	0	1½
				TOTAL, -		£	10,853,400	10	11½

Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle, 1st March, 1811.

G. CAVENDISH.

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An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and all Exports from, Ireland, for three Years, ending 5th January, 1811.

	Official Value of Imports.	Official Value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.	Official Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year ending 5th Jan. 1809,	7,129,057 11 1½	5,696,897 5 5½	235,694 6 11½
. 1810,	7,471,417 5 1	5,408,910 19 9½	330,933 5 4
. 1811,	6,564,578 8 0½	5,471,012 15 0½	627,472 16 10½

Note,—The real value of Irish Produce and Manufactures exported in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1811, computed at the Average Prices current, amounted to . . . £10,781,050 8 11

Inspector-General's Office of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, Dublin, 2d March, 1811.

H. B. HAUTENVILLE.

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THE DRAMA.

We concluded our last year's dramatic article with the adjustment of the extraordinary contest, between the public and the proprietors of Covent-Garden theatre, concerning the prices of admission, when the concessions enforced by the committee at the Crown and Anchor tavern were reported to the audience by Mr Kemble; and after some little further explanations and promises, they declared themselves satisfied, and suffered the business of the theatre to proceed as usual. The delay, expence, and difficulties, however, in which this disgraceful agitation had involved the concern, has proved a considerable hinderance to the production of novelties, and we shall have but little to notice, which, either from its originality or merit, deserves more than the passing record of the diurnal prints, and shall proceed to touch upon such things only as, from their peculiar features, may serve best to designate the dramatic genius and public taste of the times.

The most remarkable circumstance in the beginning of the present year, was a dinner given at the Crown and Anchor tavern to about 900 persons, convened by advertisement from the committee for managing the late O. P. fund, Mr Clifford in the chair. These self-established conductors and protectors of the public concerns and interest, were avowedly the same persons who managed the subscription for defraying the expences of Sir Francis Burdett's election for Westminster. This dinner they termed, by way of distinction, a "*Reconciliation Dinner*," and to this feast of amity were invited, Mr Kemble, and Mr Henry Harris, son to the veteran proprietor of Covent-Garden theatre. This was the young man who, in the heat of those times of fury and danger, we mentioned in our last year's Register as having been weak enough to introduce boxers and blackguards into the theatre, to quell the tumult by their pugilistic prowess, and who, in the same spirit of folly, vainly endeavoured to terrify an angry multitude by the introduction of fire-engines upon the stage, and by setting open all the trap-doors in the formidable array of pitfalls, in case of an assault from the audience; thus contributing, with foolish insolence, to fan the flame which had been at first unhappily lighted. From such a specimen of the policy and taste of the young manager, we cannot augur very favourably of the future character of this theatre, when it shall become entirely abandoned to his regulation.

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In perfect union with the character of this reconciliating assembly, the following are a few of the toasts which were given from the chair :—

"The voice of the people."

"The ancient and unalienable judicature of the pit."

And, in allusion to the venerable law chief * who tried the cause of Clifford *v.* Brandon, for false imprisonment, in which the jury gave the plaintiff *five pounds*,

"May a browbeating judge ever be opposed by an enlightened and impartial jury." This toast, say the papers, was drank with cheers, and with unbounded enthusiasm.

"The Bill of Rights; and may condign punishment await those magistrates who dare to infringe it, by demanding excessive bail."

A Mr Bonner, formerly the deputy-controller of the general post-office, endeavoured, in the course of the evening, to avail himself of the professed spirit of this peace-making dinner, and interceded with them in behalf of poor Brandon, who, in the exercise of his duty, had been, by their influence, discharged from his situation; but Mr Bonner was instantly stopped by the ferocious uproar of this amicable assembly, and assured that the gentlemen who had formed the committee and called this meeting, had voted it improper that any thing of the nature now proposed should be brought forward on the present occasion. Mr Brandon appealed, however, from these gentle delegates to the public at large, through the medium of the daily prints, and, by an apologetical but manly letter, effected his peace with them, and his restoration to office.

From this time to the close of the season in July, and the re-opening of the theatre in September, nothing more of a riotous disposition was displayed, when, from an injudicious attempt, upon the part of the proprietors, to depart from the terms of the compact mutually agreed upon, we shall have to register a renewal of the public anger, and a very narrow escape from those consequences of popular fury, which had been so lately and with so much difficulty eluded.

In the mean time, of new productions we have but few to mention, and those but of light regard, and of new performers none. One or two, indeed, have been transplanted from the provincial nurseries of the kingdom; but they were such as were merely necessary to fill up vacancies in the common productions of the garden, and have taken their place among them, claiming neither peculiar care nor notice from their excellence or rarity.

But about this time that extraordinary phenomenon in the art, Cooke, exhibited fresh instances of those eccentric irregularities which even yet have not weighed down the favour of the public, created by his uncommon abilities, and presented himself before the audience, as Horatius, in the Roman Father, in a state of utter intoxication. After a few vain efforts at intelligible articulation, he made his exit as he made his entrance, reeling, and amidst the loud and general expression of severest displeasure. A few nights after he again disappointed the house by not appearing at all, as he had been announced, in the character of Shylock; the play, however, was not changed, and an opportunity was given to Mr Charles Kemble, who supplied his place, to

* Sir James Mansfield. See Edinburgh Annual Register, Vol. 2. Part 2. p. 370.

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gain considerable credit by his correct, chaste, and classical, though somewhat tame performance of the part. This strange, though by no means new conduct of Mr Cooke's, took place on the 28th of December 1809; and on the 8th of January, in the present year, he was advertised to perform his favourite character of Richard III. The house, as usual on such occasions, overflowed, and whistles, catcalls, and every noise denouncing punishment for his late behaviour, "gave dreadful note of preparation" for the evening's storm.—The overture passed, the curtain rose, and in the midst of these appalling symptoms of public vengeance, appeared the penitent performer, bowing with profoundest reverence; and with a calm submissive air, and a countenance tremulously intercessive, yet not without a slight tinge of the sly, sarcastic, and droll hypocritical pathos of his assumed character, he uttered the following apology for his misconduct:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is utterly impossible for me to convey to you, in sufficiently becoming language, my sense of the justly mortifying situation in which I stand before you: I, however, beg permission to say a few words in palliation, if not in justification, of my recent conduct. As to the 28th of December, I did not know, till just as I had arrived in town, that I was appointed to perform that evening, and afterwards, I do confess, I forgot it."—[After a loud and irresistible interruption of several minutes of mingled laughter and hisses, Mr Cooke proceeded]—"On Thursday last, I was really so ill through the day, that at length I found myself totally incapable of playing"——[Here again he was interrupted by strong murmurs of incredulous discontent and ridicule.]—"I do not offer this, Ladies and Gentlemen, as an apology,—you cannot receive it as such; but I do most confidently trust, that, should you once more restore me to that place in your favour which I lately held, I shall not again"——

The concluding part of the sentence was lost amidst an universal burst of applause, and generous outcry of pardon. The social aberrations of the private man, which have yet left unimpaired the public abilities of the actor, were instantly forgotten,—remembrance alone of the delight he had so often imparted, and expectation of the evening's renewal of it, remained, and Mr Cooke retired to await the moment of his re-entrance in character, completely restored to favour and forgiveness.

We should scarcely deem it fair to perpetuate such defections in our records, and were they accidental and of rare occurrence there could be no plea imagined for the mention of them; but in the present instance, they are in a manner embodied with the very fame and existence of the actor; nay, some have gone so far as to assert, that his bacchanalian eccentricity forms one of the principal sources of his reputation. In this, as in most assertions of the kind, there is a mixture of fact and fancy; but true it is, that Mr Cooke altogether presents so singular an example of great talent unimpaired by such practices, and of the unbounded possession of public favour, continually sported with, yet never lost; incessantly forfeited, only to be more and more strongly re-established, that we ourselves should be deficient did we not notice it.

At his share of public favour no one can wonder, who considers his professional powers, somewhat harsh and unrefined 'tis true, but mighty, genuine, and original; and if it may sometimes be a subject of astonishment that this favour has not been deteriorated by a practice which other exam-

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ples have shown to reduce genius to a degree of contempt, and to be tolerated only through compassionate regret for the genius which it debases, it should be remembered, in Mr Cooke's behalf, that his encroachments upon sobriety have never been known to be accompanied by those habits of vulgar and vicious degradation, which, through the loss of self-respect, loses respect for the public; and the public therefore have considered them as erratic habits of a social disposition, which have still left without serious injury the character of the man, and the faculties of the actor. His deference to the feelings and opinions of the audience in his worst offences has never been forgotten; his apologies, though sometimes a little embarrassed and ludicrous, are never self-degrading, but simple, respectful, and sufficiently candid; and his appearance and manner, when himself, is always imposing, gentlemanly, and dignified.—It is not therefore unlikely, that extraordinary and excessive ability like his, joined to some very excellent and amiable traits of character, should mingle an affection with the public admiration, which is ever ready to forgive his faults; and that a curiosity to witness the operation of such habits upon such talents, to see his extrication from his difficulties and his reinstatement in favour, may have been a great additional source of attraction; and amidst crowds thus attracted, numbers will be found, who, confounding eccentricity with genius, will believe and assert, not only that the one cannot exist without the other, but that they are one and the same thing. All we shall say more is, that, as Mr Cooke has not had sufficient precaution and management to hinder him from showing his social habits along with his theatrical exertions, we wish that the former may still continue to be as harmless to the latter as they have hitherto proved; and that he may subdue them, to the final preservation of his professional, intellectual, and moral character.

The first new piece produced this year was another of those flimsy melo-dramas, which eke out the want of good sense, good writing, and legitimate dramatic interest, with interpolations of music, splendour of dress, decoration, scenery and processions;—good accessories, but miserable substitutes. The success of the Exile prompted Mr Reynolds to another attempt of the same kind; but his fickle and flimsy Pegasus had tired in the first heat, and hobbles but lamely through the second. The character of the Free Knights, or the Edict of Charlemagne, for so is this compound of glittering inanity entitled, bears a considerable degree of similitude, in conduct, and composition, to the Exile; but seems, compared even with that, like the dregs of a half-finished glass filled up with luke-warm water, and diluted to nauseous insipidity. The serious interest and the comic relief, are but a faint and false echo of those of his former production.

The story, which is extremely simple, may be thus briefly stated:—

An usurper gets possession of the throne of Westphalia, by the attempted murder of the rightful heiress, Teresa, while an infant; she however is preserved, (by one of those miracles which are always at hand upon such occasions,) and brought up in obscurity. The usurper discovers her, and procures her condemnation by the secret tribunal of Free Knights. The Abbot of Corbey, however, protects her, the power of pardon and sanc-

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tuary having been conferred on the abbots of that monastery by an Edict of Charlemagne; and this abbot turns out to have been the constant instrument of her safety. He unmasks the usurper, and every thing is settled agreeably.

Its success was by no means unequivocal; it abounded with the attractive magnificence of spectacle, and was aided by some very pleasing music, from the pen of Mazzinghi, which bore it with tolerable safety through the depressing tendency of a great deal of vapid, and tedious, and flippant writing. The long part allotted to Mr Young (the Abbot of Corbey) was frequently as distressing to the audience, as it must have been to him, condemned to degrade his best powers, and waste his excellent acting upon inflated weakness, straining at tragic importance. He, however, gave it considerable effect by his ability, to which, and to the natural tendency of an audience to take part with the slightest indication of concealed virtue traversing the schemes of injustice and iniquity, it was indebted, much more than to Mr Reynolds's skill in composition. Much as it has been the fashion to decry the comedies of this gentleman, as light and ephemeral, and however he may have exhausted himself in the repetition of his peculiar delineation of the fashionable follies and habits of the characters of the present day; much as he must have suffered in the loss of that excellent actor, whose etherial vivacity gave brilliancy, poignancy, and attraction to nonsense itself; we would, for our part, rather see him revert to his old walk of dramatic composition, than pursue this fresh, though not new path, into which has chosen to enter. The compi- of the Tales of Mystery, Tales of Terror, Tekelis, and Sieges of St Quintin, are all his equals, and often his superiors; but in the composition of modern comedy (with the exception of his friend Morton,) he has no competitor. It is true that his comedies are not productions of profound literature, extensive observation, or creative genius, nor of very classical execution; but, such as they are, they are of their own kind, the result of a mind selecting its own objects from life, representing them in its own way, and borrowing little or no aid from the characters of long-established imitation in former plays, nor assuming the prescriptive style and cant of any former dramatic language. They really are reflections of the peculiarities of the fashions and tastes of the time, caught with quick observance, and delineated with considerable dexterity; and that they are not more intrinsically solid and valuable as dramatic writings, may perhaps in part be attributed to the nature of those times, in imitation of which they have originated, and which have bestowed the sanction of applause upon their claims to truth of representation, and their conformity to public taste. As such reflections, we prize them more than the chaster re-productions, (as they may be called,) executed in the common-place routine of scholastic composition, by minds which breathe the atmosphere of learning instead of life, just as we would prize a portrait of some character of the past age, painted by the meanest powers in the baldest manner, from the life, before the highest finished production of the most skilful artist, painted without the authority of nature, and whose only merit was the taught facility of pencilling. We do not think that Mr Reynolds's portraits are of that so-

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lid and valuable kind, either in subject or manner, to live long in the mouths or minds of men; but, upon the ground we have stated, we think them likely to be of more service to future searchers into records of the tastes, tempers, and pursuits of the age gone by, than is generally imagined, and to be of equal worth with many comedies of our older writers so prized by antiquaries; nothing exceeding, in our estimation, the Dramatist, Notoriety, Cheap Living, Laugh when you Can, Folly as it Flies, and many more, either in variety or entertainment of incident, or in sprightly and satirical imitation of fashionable foibles and reigning peculiarities. We have ventured to say thus much for Mr Reynolds, because we do not hold it fair that a writer who has contributed so long, so largely, and so successfully, to the amusement of the public, should have that amusement which he has contrived so harshly and so unjustly abused, without a word in its defence; and we feel assured, that when the cant of contemporary prejudice has passed away, and when that baby malignity and fickleness of spirit shall have subsided, which dashes in pieces the toy that delights it, of which it perceives not the ingenuity nor comprehends the construction, Mr Reynolds will be allowed to have been an acute and extensive, though perhaps a hasty and superficial observer; a lively, good humoured, and faithful, though not a profound, a learned, or poetical, representator of the world before him; chusing his own objects and using his own colours,—a caricaturist, perhaps, rather than a humorist, more entertaining than instructive; without much weight, yet not destitute of value; and whose works, if they cannot claim for him the praise of a fine or highly-gifted writer, give him the justest right to the character of an acute observer and a good man.

On the 16th February, a ludicrous and tolerably successful farce, called a Budget of Blunders, was produced at this house; it is unnecessary to occupy so much of our space as it would require, to unravel its flimsy intricacy, and detail the plot of this whimsical piece. The title is a sufficient indication that the present taste of farce-writing has been complied with, in a daring violation of all probability of incident, and extreme exaggeration of burlesque situation. The author has performed his task with dexterity; the persevering grimace of Munden, and the quaint quietude of Liston's irresistible comic talent, (whose personal peculiarities and oddity of execution have given the feature to the farcical compositions of the day) were exerted with very strong effect; and, notwithstanding the false and vicious spirit of caricature enforced some disapprobation towards the conclusion, the energy of the performers, and the general preponderance of successful mirth it had afforded, protected and supported it through a considerable run. It should be mentioned, that the author to whom it was ascribed (Mr Greffulhe, a commercial gentleman) appropriates the profits of his dramatic writings to the fund for the maintenance of decayed actors,—a liberality which might confer merit on much worse attempts than Mr Greffulhe's.

Soon after followed an unsuccessful attempt at a comedy, under the title of How to Tease and How to Please, compounded of stale and inartificial satire upon matrimonial disagreement, a dull and gentle display of matrimonial meekness and forbearance, and some mawkish and senti-

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mental affectation about filial piety and true love. The displeasure of the audience began as early as the first act; and, notwithstanding the anxious and able efforts of the performers, it increased so furiously towards the end, that none of the last scenes were heard. Mr Young was violently opposed in the announcement of a second representation, and after a third performance, it was entirely withdrawn.

Still more unsuccessful (if possible) was The Widow's only Son, another expiring effort of the muse of Cumberland—

Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage;

and we cannot but regret, that the author of the Brothers, the West Indian, the Wheel of Fortune, should in his "vale of years" be compelled by necessity so frequently to expose the decay of his talents, and to exhibit so many vapid specimens of the mechanical garrulity of a superannuated dramatist. Its chief defect (and rather an important one) was want of plot, uncompensated by any novelty of character, effect of incident, or interest of situation; it was sombre, sentimental, and didactic; the language was chaste and elegant, (for the classic pen of Cumberland never wrote any other) but the sentiments were trite and common, attractive neither by novelty of position, nor brilliancy of expression. The moral may be said to be good, because it is not bad; it is supinely virtuous, and not the smallest particle of invention or vigour is displayed by the writer, which might awaken in the cause of morality a new or renovated attention. The restless querulousness which marked the literary life of Cumberland never left him. In this play he gives his "heartfelt" advice to an author, "not to think of writing for bread till he had learned to live without it;" a sentence in which it is not easy to discover any thing but a spirit of dissatisfaction, and in which antithesis strives in vain to give point and meaning to absurdity. The piece was not heard to the conclusion without the strongest manifestations of impatience and disapprobation, and was withdrawn after the first night.

The season was extended so late as July the 6th, when it concluded with Hamlet and the Waterman; Mr Kemble came forward at the end of the tragedy to make an address, part of which, from its nature, it is necessary to notice. After the usual expressions of gratitude for public patronage, and assurances of exertion to merit its continuance, he observed there was a point of interest to the establishment, on which he was most anxious to occupy the attention of the audience.

"It is known to you," said Mr Kemble, "that in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which occurred at the opening of the season, and to secure tranquillity, the proprietors entered into a treaty with the public, relative to the number of private boxes which it might be proper to maintain after the present season; and we stand engaged to reduce them to the same number which existed in the year 1802, that is, three on each side. I was on that occasion the agent for the proprietors: I made the treaty, and I here declare myself and them, if such be your pleasure, willing to execute it to the last point, notwithstanding the very heavy loss it must bring upon us.—But in justice to ourselves, I beg leave respectfully to state to you, that since that period, an act of parliament has been obtained for rebuilding Drury-Lane Theatre, which had been destroyed by the same misfortune as our own, and that act has given to the proprietors of that theatre an unlimited power of extending the number

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of their private boxes; and here, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is, that we humbly presume to ask for your indulgent assistance, to place us upon an equal ground of competition with the other theatre; we formerly sustained a fair and honourable rivalry with that establishment, and, by your permission, hope still to do so; for, and I speak it with sincerity, it is my own opinion, that to have one good theatre in London, you must have another to keep it in order, but here is no chance for us of an equal struggle; for the law has awarded as a right to Drury Lane, an advantage, which we only venture to entreat, and shall be most proud to receive as a boon from your indulgence and liberality."

Mr Kemble was here saluted with great applause, mingled with very loud tokens of disapprobation; pausing for a few moments, he then, apparently in considerable agitation, said,

"We cannot resist the full demand which you are empowered to make upon us for the rigid observance of our agreement, but will you put us at once below the rival theatre?"—[Here mingled vociferations were heard of "No, no, no," and "Wait till it is built."] "Ladies and Gentlemen," continued Mr Kemble, "we wish to press nothing new upon your indulgence, we only wish to stand, with respect to private boxes, in the same situation in which we were before the fire, [Hear, hear!] And now, unequivocally state, that, if such be your permission, the whole middle part of the circle of the private boxes, with the two corridors, and the splendid saloon, will be open for the public from the commencement of the next season. A stone staircase shall be substituted for the present one of wood; the cieling of the middle gallery shall be raised, and every thing which our own observation shall point out, or the audience may demand, as requisite for their accommodation and pleasure, shall be executed as fast as our zeal or our means will allow.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I now take my leave, thanking you, with unfeigned humility and gratitude, for the indulgent attention with which you have honoured me.

Mr Kemble then bowed respectfully and retired, and his address was received with great and general applause. On the 10th of the following September, this house re-opened with the Beggar's Opera, and the farce of Raising the Wind; and if he had flattered himself, that by the appeal he had made to the public at the close of the season, he had succeeded in gaining their consent to any modification of the contract betwixt them and the proprietors, he was quickly undeceived. Taking for granted that the applause with which he was dismissed on the delivery of the above address was a consent, on the part of the audience, to extend the stipulated number of six private boxes, as they stood in 1802, to fourteen, as they stood previously to the fire in the former theatre, the proprietors had made their alterations accordingly, and this evening exhibited to the public view the front boxes only of the private circle thrown open, with a magnificent saloon attached to them, and seven still of these obnoxious places remaining on each side of the house. At an early hour it overflowed, and before the curtain rose, symptoms of dissatisfaction were perceivable. No sooner was the performance begun than the ominous sounds of the O. P. tumult were again raised, and cries of "No private boxes," "The whole contract," rendered it impossible to hear the performances on the stage. At the close of the first act Mr Kemble came forward, when a combination of noises burst forth, baffling all attempt at description. The anger of the greatest portion of the populace raved in unappeaseable uproar, while the few

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who were more anxious to hear him, marred their own purpose by their incessant vociferations for silence. At length, however, he took advantage of a lucid interval and began—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I had the honour of addressing myself to you on the last night of the season; the proposition I at that time made in the name of the proprietors for the arrangement of the interior of the theatre was then received——."

Here, as if anticipating the assertion of their consent having been obtained, the audience redoubled their fury and indignation, and amid the tremendous ragings of the universal storm, the cries of "No, No," and "Yes, Yes," from the opposite parties, and "No private boxes" from both, were sometimes audible. After patiently soliciting attention for some time in vain, he at length spoke amidst a confused noise, and with frequent and violent interruptions, admitting the existence and force of the contract, disclaiming all intention, on the part of the proprietors, to violate it either in spirit or letter, and endeavouring to press upon them the circumstance of Drury Lane being placed by law in a better situation than Covent Garden, for which, upon a fair and candid statement, they conceived themselves justified in hoping from the public a relaxation in their favour from the severity of the original contract, which nevertheless they admitted, and were ready, if insisted upon, to abide by. Last season, he said, he had the honour of laying the statement before the house, and, in the full confidence of the generous and unanimous assent then given to their request, the proprietors had incurred very heavy additional expences for the public accommodation; and he therefore submitted it once more to the generosity and honour of the British public, whether that assent was to be retracted, and the proprietors subjected to grievous disappointments and the most serious involvements.—After this speech, of which the substance was with difficulty collected amid the interruptions and clamour which it raised, Mr Kemble withdrew, followed by shoutings, applauses, yells, and execrations: the expences alleged to have been incurred by the proprietors, the populace retorted, was their own fault, and their additional disappointments might have been avoided by adhering to the contract, instead of acting upon a supposititious assent of the public to recede from any part of it. The O. P. dance was now renewed under the name of the Contract dance, and the opera proceeded almost unheard and unnoticed, amidst the most horrible complication of sounds that were ever uttered. Incledon's stentorian melody of voice sometimes rose, ascending over the boisterous and dissonant sounds before the curtain, and, strange to say, in consequence of an *encore*, he sung again—

> How happy could I be with either,
> Were t'other dear charmer away,

though not without much interruption; but the greatest part was reduced to dumb show, and the singing of Mrs Dickons and Mrs Charles Kemble was completely lost in the mewings and mock singing in the pit and upper boxes. A party had possession of the centre of the pit, who stood up during the performance with their hats on, as was the custom during the former O. P. riot, and who, when the act was ended, quietly resumed their seats and took off their hats.

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The afterpiece was totally unheard, and the curtain finally dropped at a quarter past ten. Mr Kemble not seeming inclined again to come forward, three groans were given for him from the pit and upper boxes; a calm succeeded the storm, and the house was quickly cleared.

The play bills of the following day were accompanied by the following notice :—

TO THE PUBLIC.

"With the utmost concern the proprietors feel themselves compelled to make this address to the justice of the public.

"In an appeal to the town at the close of last season, a full and distinct description was given of the alterations proposed to be made in the new theatre. This appeal was honoured with the general approbation of a very crowded audience; and the proprietors, on the faith of this approbation, at a heavy additional expence (which they could but ill afford) have completed those alterations.

"The new theatre (with much more space in the public boxes, and general accommodation in every respect improved) is now restored to the same arrangement with that of the old theatre before the fire. And the public certainly will not desire, that the proprietors, with all their additional heavy incumbrances, should be reduced to a more disadvantageous situation than they stood in before that afflicting calamity. There is not one more annual box now than there was in the old theatre, and to that number for many years there never was heard the slightest objection.

"The proprietors throw themselves on the characteristic justice and liberality of Englishmen, and, in return for the great anxiety, expence, and responsibility which they have cheerfully encountered, in order to contribute on an extensive scale to the theatrical entertainments of the metropolis, they respectfully solicit the patronage and support of the public."

This respectful appeal, however, to the liberality of the audience, proved to be ill-timed and ineffectual; a rigid determination to have the contract fulfilled to the very letter animated the public beyond the hope of relaxation, and the opposition increased nightly in power and in tumult. Horns, rattles, placards, and caricatures, became more abundant than ever; and every individual of the Kemble family was made the signal and object for the concentrated force of indignant vituperation. Mr Kemble each night made various attempts to address and appease the fury of the mob, but never with good, and sometimes with most unlucky effect. The evening subsequent to the publication of the above address, having, in the character of Penruddock, with difficulty obtained a pause of attention, he began by saying, that he felt a great deal of unaffected apprehension that his addressing the audience so often would be deemed an intrusion; and, after being assured to the contrary, proceeded,—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Since I came to the theatre, and whilst preparing for the character in which I am now appearing, I was informed that a report had been circulated, that it was intended to convert two of the upper-boxes, (pigeon holes) which have been shut up, into private boxes; I assure you that there is no truth in the report, and that the only reason they were shut up, was for the purpose of more *effectually ventilating the house.*"

A general burst of laughter and hissing at this unfortunate piece of information prevented his proceeding, and heightened the indignant spirit which before prevailed too strongly. After a few more abortive efforts to assure them that the proprietors had no intention of increasing the number

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of private boxes, his voice became lost amid the universal shouts of "No Jesuits;" the "Contract, Contract:" he bowed, and the play went on, or rather seemed to go on; for this address, instead of tranquillizing, increased the discord to an incontrollable pitch for the remainder of the night. The unlucky excuse of ventilation, was considered in the light of a trick and evasion, and the plea regarded as a *hoax*, and an insult to the feelings of the public.

After a few evenings more, the settled and organized system of opposition leaving the proprietors no hope of preserving their encroachment upon the contract, and finding themselves roundly accused of a subtle and dishonourable breach of it, they issued the following address, to the compromising moderation of which they trusted there would be no objection:—

"The Proprietors of the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden, in justification of themselves, do solemnly disavow any intention of violating the contract made last season with regard to the annual boxes.

"Some time before the close of the season, they called on such gentlemen as they knew of the committee, with whom the agreement, specifying that only three annual boxes on each side of the third circle of the theatre were to be retained, was made, and distinctly informed them that they were ready to carry that agreement, if insisted on, strictly into execution; but, at the same time, told them, as the legislature, in the act for rebuilding Drury-Lane Theatre, had recognized the right of letting annual boxes, and as, by the agreement, very great loss would be suffered by the proprietors, with scarcely any advantage gained to the general accommodation of the town, that they hoped, on a fair and open appeal to the liberality of the public, the rigid performance of that treaty would be dispensed with. The proprietors accordingly, on the concluding night of the season, made this appeal They acknowledged the contract which they had formed; but solicited, as a boon from the public, to be relieved from the weight of some part of it, and to retain the same number of annual boxes as was in the old theatre before the fire. The general sentiment of the whole audience, expressed in loud applauses and acclamations, granted this boon. On the faith of that sentiment in the public, so expressed, the proprietors employed the whole summer in making very expensive alterations in the theatre; on the faith of that sentiment, they let the eight annual boxes in question for the present season, and immediately applied the rent received for them to the payment of part of the heavy debt they had incurred, in consequence of their zeal and exertions in erecting for the metropolis of their country confessedly the finest theatre in Europe.

"The proprietors could not foresee nor imagine that, at the opening of the theatre, another audience would demand the reversal of the grant unanimously conferred upon them by a former one. Most sincerely they regret their unfortunate mistake. No consideration, however, of emolument will induce them to risk the peace of the theatre and of the metropolis. They therefore do explicitly declare, that next season (when they will again have returned into their possession) the eight annual boxes shall be given up, and let out to the public at large as nightly boxes. And the proprietors request thus much indulgence of the public, as the only means of extricating them from their present embarrassed situation."

In consequence of this address there was a general expectation that some explanation, relative to the existing dispute, would take place, and that an amicable adjustment might be the result; but this modification was as unacceptable, and as unsatisfactory to the Shylocks of the pit, as the former.

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——"By my soul I swear,
There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me—I stay here on my bond,"

was the favourite placard of the evening, and formed the banner round which they fought with unanimous and determined spirit for their *rights* and *liberties*.

On the rising of the curtain, the business commenced with the continued cries of "Kemble, Kemble, Manager, Kemble," and not a word of the Suspicious Husband was to be heard. A gentleman in the second circle of boxes pinned a placard on the front of them, inscribed, "We demand nothing but the contract," which was hailed with enthusiastic cheers; and a person in the third circle, who had just before rendered himself conspicuous by quarreling with several gentlemen in an adjoining box who had called for Kemble, descended to the box where the placard had been fixed; but it having, in the mean time, been thrown into the pit, he, in the most fearless and extraordinary manner, climbed over the front of the box, lowered himself by aid of the lustre and the pillar of the box below, jumped into the pit, obtained possession of the placard, marched off with it in triumph out of the pit door, and returned to his former situation in the third circle of boxes.

The cry was still for Kemble, and Kemble not appearing, it was determined no other person on the stage should be heard. At last, after the close of the fourth act, Mr Kemble did come; the wild and deafening yell of battle was instantly changed to one as deafening for silence; silence obtained, Mr Kemble began by saying,—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It was hoped by the proprietors, that the address which they had the honour of making to the public this day would have been deemed satisfactory"——

Loud clamours ensued, and a demand to know what was meant by the term "nightly boxes?"—Obtaining another little pause of attention,—

"The boxes," said Mr Kemble, "which after the present season"——

Again the clamour rose, and outcries of "Explain, explain," "No shuffling," "No Jesuits," prevented for some time all possibility of Mr Kemble's proceeding; he at length caught an opportunity of directly stating,—

"What is meant by the term is, that they will be thrown open to the public, the same as the other boxes."

This unequivocal explanation was received with loud applauses. A gentleman in the pit, who had been active in requiring it, again addressed Mr Kemble; the substance of his speech, collected amid the noise and interruptions in which it was delivered, was, "that as a given time was now fixed by the proprietors for their performance of the contract with the public, and as the additional price of admission to the boxes had been conceded by the public upon the express condition that the private boxes should be thrown open, the proprietors had no right to demand that additional price, until such time as they had fulfilled the other part of the contract; therefore it was now demanded of them, that they should again reduce the price of admission to the boxes to six shillings, until they threw open to the public the full number of boxes stipulated in the contract." A tremendous noise followed this address, and "Yes, yes," "No, no," and applauses and hisses

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were so intermingled that it was impossible to ascertain the real opinion of the majority. Mr Kemble, in an interval of silence obtained with great difficulty and by long patience, again proceeded,—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have now to entreat from your candour a patient hearing. Some persons who now compose part of the present audience, were probably present on the last night of the late season when I addressed the house; I had then the honour to state"———

Here the uproar was renewed with redoubled violence; "Off, off, off," was reiterated with unabating fury, and Mr Kemble, finding his efforts ineffectual and hopeless, bowed and retired.

The uproar of uproars succeeded. The pit, which formerly had been the point of popular strength, was now joined by the boxes and the galleries; the entire house was one universal scene of infuriate opposition; unlike all former nights, no pause was given to the riot;—shrieking, screaming, bellowing,—every horrid and infernal sound, vocal and instrumental, which ingenuity could devise to exalt the power of noise, and render dissonance demoniacally dreadful, was exerted without the smallest intermission; "Contract, contract," was heard continually resounding amidst the din, and the dance was performed with furious gesticulations. Placards were incessantly elevated, among which the following were cheered with the most ferocious satisfaction:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, These approved evolutions will be repeated every evening, till

The O. P. contract
Is fulfilled by Black Jack."—

"The cause for which Cowlam shed his blood, and Weinholt lost his hat."

"Three groans for shuffling Jack."

"A public contract made with a private determination not to fulfil it."

"What do ye want?* Answer, Six private boxes instead of fourteen."

About twenty minutes after ten o'clock the curtain dropped; the first of the above placards was again hoisted—"God save the King" sung—cheers and groans given for the respective parties—the contract again danced,—after which the organised and determined populace separated quietly, promising to be at their post again on the following evening; but the proprietors, seeing the impossibility of resistance, yielded very wisely to a public, who, by the manner in which they fought the battle, showed their determination to be satisfied with nothing less than a decisive and complete victory; they conceded the point in dispute, and instantly restored that tranquillity so essential to their own interest. On Tuesday, the 18th September, a notice was issued that the theatre would be shut for the remainder of the week, in order to make the necessary alterations for the immediate fulfilment of the contract, and that on Monday the 24th, it would be re-opened, with the retention of only three private or annual boxes on each side.

* We are warranted to state, in reference to this obnoxious phrase, that when Mr Kemble used it, it was his purpose to have delivered himself as follows: "What do you want, *that the proprietors will refuse?*" But a burst of indignation, certainly in this instance equally precipitate and unwarranted, interrupted his address, and gave an appearance of hostility and disrespect to what was meant by the speaker to be conciliatory and submissive.

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On Monday the 24th, accordingly, the house was re-opened; the obnoxious boxes were all removed, and every demand of the public strictly complied with. The theatre was crowded long before the commencement of the play. On the rising of the stage lamps, a peal of applause arose, and "God save the King" was called for and played, the audience standing and uncovered; and when the curtain was drawn up, a shout of amity and approbation was given, as loud as any of the angry ones of former nights. The performers were greeted at their respective entrances with three times three, as if fully to ratify the peace thus happily concluded, after which the entertainments proceeded, without any interruption but what arose from appropriate applause.

During the performance of the opera, which was the Exile, a few characteristic applications of the text of the play to their own feelings were made by the audience; and especially where Blanchard, as the Governor of Siberia, asked, "Did I ever say a thing should be done, that it was not almost immediately performed?" and asserted, "that he carried his point always by being noisy, active, and clamorous; that mild milk and water fellows could never succeed; but that he got on by uproar, as he made those he had to deal with give any thing to stop his noise,"—the house was convulsed with laughter.

The throwing open the eight boxes made an improvement which could scarcely be imagined by those who had not seen it; instead of the long row of private boxes, either empty or thinly attended, and spreading a dreary unsocial aspect over that part of the house, they were now crowded with fashionable company, and added most powerfully to the animation and brilliancy of the magnificent *coup d'œil* presented by an extensive and crowded theatre.

Thus finally terminated this long-protracted contest, of which the portion we have just recorded certainly involves the proprietors in a degree of blame which did not attach to them in the former part, mentioned in our last year's Register. We certainly wished that the remuneration for their enormous expenditure (just and moderate as it did, and does yet, appear to us,) should have been attained, and by no means allow the right or justice of the power claimed by the public, to enforce their own regulations of the prices to be paid for a thing of optional, and not necessary purchase; but after the proprietors had admitted this power, and subscribed to a contract with them, the imprudence betrayed in endeavouring to infringe it, or in soliciting a relaxation of its terms, could not hope for approbation or support. That such scenes may never be repeated, we heartily hope; but as, from the present termination of them, there seems to be no hinderance to their renewal on any fancy of the people, we cannot help expressing our opinion that the subject is worth the serious consideration of persons qualified by their talents and profession to discover the most likely effectual preventive of such mischief. If such voluntary exercise of turbulent power be inseparably connected with the people when forming an audience in a theatre, the propriety of suffering theatres to exist may be questioned; for there can be little doubt that such a power, abstractly considered, is contrary to all law and justice, and pregnant with important and dangerous consequences. If it be found that theatres must exist, and that so-

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ciety in its present state cannot do without such establishments, it is surely worth the while of government to examine the possibility of enforcing the maintenance of good order, and of confining the expression of popular opinion, and the exercise of popular judgment, exclusively to the entertainments exhibited in them; of devising some coercive authority, which should be acknowledged and could be executed, by which popular interference on other points might be instantly suppressed, and punished as unequivocal and tangible violations of the law; and, in short, of leaving no power of jurisdiction to the people, but merely over the merits of the plays and the abilities of the actors.

It may perhaps be remarked here, that nothing can more forcibly suggest the necessity of extending the number of theatres than the late riots. There are several things, the very names of which operate upon English minds as watch-words to alarm and opposition; such as "Liberty," "Reform," "Monopoly," &c., the last of which, the people imagined, was actuating the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre, and that an unfair advantage was taken of the circumstance of its being the only theatre, to raise their demands: this notion was sufficient to inflame the indignant spirit of the mob. Had there been fortunately another theatre at the former prices, to which they might have resorted, neglect, and not violence, would most likely have been the means by which they would have defeated the claims made upon them; and the more the channels are multiplied (to a rational possibility) through which the stream of popular tumult may be diverted, the less likely, of course, will it be to become dangerous.

A new and unsuccessful afterpiece, called The Bridal Ring, was produced on the 16th of October. The plot is founded upon the story of the two Emilys, in Miss Lee's Canterbury Tales, but ill executed, both in the conduct and the dialogue. Some very showy scenery, a dance, and two or three melo-dramatic kind of situations, could not save it from that fate which it merited, for its general vapidity and dulness. Mr Young and Mrs Charles Kemble contrived, by their excellent acting, to keep the audience in a patient humour to the conclusion, when, in spite of a very strong stand made in its favour by the author's friends, it was most roughly handled, and in a very few nights it finally expired.

About this period the theatre sustained a very important loss, by the emigration of Cooke to America, and his departure was marked by circumstances sufficiently singular to coincide with the general eccentricity of his character. Mr Cooke, just previous to his leaving this country, was at Liverpool, fulfilling a summer engagement with the managers of that theatre, and under conditions of return to Covent Garden at the conclusion of it. Mr Cooper, the Philadelphia manager, however, happening to be at Liverpool at the same time, and very justly supposing that so extraordinarily popular an actor would prove an excellent speculation for his transatlantic concern, resolved, if possible, to fill his own pockets, and to treat the theatrical critics of the new world with a sight of those talents which had received so exalted a fame from those of the old; and accordingly did, in some way or other, contrive to carry his determination into execution; for, upon a public report that he had not altoge-

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ther been attentive to the principles of plain and correct dealing, either with poor Cooke himself, or with those to whom he was previously under engagements, Mr Cooper found it expedient to address the following letter to some of the editors of the London papers :—

"Liverpool, October 7.

"SIR,—I have been fortunate in engaging Mr George Cooke, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to play under my direction in America, and on Thursday last he sailed from this port to New York. The reason of my troubling you with this letter is, that an absurd and calumnious report has obtained in Liverpool (owing, I presume, to the negociations having been carried on with secresy, and his intentions not having been known until he had actually departed,) that I had prevailed with Mr Cooke to quit England, when he was prevented by ebriety from exerting his judgment and free will upon the occasion. It is possible that this slander may reach London, and as Mr Cooke is an object of considerable public interest, may find its way into the journals. I assure, you on my word of honour, that this is an absolute falsehood, that the negociation for the engagement under which Mr Cooke has embarked, was commenced about the 6th of August last, and was completed on the 3d inst., in the moments of perfect sobriety, and entire understanding of all the arrangements. That the secresy that attended the mode of embarkation, was only to prevent the solicitation of his friends in Liverpool, which might distress him, and which he determined to avoid, as he was resolved upon the step he was about to take. My object is to request, that, if such falsehoods as I have hinted at should find their way into the London papers, you would have the goodness to dedicate a portion of your paper to the denial of the allegation. Requesting you will pardon the intrusion, I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS A. COOPER."

It is strange, notwithstanding, that the following letter, dated September 30th, containing statements totally irreconcileable with the integrity and validity of the above, was transmitted by Mr Cooke to Mr Henry Harris. Where the fault lies, we pretend not to develope; we merely give the documents that came before the public, which show plainly enough that a breach of good faith and commercial responsibility took place somewhere, unless there is any other method of accounting for Mr Cooke's writing on the 30th of September to announce the intention of fulfilling a compact, which he must have been conscious he was meditating to evade altogether, by his American treaty.

"*To Henry Harris, Esq. Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden.*

"Liverpool, Sept. 30.

"MY DEAR SIR,—This morning I received your's of the 20th.—Part of my luggage has been in town, I hope, this month past. I have not appeared on any stage since the 7th. From the night I finished my engagement in this town, Tuesday, the 14th of August, I have only acted five nights. I have been under medical care the greatest part of the time since I returned here, and, indeed, it was for that purpose I came.—Munden, who is recovering from a very severe attack of the gout, requested me to stay a day or two for him. I have done so; and yesterday I paid for both our places on Tuesday morning next, (Sunday coaches being all engaged, and not one going on Monday, the mail excepted). On Wednesday evening we shall, I trust, reach the Golden-cross.

"I remain, my dear sir, your most obedient servant, "G. F. COOKE."

The success of Cooke in America has been the same which has ever attended his efforts in all parts of the world; and his Richard, his Sir Pertinax,

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Iago, and Sir Giles Overreach, &c. produced the same astonishment and applause, and attracted as large audiences as they had done in England. The eccentricity, too, of his character has been exhibited to them, though never, that we have heard, to the full extent of disappointing the house by his incapability of performing. In two instances he gave the Americans a sample of his nationality, as well as the energy of his character; for upon some late occasion, when the political dissatisfaction of that country exhibited itself, in making the playing "God save the King" a point of contest in the theatre, the sturdy actor refused to appear till the tune had been performed, and exclaimed, in his peculiar and forceful manner, "By G—d, the Americans sha'n't see George Cooke till they play God save great George our king;" and upon some subscription for charitable purposes, amidst the sums which appeared to the names of their own countrymen, he placed opposite to the liberal donation of two hundred dollars the name of "George Cooke, the Englishman." It is uncertain when he intends to resume his popularity in his native country.

On the 17th October, Mrs Siddons made her first appearance for the season, in the character of Lady Macbeth, and exhibited all her well-known powers in their usual and unparalleled perfection. After performing several other of her characters, of which a repetition of notice would be a repetition of praise incapable of exaltation, the theatre closed, from the 3d to the 13th of November inclusive, on account of the death of the amiable Princess Amelia.

On the 29th, Gustavus Vasa, an historical opera, was presented; it was said that the arrival of Gustavus, King of Sweden, (*incog.* as Count Gottorp) was the occasion of this piece being brought forward. It is merely a conversion of Mr Dimond's play of the Hero of the North into an opera,—a dawdling lazy operation executed by the author himself, by which what was before effeminate, is now emasculated, and the nonsensical affectation of the Della Cruscan poetaster added to the sickly and inflated trash of a girlish novel writer. The music was by Kelly, and no expence was spared on the scenery and decorations; aided by these attractions, it ran (to use the theatrical phrase) for several nights.

On December 11th, a new farce, from the pen of Mr Colman, was brought forward, under the whimsical title of X. Y. Z., the plot of which is principally dependant upon a double equivoque, a source of dramatic humour which this author, inheriting perhaps in some degree from his father, manages with uncommon skill and neatness. The equivoque arises from two advertisements, supposed to have been inserted in the Morning Herald and the Morning Post, under the signature which gives the title to the piece; one is from Alldross, the manager of the Philadelphia theatre, (Fawcett) who wishes to engage a female performer, and the other from Neddy Bray, (Liston) a booby country squire, who wishes to engage a wife. By a course of cross purposes, the manager is introduced to Grubbleton, an attorney, who mistakes him for Neddy Bray, and consents, upon certain conditions, to give him for a wife his ward Maria; and Neddy gets introduced to Dora Mumwell, a fat and tragic heroine, (Mrs Davenport) who mistakes him for the manager. These cross-grained

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interviews are productive, as may be supposed, of considerable point and much merriment—the whole intent of the piece; it is slightly woven upon a slight and common-place love story, and aims neither at good writing or novelty of story. The author wished only to shew his skill in raising laughter; and the inordinate peals which attended the exhibition of his farce, proved his skill supreme.

After the second night of this farce, an injunction was obtained in the Court of Chancery against the further performance of it. The application was made by Mr Morris, one of the proprietors of the Hay-Market Theatre, on the ground of a contract; by which it was stated that Mr Colman, the author of the piece, was bound to give to that theatre the advantage of every new dramatic production of his pen. It was answered, on the part of the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre, that they had bespoke and paid for the piece, and that they had no concern with any private agreement between Mr Colman and the proprietors of another theatre; nor were they served with notice of such contract till after they had advanced 200l. to Mr Colman, and made preparations for the performance of the farce.

Since the departure of Cooke, his characters had remained unattempted; no new adventurers came to try their strength in the parts that he had left unoccupied, and Kemble only revived the Merchant of Venice, and appeared in Shylock, while his sister supported the character of Portia. The shadowy graces, and the pleasing levities of airy colloquy, never were esteemed very suitable to the grand and majestic nature of Mrs Siddons's powers, and Portia has unfortunately a considerable portion of these to display; in these passages, therefore, an actress more calculated to display the flexible manners of legitimate comedy, may be conceived and found; but in the celebrated judgment scene she puts to silence the cavils of criticism, and stands sublime upon her solitary eminence of excellence. The enunciation of the apostrophe to Mercy, is a masterpiece of declamation.

Mr Kemble's Shylock, arduous and minutely laboured, yet fails to produce the effect which his rival always produced. The character is not quite congenial to the peculiarities of Mr Kemble's excellencies; there is no display to be made of the refinement of metaphysical research, no opportunity of embodying abstract enormities, and giving form and life to extra-natural and exaggerated grandeur. Shylock is a character of common life, acted upon by the harshest passions in their harshest state, and the recollection of Cooke, whose iron malignity of features and rigorous expression were in this instance so subservient to the poet's fancy, contributed to operate against the impression of Kemble's Jew. The applause, however, which he received was not more than adequate to his deserts, and nothing could evince more clearly how patiently and profoundly Mr Kemble studies his art, than his exhibition of such a portrait under so many disadvantages.

This, with a new pantomime for the Christmas holidays, is all of novelty worthy notice within the year. A sort of immemorial usage has prescribed, that at that period shall be produced something in the shape of a pantomime or spectacle, but more peculiarly the former, for the gratification and delight of the holiday folks in the galleries; and as panto-

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mimes are necessarily founded upon the loves and hair-breadth escapes of Harlequin and Columbine, and the magic transformations of the wonderful wooden sword, each year adds to the difficulty of giving the semblance of novelty to this kind of entertainment. The ample extent of room, and the perfection of all the mechanical apparatus of the stage department of the present theatre, however, removes every obstacle to the execution of the most wanton invention of the pantomime makers. The scenery was magnificent and romantic in the extreme; and a bull-fight at Cadiz, with real dogs, but a most wonderfully deceptive piece of mechanism to represent the bull, and the launch of a first-rate ship of war, with all the attendant crowds and circumstances of such events, was exhibited with a truth that would be thought impracticable by such as never witnessed them, and produced a powerful and unabating effect during its course of representation.

Drury-Lane Company, and English Opera, Lyceum.

The first novelty this year to be noticed was an attempt made by Sir James Bland Burgess, to put into a representable state the City Madam of Massinger, and, in his fervour of alteration, he took a flight beyond retrenchment and re-arrangement, and began to re-write. This was more than could be compassed, and the puny patchwork of Sir James could not hold together to any purpose the solid web of Massinger's composition. He has chosen to vary from Massinger, and essentially in the conduct of Luke; he impresses us with a simple uninteresting sense of Luke's honesty until the final denouement, which exposes his real and villainous character. In Massinger, the excess of Luke's humility gives us the first suspicion of his hypocrisy, and renders our doubts a source of deep interest; and though, until the last disclosure, our confirmed knowledge of the character is suspended, yet it is done with so much art, and our anxiety kept alive by such frequent little lights, which glance at the truth, and are closed again, that the catastrophe which relieves us from our uncertainty has double the effect of the bald, unconnected, and incredible change from honesty to villainy, in which Sir James Bland Burgess has chosen to exhibit the originally masterly delineation of Luke Frugal.

It did not succeed; for, in addition to its being badly altered, it was badly acted. Mr Raymond was the hero of the piece, and Mrs Edwin, whose abilities are not of the first rate, had a part which did not suit even those abilities.

A miserable and almost unintelligible farce, called Hit or Miss, was produced on the 26th February. It is unnecessary, as well as difficult, to describe these common-place messes of imbecility and nonsense. The only thing productive of momentary entertainment, was a part allotted to Mathews, in which the raging folly of coach-driving, and the absurdities of the whip-club, were properly caricatured. Mathews introduced a song of his own, descriptive of the various aspirants to the art of coachmanship, with which our roads at present abound; and we have heard, indeed, that the whole sketch itself of the character (though very short,) is chiefly indebted to Mr Mathews's pen.

One of Mr Arnold's tame, tedi-

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ous, hodge-podge things, under the name of operas, called The Maniac, or Swiss Banditti, followed, and fell after a few nights, in spite of the beauty of Bishop's music, and all the arts of management to support its existence; and as it is an useless and ungracious task to detail so many instances of mediocrity, we shall pass over without further notice the gentle plagiary of Sir James Bland Burgess, called Tricks upon Travellers; the abominable Bartholomew-fair trash intruded upon the public, (in spite of their dislike and indignation,) under the title of Jack the Giant-killer; a very inferior and comparatively unsuccessful opera, Oh this Love, from the pen of Kenny, who once gave good hopes of better things; another amphibious production (not easily to be classed under tragedy, comedy, farce, or pantomime,) of that amphibious artist Mr Pocock, who divides his time, it seems, between making pictures and two-act pieces for the Lyceum;—we sincerely hope his paintings are better than his farces. Neither the merits of the piece, nor the limits allotted to the present article, will suffer us to do more than notice that another English opera, called Plots, or the North Tower, from the rapid manufactory of Mr Arnold, was performed, September 3d,—a compound of baby romance, babyishly told, with all the stale incidents of castles, barons, towers, trap-doors, murdering of brothers, and strangling of children, which are collected without end and without meaning, by our present dramatists, from the shelves of Mr Lane in Leadenhall-street. A musical farce, called Transformation, or Love and Law, by Mr Allingham, was the last new production within the year; it is a free, but not a very dexterous compilation, of sundry pillagings from the Bold Stroke for a Wife, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, and several other pieces of the like nature, done to exhibit the versatility of Mathews, to whose quick and perfect assumption of various characters it was chiefly indebted for the success it met with.

The second season of the Lyceum Opera company closed upon the 15th September, with a long address from Mr Raymond, the acting manager, which, as it contains the nature and intention of the institution, it is but fair to give in his own words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The second season of the English Opera will close with the performances of this evening. That the proprietors have spared neither labour nor expence to render the amusements of this theatre worthy your patronage, must be fully acknowledged by the applause with which you have honoured their exertions, and the novelty they have presented to you during a very short and limited season.

"In a period of thirteen weeks, three new operas, three new musical entertainments, and two revived pieces, have received the stamp of your approbation; an exertion, considering the expence and mental labour necessary to render them worthy of your applause, which no other theatre in this metropolis has at any time paralleled.

"This, Ladies and Gentlemen, has been done to fulfil the promises held forth at the close of last season, 'that every exertion should be made to render the English Opera worthy the protection of the English nation.' You have honoured those exertions with your applause, and the proprietors are satisfied and grateful.

"In one particular, which relates to the English Opera, I wish to be clearly and distinctly understood. It is the desire of the proprietors to emulate and excel, not injure, any other establishment of the same form; and while they thus candidly declare their intentions,

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they respectfully solicit your future support. A national institution, which holds forth promises of protection, reward, and encouragement to national talent, must be fully supported by a national feeling; and if a tithe-part of that patronage which is bestowed on a foreign establishment, by the wealthy part of this proud and happy country, should ever be extended to our native opera, then is there every fair promise that English talent shall not only equal, but excel, that which, at so enormous an expence, is yearly imported from a foreign land.

"Satisfied with the encouragement which your liberality has bestowed on the exertions already made, the proprietors pledge themselves to continue those exertions, and that no expence shall be spared to procure and cherish talent, wherever it may be found; and they have no doubt but that, where honourable emulation shall prevail, and where a desire to please is seen by you to exist in proprietors, as well as performers, your future encouragement will be such as to enable them to make the English opera a national ornament.

"In the name of the proprietors, Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the performers, who, individually, have requested me to return their sincere thanks for the kind attention and applause with which you have honoured their labours, I respectfully bid you farewell."

On the 20th September, the Drury-Lane company, which had ceased in June, recommenced their operations at this house, with the Hypocrite, and Mayor of Garratt, for the remainder of the year; and it may be recorded, as a very unusual if not an unprecedented circumstance, that for two nights, September 18th and 19th, not a single theatre was open in London or Westminster.

Hay-Market.

This theatre opened the 11th June with the Bold Stroke for a Wife, My Grandmother, and The Children in the Wood,—performances which exhibited Mr Bannister in his best strength; and the list of the company was further adorned by the names of Mathews, Liston, Charles Kemble, and Jones; Mrs Glover, and Mrs Gibbs, with several fresh accessions from different provincial theatres. Miss H. Kelly, from the Southampton theatre, appeared on that evening as Florella, in My Grandmother, and evinced abilities, both as a singer and an actress, that have progressively exalted her in reputation, and confirmed her a considerable favourite with the town.

A Mr Stapleton, from the country, on the 12th, tried his powers in the part of Dennis Brulgruddery, in John Bull. He met with that degree of success which mere moderate and inoffensive abilities cannot fail of commanding in a character so calculated of itself to produce effect, and to engage the favour of an audience; but he only added another instance of the almost hopeless difficulty of supplying a representative of Irishmen, when the public shall be deprived of the inimitable beauty and perfection of Johnstone's delineations.

A new play, called The Doubtful Son, or The Secrets of a Palace, from the pen of Mr Dimond, was brought forward on the 3d of July. Mr Dimond, in his preface, with conceit at least equal to his abilities, tells us that he thinks it a good play. We are not altogether of his opinion; its only merit, in our estimation, is a tolerable dexterity of arrangement in the incidents to produce theatrical effect. This is an art of which this writer has given proofs upon many occasions; but neither in his incidents nor his characters, is there any thing of ne-

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velty or genius;—a Spanish plot, French story-telling and love-making, with a few German agonies and German sentiments,—a second and worse edition of his Marquis, his Young Gentleman and Lady, Chamber-maid and Bertrand, in the Foundling of the Forest, with the addition of a villainous Portugueze secretary, make up a play, of which, after all, Mr Dimond is little more than the translator For the approbation it met with, it was greatly indebted to the acting. Mr Charles Kemble and Mrs Glover, in the Marquis and Marchioness, and Mr Bannister, in a part far below his talents, exerted themselves with the greatest energy and the happiest success. In the Secretary Malvogli, a Mr Sowerby was introduced for the first time to a London audience. He had made an unsuccessful round through most of the provincial theatres, and from his not having been heard of since, we suppose he found the oft-repeated sentence of dislike, passed upon him through the country, confirmed in town. We are given to understand he was one of the stage-struck gentlemen who love to wear fine clothes and speak fine speeches, and who, as he received no profit from his laborrs, committed no very great injustice in imparting no pleasure by them to the public. We have heard he has since wisely withdrawn himself to act his proper part, the gentleman in private life.

The next new piece was a comedy, called High Life in the City, by Mr Eyre, of this theatre, whose only claim to praise for his attempt, is upon the ground of the purity and usefulness of his moral instruction, which is to exhibit the ruinous consequences that attend the absurd attempts to rival the splendour and expence of those who are placed above our own sphere by birth and fortune. The play itself, however, by which this lesson is conveyed, is not entitled to much commendation, either for originality or good writing. In the first place, it is stolen without any modesty from a great variety of pieces still before the public. Duplex the pawn-broker, and his vulgar daughter, are a mere transcript of Toby and Clementina Allspice, in Morton's Way to get Married; Captain Frazer is Captain Melville, in the Man of the World; and Lady Janet is a miserable appropriation to a most miserable purpose, or rather to no purpose, of Lady Rodolpha, in the same play. Indeed, we could discover no reason whatever why Lady Janet's changing her English dialect to the Scottish should plague her husband, or why she should talk Scotch at all, except to bring in the Irishman's joke of her "shooting with a doubled-barrelled gun." As for the Irishman, he is a laborious copy of every Irishman we remember, leaving out Irish humour and Irish wit. The only character in which an attempt at novelty was any way successful, was Crastinus, an absent man, who, by putting every thing off till tomorrow, involves himself in engagements which he cannot fulfil, contradictions which he cannot reconcile, and difficulties that he cannot escape from; the effects were often very ludicrous and well brought out. The reception of the piece the first night upon the whole was unfavourable, but it was afterwards repeated several times with moderate approbation.

August 7th, a new burlesque tragic opera in one act, entitled Bombastes Furioso, was performed, in which the irresistible comic power of Liston in the mock heroic had full scope to

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display itself. Mathews and Taylor, though by no means equal to him, gave excellent effect to their parts; Miss H. Kelly was the only female performer. The music is an adaptation of some of the favourite and fashionable airs to burlesque parodies of favourite songs. Liston imitated a highly celebrated female singer with great comic effect, and a trio between him, Mathews, and Miss Kelly, to the tune of "Oh Lady Fair," gave great delight, and was repeated amidst universal laughter. The general whimsicality of the piece was always highly relished throughout its frequent repetitions for the remainder of the season.

On September the 15th, this theatre closed with an address from Mr Charles Kemble, stating, that although an extension of one month had been recently added to the annual licence, many obstacles prevented them from now enjoying the advantage of the grant, and therefore the present season must terminate this evening; returning thanks in the name of the proprietors and performers, he withdrew, and with the evening's performances the season accordingly concluded.

SCOTTISH DRAMA.

We have little to select for particular notice in this year's account of our own theatre, but must not omit to pay the tribute of general praise to Mr Siddons, for his steady perseverance in the system of propriety, correctness, and liberal variety, with which he began his managerial career. To an established company, more numerous than any other theatre possesses out of London, were added, in continual succession, performers of eminence from the metropolis; and the scenery and decorations of every new piece that was adopted from London, (for we had none, during the season, of northern original) were in the utmost degree tasteful and magnificent.*

Among the performers who appeared for the first time before the Edinburgh public, Mr Braham was the most conspicuous. The widespread and pre-eminent fame of his abilities, had a most powerful effect upon our minds; and the crowd to witness his first appearance was, at least, as great as any we ever remember upon a similar occasion. It was scarcely possible that any positive merit could in experience fulfil the demands of the fervid expectation excited by the report of his excellence, and consequently, notwithstanding his undoubted superiority, some sensation of disappointment was certainly felt at his general performance of the Seraskier, in the Siege of Belgrade. The sensation, however, was short-lived, and not at all detrimental to his subsequent perfect success; for it arose, not from *his* deficiencies, but from the vague and unbounded ardour of our imaginations. Disappointment soon

* We cannot bestow the same praise on the establishment before the curtain. The house is lighted defectively, and often with tallow candles,—a singular contrast to the liberality exhibited in all other respects.

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subsided, and the sweetness and science, the power, the taste, and the execution of Mr Braham's singing, left us astonished and enchanted. He played 18 nights, during which he sung the greatest part of his favourite songs; and those which had been most productive of delight elsewhere, were of course, from the operation of the same general causes, most successful here. The rapturous feelings produced by his ornate ballads, such as "My heart with Love is beating," "Fair Ellen," "The bewildered Maid," "Young Henry," &c. certainly could not be exceeded in any audience; neither could the beauty of his celebrated Polacca, "Said a smile to a Tear," and many of his more elaborate pieces, be more keenly relished, or more justly appreciated.—Mr Braham opened with the Seraskier, on Saturday the 15th of December; and closed with a kind of *melange*, on Saturday the 12th of January.

After an interval of about ten years, we had again the pleasure of beholding Mr John Kemble;* and it is equally honourable to the taste of this city, and to the high-toned and classic grandeur of Mr Kemble's powers, that at no period of his life, in no theatre whatever, has his reception been more ardent, or his success more complete and constant. It is decidedly our opinion, that in no one instance is his excellence abated; on the contrary, in those characters where his excellence peculiarly consists, we perceive the mellowness, the refinement, the continually nearer approach to perfection, which time always enables genius that never sleeps in its exertions to accomplish, until arrested by natural decay. Of this Mr Kemble exhibits not the slightest symptom; his figure is as fine as ever, and its action as firm; and the general impression of his appearance, altogether as vigorous as in his earlier years. It is unnecessary, after what we have already said of him in other places, to enter farther into an analysis of his abilities; their strength and their weakness have been sufficiently canvassed. Common Nature, in her common walks, affords Kemble's talents no opportunities of happy exertion; she must be enlarged, or perhaps rather distorted, and delight to rove mysteriously through all the wild, unfrequented, and entangled paths of feeling and understanding, before he will deign to accompany her. It is therefore needless to observe, that his most powerful efforts were shown in the stern and affected philosophy, and the sublime, rigid, and self-devoted patriotism of the stoic and republican Cato; in the hypochondriac and sullen savageness, the morbid and mistaken grandeur of revenge, of Zanga; in the heart-stricken and secluded, but virtuous misanthrope Penruddock; and in that highly-wrought poetical compound of kingly ambition and domestic tenderness, of grandeur, of weakness, and of wickedness, that slave of human influence, and victim of unearthly agencies, Macbeth.

In his Hamlet, however, we think he has a competitor who bears away the palm. Mr Kemble is princely, is magnificent, is metaphysical; but the morbidness of Hamlet is the morbidness produced by a too acute perception of human misery, and a too delicate and curious tendency of investigation into human motives and causes, acting upon a disposition of uncommonly amiable tenderness and susceptibility; and of tenderness actually exhibited as a constitutional characteristic, Mr Kemble can never give a good delineation. He some-

* He opened on Monday, 22d July, and closed on Monday, 5th August.

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times, it is true, melts us into softness, by gleams of human sensibility struggling through the stern and lofty abstractions which he so powerfully pourtrays; and their effect is the stronger, as they seem to bring back the metaphysical monster to the feelings from which he has estranged himself, and to ally him once more to our sympathies. But the feelings, the tenderness of Hamlet, are never out of sight; his human affections never quit him; and this child of morbidly acute, but natural sensibility, is much more truly, fully, and pleasingly represented by Mr Young. We confess we never saw any other Hamlet for and with whom we felt so strongly; for whose weaknesses we cherished such unmixed pity; whose sufferings we wept over so frequently, and whose death we lamented with grief so like the grief of brotherly affection. But Mr Young is an artist of a high class, and to true genius in his art, he adds an unremitting energy of exertion, and a successful activity of study, which must raise him to the summit of his profession.

The season, after a short intermediate vacation or two, finally closed with one of those gross violations of good taste, which Mr Siddons, as provider of the public entertainments, must, in compliance with the general taste of the times, however repugnant to his own feelings and understanding, sometimes be forced to commit;—we mean the equestrian exhibitions, by which our dramatic theatres have lately been degraded. We believe, however, that in the London houses they did keep the subordinate situation of an appendage to the play, but here they entirely usurped its place; and the Russian Impostor, Oscar and Malvina, and Timour the Tartar, were exalted into dramas, for the purpose of introducing the stable and its inhabitants, human and brutal, before a wondering audience. Were this rage general, Dibdin's High-mettled Racer would be an excellent subject to dramatize, and make a kind of equestrian domestic tragedy; while the Epping Hunt and the Whip Club might put to shame the rattling comedies of Morton and Reynolds. We must, however, do Edinburgh the justice to say, that it did not encourage these "*new grand equestrian melo-dramatic spectacles*," "*these dreadful combats with real horses*," *and Mr Davis's* "*wonderful war-horse riding, breathing flames, and enveloped in fire!!!*" but treated them with the neglect which such misplaced exhibitions should always meet with.

Before closing this article, we must not omit to notice the complete reformation which has taken place in that department of the theatre of which we censured the conduct somewhat severely at the conclusion of our last year's record; but if our censure was then severe, it is but just that our praise should this year be proportionably high. The orchestra of our theatre may now be deemed one of its principal sources of enjoyment. The various parts are fitted with the utmost propriety and liberality; and the superiority of the taste and skill of the leader, Mr W. Penson, is made manifest, by the excellence and variety of the music which he selects, and the style in which he executes and conducts the performance of it. On this point we therefore feel not merely satisfied, but greatly delighted; nor is there indeed any circumstance in the general conduct and management of the theatre, but what demands, and receives, our most decided approbation.

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REVIEW OF SCIENCE.

THOUGH the discoveries and improvements in science which we have to notice in our present volume, are inferior in some respects to those which occupied our attention in that of last year, still they are of considerable importance, and do honour both to the sagacity and the industry of those philosophers, who have not been deterred by the badness of the times from devoting their attention to the improvement of the sciences. In our last volume, we confined ourselves chiefly to the scientific discoveries made in Great Britain; but in this, in order in some measure to balance accounts, we shall take a pretty accurate view of the recent labours of men of science on the continent; not neglecting, however, the improvements which may have been made in our own country. Our topics will be various, and by no means closely connected with each other. But that is the unavoidable consequence of the nature of our subject. We shall begin with chemistry, the science which at present is making the greatest progress, and which, on that account, is the most interesting.

I. CHEMISTRY.

1. In our last vo ume we gave an account of Mr Davy's great discovery of the decomposition of the fixed alkalies, and of the properties of the very singular metallic bodies which constitute their bases. Since the publication of Mr Davy's papers, a very laborious set of experiments have been made upon the subject by Thenard and Gay Lussac. These experiments seem to have been undertaken at the suggestion of Buonaparte, who took it ill that the French chemists should be eclipsed by the discoveries of the British philosophers. He furnished the money requisite for the apparatus, and is even said to have schooled Thenard and Gay Lussac upon the subject of their experiments. This, in some measure, accounts for the style in which their book upon the subject, entitled *Recherches Physico-Chimiques*, has been drawn up. A pompous list of their own discoveries is held up to view, and they are at great pains to point out their superiority over Mr Davy in a number of minute particulars, of very little consequence, and respecting which the original discoverer was very likely to give results not altogether correct. Their work, however, contains many very important particulars; and we shall deduce from it a more accurate account of the properties of potassi-

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um and sodium, than we gave in our last volume.

Potassium, obtained by heating iron-turnings and potash in a coated gun-barrel, (a process discovered by Thenard and Gay Lussac,) is a solid metallic body, having the brilliancy and the colour of silver; but speedily tarnishing and changing into potash when exposed to the open air. At the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, its specific gravity is 0.865. * It melts when heated to the temperature of 136°¼. The potassium examined by Davy, which fused at a much lower temperature, contained a mixture of sodium.

Sodium may be obtained by the same process as potassium; but it is more difficult to succeed. In colour it resembles lead; at the temperature of 60° its specific gravity is 0.9722. It melts when heated to the temperature of 194°.

Potassium and sodium unite with each other in any proportion, and form alloys always more fusible than sodium, and sometimes even more so than potassium. Three parts of sodium and one part of potassium form an alloy which remains fluid at 32°; but at —4° crystallizes into a brittle metal. By increasing the proportion of sodium, the alloy becomes less and less fusible; though it always continues more fusible than pure sodium, and its colour likewise approaches to that of silver. By increasing the proportion of potassium, the alloy becomes more and more fusible, and retains that property till the proportion of potassium is very great. An alloy of thirty parts of potassium and one of sodium, melts at a temperature between 53°¼ and 64°¼.

Potassium and sodium are capable of combining with three different proportions of oxygen, and of forming three different oxides, which deserve to be particularly described. The *protoxide* of potassium may be obtained by keeping the metal for some time in a small phial, the mouth of which is stopped with a cork stopper. It derives its oxygen partly from the air in the phial, and partly from the water which that air contains; both of which are continually and slowly renewed through the pores of the cork. The protoxide of potassium is bluish grey, very brittle, and so combustible, that it often takes fire of its own accord on simple exposure to the air. It generally takes fire, when put into oxygen gas, at the temperature of between 70° and 80°. It decomposes water with great rapidity, and is converted into potash.

The *deutoxide* of potassium is obtained by exposing the metal to the action of water. This oxide is the well-known substance called *potash*, which need not be described here. The *peroxide*, or *third oxide* of potassium, was discovered by Thenard and Gay Lussac; and it is the greatest discovery which they made upon the subject. It had been observed indeed by Mr Davy, but he considered it as a *protoxide*, and under that title we described it in our last volume. It may be formed by burning potassium in oxygen gas. The oxygen which it absorbs, seems to be about doubl the quantity which is requisite to convert potassium into potash.

* This is heavier than Mr Davy found it. But he determined its specific gravity when in a state of fusion, when it must be considerably lighter than at the temperature of 60°.

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The peroxide of potassium is yellow. Heat melts it, but with more difficulty than potash, and it crystallizes in plates on cooling. When thrown into water, a violent effervescence takes place, the excess of oxygen is emitted, and the oxide is changed into potash. When heated along with combustible substances, it is decomposed, and the combustible is very frequently set on fire. This happens with phosphorus, sulphur, charcoal, potassium, tin, antimony, arsenic, zinc, and copper. Sometimes the combustible unites with the excess of oxygen of the peroxide, without occasioning any combustion. This is the case with bismuth, lead, iron, and hydrogen gas. The peroxide of potassium is decomposed also when heated in contact with ammonia, muriatic acid, carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, and nitrous oxide.

Sodium forms three oxides as well as potassium. They possess similar properties, and may be obtained in the same manner as the oxides of potassium.

From the most exact experiments hitherto made, the composition of the oxides of potassium is as follows:—

Potass.		Oxygen.
100	+	10.25 protoxide.
100	+	20.50 * deutoxide or potash.
100	+	41.00 peroxide.

The composition of the oxides of sodium is as follows:—

Sodium.		Oxygen.
100	+	17.3 protoxide.
100	+	34.6 deutoxide or soda.
100	+	51.9 peroxide.

The rate at which the oxygen increases in these oxides is worthy of remark. If we represent the quantity of oxygen which unites with 100 parts of potassium to form the protoxide by a, then the quantity necessary for the deutoxide is $2a$, and the quantity for the peroxide $4a$. But the numbers which represent the quantities of oxygen necessary to constitute the respective oxides of sodium, are a, $2a$, $3a$. If we represent the weight of an atom of oxygen by 7.5, then the weight of an atom of potassium will be 73, and that of an atom of sodium 43.3. The oxides of potassium and sodium are composed as follows, (supposing o to denote an atom of oxygen, and p and s an atom of potassium and sodium respectively:)

Oxides of potassium.

Protoxide,	$1p+1o$
Deutoxide,	$1p+2o$
Peroxide,	$1p+4o$

Oxides of Sodium.

Protoxide,	$1s+1o$
Deutoxide,	$2s+1o$
Peroxide,	$3s+1o$

2. In our last volume we gave an account of the experiments of Thenard and Gay Lussac on muriatic acid gas, and the conclusions which they drew from them, that this gas contained about $\frac{1}{4}$th of its weight of water, which was essential to its existence in the gaseous state, and of which, of course, it could not be deprived without losing its elastic form. We related also the experiments made

* According to Thenard and Gay Lussac, the proportion of oxygen in potash is 19.94; according to Davy, 16$\frac{1}{2}$. The proportion in the text is that of Berzelius, which we consider as the most accurate.

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by Davy to ascertain whether oxymuriatic acid contained oxygen; the failure of all the supposed proofs of the existence of oxygen in that body; and the inference which that sagacious experimenter drew, namely, that oxymuriatic acid is a simple substance, and that muriatic acid is a compound of that body and hydrogen, nearly in equal bulks, supposing both constituents in the gaseous state. This was the opinion which had been entertained by Scheele, the original discoverer of oxymuriatic acid, and which was conceived to have been overturned by the experiments of Berthollet in 1785. Davy, in consequence of adopting this theory, found it necessary to change the name of oxymuriatic acid. He invented for it the term *chlorine*, in consequence of its green colour; and this is the name by which we shall henceforth distinguish it.

Chlorine, like oxygen, is a supporter of combustion; and, like oxygen, it has the property of combining with the greater number of the simple bodies. With some it unites only in one proportion; with others in two; while with some, charcoal for example, it does not combine at all. Such is a sketch of the theory of Davy, which was attended with some difficulties when originally proposed. But these difficulties have been gradually removed by the subsequent experiments of Davy and his brother. In this country, Davy's theory of the nature of chlorine and muriatic acid has been opposed by Mr Dalton and Mr Murray. All our other chemical philosophers have acceded to it, or at least have not openly opposed it. Mr Dalton's opposition is founded entirely upon hypothetical grounds, and will probably be laid aside upon more careful examination. He had formed an opinion that muriatic acid is a compound of 1 atom of hydrogen, and 3 atoms of oxygen; and chlorine, of 1 atom of hydrogen, and 4 of oxygen. Davy's theory clashed with this hypothesis, which was a favourite with Mr Dalton, and induced him to reject the theory altogether.

Mr Murray's opposition was founded upon different principles. He endeavoured by direct experiment to demonstrate the existence of oxygen as a constituent of chlorine. His experiments were objected to by Mr John Davy. A controversy took place between these two gentlemen, which was carried on with considerable keenness on both sides. The superiority, in point of style and perspicuity, was on the side of Mr Murray; but in point of accuracy and experimental ingenuity, it was on the side of Mr John Davy. Mr Murray made a mixture of carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and chloric gas, and fired it by electricity. He obtained a quantity of carbonic acid gas; the oxygen in this gas he conceived to be derived from the chloric gas, and hence inferred that it existed as a constituent of that gas. These and some other circumstances, which appeared at first sight of difficult explanation, and scarcely reconcileable to Davy's theory, were obviated by the discovery of two new gases, made by Messrs Davy during the course of their experiments. Of these two gases we shall now endeavour to give an account.

3. The first of these gases is a compound of chlorine and oxygen. It was discovered by Mr Davy, and may be obtained by pouring some very dilute muriatic acid upon the hyperoxymuriate of potash, and then applying a low heat. The gas is to be received over mercury, and ought

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never to be collected in large quantities at a time. At first it is always mixed with chloric gas; but this latter gas is gradually absorbed by the mercury, and the new gas remains in a state of tolerable purity. Mr Davy has given it the name of *euchloric* gas.

Euchloric gas has a bright yellowish green colour, much more intense than that of chlorine. Water absorbs about ten times its bulk of it. Its specific gravity is nearly 2.61. When exposed to a moderate heat, it is decomposed with an explosion, and converted into a mixture of chlorine and oxygen gas, in the proportion of two measures of the former to one of the latter; or by weight, of 32.9 chlorine and 7.5 of oxygen. 50 parts of euchloric gas, when decomposed in this manner, expand so as to become 60 parts.

Euchloric gas has a smell somewhat similar to that of burnt sugar. Water impregnated with it acquires an orange colour. When this gas is detonated with hydrogen, there is a great absorption to more than ½d, and solution of muriatic acid is formed. When the explosive gas is in excess, oxygen is always expelled; a fact demonstrating the stronger affinity of hydrogen for chlorine than for oxygen. When phosphorus was introduced into euchloric gas, an explosion took place, and phosphoric acid and phosphorane (compound of phosphorus and chlorine), were formed. Sulphur produced a similar effect, though not so rapidly. It hardly acts upon the metals till it has undergone decomposition, when the chlorine evolved exhibits its usual effects upon these bodies.

Euchlorine exhibits a phenomenon peculiar to itself, and scarcely reconcilable to the presently received doctrines respecting heat and light. When exposed to a very moderate heat, it is decomposed, and its bulk increases about one fifth part; yet, at the same time, there is a considerable evolution of heat and light. In all other cases of similar evolutions, the body giving out heat and light undergoes a condensation instead of an expansion, and the evolution is explained by means of the condensation. Now, in the present case, such an explanation fails entirely.

4. The second gas is a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide. It was discovered by Mr John Davy, during his repetition of the experiments of Mr Murray, and accounts for some of the results obtained by that chemist, which appeared at first sight inconsistent with Mr Davy's theory of the nature of muriatic acid. It is formed by mixing together equal bulks of dry chloric gas and carbonic oxide gas over mercury, and exposing the mixture either to sunshine, or to the strong light of day. The two elastic fluids combine and form a colourless gas, equal in bulk to one half of the two gases, before combination; that is to say, that 100 cubic inches of chlorine, and 100 cubic inches of carbonic oxide, when united together, form 100 cubic inches of the new gas. Hence its specific gravity must be 3.669, and 100 cubic inches of it must weigh 111.91 grains. It is, therefore, by far the heaviest of all the gases with which we are acquainted.

When this gas comes in contact with water, it decomposes that liquid, and is converted into muriatic and carbonic acids. But when in a dry state, it has the property of combining with the different bases, and seems to possess the characters of an acid. Mr

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John Davy has drawn up an interesting account of this gas, which has been read before the Royal Society, and will be published in the next volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

5. Hydrogen gas has the property of uniting in two proportions with carbon, and of forming two gaseous compounds, distinguished by the names of *carbureted hydrogen*, and *olefiant gas*. An account of the properties and constituents of these gaseous bodies, by Dr Thomson, has been published in the first volume of the Wernerian Society Memoirs.

Carbureted hydrogen has not yet been formed artificially by chemists; but it exhales spontaneously in great abundance from stagnant water during the summer months. It is colourless and transparent, and has no sensible taste or smell. Its specific gravity is 0.5554. It burns with a yellow flame, and gives out a great deal of heat and light. It detonates, when mixed with oxygen gas, by means of an electric spark. The products are carbonic acid and water. Carbureted hydrogen requires twice its bulk of oxygen gas for complete combustion, and exactly its bulk of carbonic acid gas is formed; or 100 cubic inches of carbureted hydrogen, when burnt, unite with 200 cubic inches of oxygen gas, and 100 cubic inches of carbonic acid are formed. From these experiments, its constituents are deduced to be,

carbon, 72
hydrogen, 28

100;

or carbureted hydrogen is composed of 100 hydrogen + 257 carbon.

Olefiant gas, which was originally discovered by the Dutch chemists, is obtained by heating a mixture of 4 parts of sulphuric acid, and 1 part of alcohol. It is colourless and transparent, and destitute of taste and smell. Its specific gravity is 0.9745. It burns with a clear white flame, and gives out more light than any other gas. During its combustion, it unites with three times its bulk of oxygen gas, and forms twice its bulk of carbonic acid gas; or 100 cubic inches of olefiant gas combine with 300 cubic inches of oxygen gas, and form 200 cubic inches of carbonic acid. It unites with chlorine, and condenses with it into an opake white liquid, having somewhat the appearance of an oil. It was on this account that the term *olefiant gas* was given to it. This substance, however, which is a compound of the gas and chlorine, possesses properties quite different from those of an oil. It has a sweet and cooling taste, and makes a strong though not unpleasant impression on the palate. It is heavier than water, and dissolves slowly in that liquid, communicating to it its own peculiar flavour. It dissolves in alcohol, ether, and nitric acid, but not in oil of turpentine. In sulphuric acid, it effervesces, and chloric acid is emitted unaltered. Olefiant gas is composed of

carbon, 85
hydrogen, 15

100;

or it consists of 100 hydrogen + 566⅔ carbon.

6. In our last volume we gave an account of the attempt made by Mr Davy to prove that oxygen was a constituent of ammonia; of the analysis of ammoniacal gas made in consequence of that supposition by Henry, Berthollet junior, and Mr Davy himself, which appeared inconsistent with

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the opinion, that oxygen was one of its constituents; and of the singular amalgam discovered by Berzelius, by passing a current of electricity, by means of a galvanic battery, through a globule of mercury in contact with an ammoniacal salt. The formation of this amalgam seemed to demonstrate the metallic nature of the basis of ammonia, and therefore gave a strong probability to Davy's opinion. But the inconsistency of the two sets of experiments left an uncertainty hanging over the subject, which the exertions of subsequent experimenters have not been able to remove. Thenard and Gay Lussac have paid a great deal of attention to the subject, and have endeavoured to prove, by an elaborate set of experiments, that the alloy in question is a compound of hydrogen and mercury. Were we to suppose their experiments rigidly accurate, there can be no doubt that they have established their position. But as their reasoning depends on supposing that their alloy was perfectly free from water, a supposition not susceptible of proof, their opinion must be still considered as hypothetical. Analogy is certainly hostile to it. Hydrogen, indeed, is supposed to be capable, like the other simple combustibles, of uniting to metals; but the compounds which it forms with them are very different in their appearance and properties from metallic alloys; whereas the amalgam of Berzelius is a soft ductile substance, and possesses the metallic lustre in perfection.

On the other hand, Berzelius considers the formation of the amalgam as a demonstration that the base of ammonia is a metal, and that ammonia, like the other alkalies, is a metallic oxide. He even deduces, by means of a chemical law which we shall notice afterwards, that ammonia is composed of

ammonium,	100
oxygen,	184.9
	284.9.

But this conclusion is too inconsistent with the results obtained by Thenard and Gay Lussac to be admitted. Perhaps the complete solution of the difficulty would be, to admit the metallic nature of some one of the constituents of ammonia. For example, if hydrogen were conceived to be a metal in the gaseous state, all difficulties would vanish, and the experiments of the French chemists might be reconciled with those of Berzelius, and with chemical analogy in general.

7. Gold, though perhaps known and valued for a longer period than any of the other metals, yet, in a chemical point of view, we have less precise knowledge respecting it than any of the others. This is owing to peculiar properties which its oxides possess, which renders it more difficult to examine them than those of any other metal. Vauquelin has been lately induced to turn his attention to this difficult subject, in consequence of the introduction of preparations of gold into medicine. This has been done by M. Chretien, a physician of Montpelier, who has employed the preparations of this metal with great success in syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and has found them not attended with those disagreeable symptoms which so frequently follow the liberal administration of mercurial medicines. We shall here state the facts which Vauquelin has ascertained.

The aqua regia best suited for dissolving gold, is composed of two parts muriatic acid, and one part nitric acid. The solution is red, with

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a shade of yellow, and yields, when evaporated, deliquescent prisms of a yellow colour, the exact shape of which has not been ascertained. Potash and soda, poured cold into this solution, occasions no precipitate, but gives the liquid a red colour of great intensity. But if, after having saturated the acid with potash, the solution be heated, a red matter precipitates in very bulky flocks. An excess of alkali occasions a considerable diminution in the quantity of precipitate obtained. Carbonate of potash may be employed for the same purpose, with this advantage, that, though added in excess, it occasions scarcely any diminution in the quantity of precipitate obtained. This red matter is an oxide of gold. It diminishes very much in bulk by drying; its colour becomes very intense; it has an astringent and metallic taste, and when taken into the mouth occasions a very copious flow of saliva. It is slightly soluble in water, and very easily parts with its oxygen. The whole of the gold is not precipitated from its solution by alkalies: about one third of the whole still remains in solution, and cannot be precipitated by alkaline bodies; the reason is, that the muriates of gold and potash combine together, and constitute a triple salt. It is well known that such salts cannot be decomposed in the usual way. Hence, to obtain as much oxide of gold as possible, the solution should be, as nearly as possible, deprived of all excess of acid before the alkali is added.

8. Nickel, since it was pointed out by Cronstedt, as a peculiar metal, in 1751, has occupied the attention of some of the most skilful chemists that Europe has produced. To Richter we were indebted for the most accurate account of its properties; but Taputi has lately published a more complete dissertation on the same subject, in which he has corrected some of the inaccuracies into which Richter had fallen, who does not seem to have been able to free his nickel, from all the metallic bodies with which it is usually contaminated.

Taputi's method of obtaining the metal in a state of purity was this; the ore of nickel, known in Germany under the name of *speiss*, was dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution separated from the earthy residue, and from a portion of sulphur, which had deposited itself. By concentrating the nitric solution, a considerable portion of white oxide of arsenic is deposited in crystals. Into the hot liquid, separated by filtration from these crystals, carbonate of soda of commerce was cautiously added, in order to precipitate the different arseniates which were known to be held in solution. These are the arseniates of iron (yellowish white), of cobalt (red), of copper, and of manganese. The addition of soda is to be continued till the matter thrown down begins to assume a green colour, indicating that a portion of the arseniate of nickel is beginning to fall; the liquid is then filtered, and a current of sulphureted hydrogen is made to pass through it, till all the arsenic is precipitated in the form of sulphuret. The filtered liquor now contains nothing but nitrate of nickel. The oxide is thrown down by an alkali, washed, dried, mixed with charcoal, placed in a charcoal crucible, and exposed to a heat raised to 160° Wedgewood. The oxide is reduced and melted into a button of metal.

Nickel thus obtained is of a colour between that of silver and steel. Its specific gravity at the temperature of

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55°, is 8.380; but when well hammered, it becomes as high as 8.820. It is malleable and ductile, but cannot be hammered out into very thin plates. It breaks with a fibrous fracture, and is rather less magnetic than iron. Like iron it has the property of combining with carbon; and, on that account, has never yet been obtained in a state of absolute purity. Even its malleability and ductility vary with the proportion of carbon which it contains, being inversely as that portion. Nickel combines readily with sulphur, and forms a compound resembling martial pyrites. The mineral, distinguished by the name of *capillary pyrites*, has been lately examined by Klaproth, and found to be in reality a sulphuret of nickel.

Nickel combines with two doses of oxygen; the protoxide may be obtained by dissolving nickel in nitric acid, and precipitating by means of an alkali. Its colour is blackish ash grey; it has no taste, is not magnetic, is soluble in acids, and insoluble in the fixed alkalies. It is composed, according to Taputi, of 100 parts of nickel, and 27 of oxygen: This oxide combines with water, and forms a hydrate, first noticed by Proust, composed of 3 parts oxide and 1 part water. Its colour is light green. It may be obtained in crystals. It has hardly any taste; is slightly soluble in water, and very soluble in acids. The peroxide of nickel was discovered by Thenard, and may be obtained by passing a current of chloric gas through protoxide recently precipitated and still moist.

Diluted sulphuric acid dissolves nickel with facility. The solution, when concentrated, yields crystals of sulphate of nickel in rectangular four-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided pyramids, the faces of which make angles of 126° with the adjacent sides of the prism. This sulphate has an emerald green colour, a sweet and astringent taste, leaving an acrid and metallic impression in the mouth. At the temperature of 55°, it dissolves in three times its weight of water. When exposed to the air, it effloresces and becomes white. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is composed of

oxide,	25.63
acid,	29.37
water,	45.00
	100.00.

Nitric acid dissolves nickel with facility, the nitrate crystallizes in eight-sided prisms. It has a green colour, with a slight shade of blue; its taste is similar to that of the sulphate of nickel. It dissolves in twice its weight of cold water, and, when exposed to the air, deliquesces or effloresces according to the state of the atmosphere.

Muriatic acid dissolves nickel with facility, when assisted by heat; the muriate has an apple-green colour, a taste similar to the sulphate, crystallizes confusedly, dissolves in twice its weight of cold water, and deliquesces or effloresces according to the state of the atmosphere. Alcohol dissolves it with difficulty, especially when deprived of its water of crystallization.

Phosphate of nickel is easily formed, by mixing together the solutions of subphosphate of soda and sulphate of nickel. The insoluble phosphate precipitates. It is greenish white, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids.

The borate may be obtained by a similar decomposition; it is whitish

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green, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in the three mineral acids. The carbonate of nickel may be obtained by a similar process; it has similar properties, and is soluble in an excess of alkaline carbonate.

The arseniate of nickel is of an apple-green colour, has a metallic taste, is insoluble in water, but soluble in the three mineral acids. The chromate of nickel is of a reddish brown colour, and very deliquescent; it does not crystallize.

Neither oxalic acid, nor any of the vegetable acids, attack nickel in the metallic state; but the oxalate of nickel may be obtained by boiling oxalic acid on the hydrate or carbonate of nickel. It is in flocks of a greenish white colour, has little taste, is insoluble in water, but soluble in the three mineral acids when diluted. The tartrate of nickel resembles the oxalate; but is soluble in an excess of its own, or any other vegetable acid, which is not the case with the oxalate. The citrate of nickel resembles the tartrate in its properties.

The acetate of nickel may be obtained by dissolving the carbonate in acetic acid. It crystallizes confusedly, has a chrysoprase green colour, a sweet taste, dissolves in six times its weight of cold water, is insoluble in alcohol, and slightly deliquesces when exposed to the open air.

The oxide of nickel has the property of entering into a great many triple combinations. The most remarkable of the triple salts which it forms are the following:—

Sulphate of potash-and-nickel.
Sulphate of ammonia-and-nickel.
Sulphate of zinc-and-nickel.
Nitrate of ammonia-and-nickel.
Muriate of ammonia-and-nickel.
Phosphate of ammonia-and-nickel.
Carbonate of ammonia-and-nickel.
Oxalate of potash-and-nickel.

For the properties of these different salts, we refer the reader to Taputi's dissertation on the subject, published in the 78th volume of the Annales de Chimie, page 133.

9. Manganese is another metal with which we are still but imperfectly acquainted. We therefore lie under considerable obligations, to Dr John, of Berlin, for a set of accurate experiments which he has made upon it, and shall here state the new results which he obtained.

Manganese, when recently obtained in the metallic state, has the colour of cast iron. Its specific gravity is 8.013. It is softer than cast iron, and may be filed. When perfectly free from iron, it is not attracted by the magnet; but a very small portion of that metal renders it magnetic. When exposed to the air, it speedily loses its metallic lustre, and becomes oxidated. According to John, it forms three oxides; the green, the brown, and the black. The green oxide is formed by mixing manganese with water. The water is decomposed, and its oxygen converts the manganese into protoxide, or green oxide. When the green oxide is exposed to the air, it absorbs an additional dose of oxygen, and becomes brown oxide. The black oxide is obtained by dissolving manganese in nitric acid, and evaporating to dryness. According to John, these oxides are composed as follows:—

Protoxide,	100 metal	+ 15 oxygen
Brown oxide,	100	+ 25
Peroxide,	100	+ 40

But these numbers, not being multiples of each other, are obviously wrong. Were the proportion of oxygen in the protoxide stated at 13 instead of 15, the anomaly would be removed.

By dissolving carbonate of man-

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ganese in nitric acid, and evaporating cautiously, the nitrate of manganese may be obtained in needleform prisms; it has a white colour, is semitransparent, of a sharp bitter taste, deliquesces in the air, and is soluble in alcohol, and the alcohol burns with a green-coloured flame.

Acetic acid dissolves manganese and its carbonate very slowly. The solution readily crystallizes in rhomboidal tables; they have a red colour, are transparent, not altered by exposure to the air: their taste is astringent and metallic. They dissolve in alcohol, and in 3½ times their weight of cold water. They are composed of 30 parts oxide, and 70 parts acid and water.

Tungstic acid and water, boiled on powdered manganese, convert it into a white powder, as they do also the carbonate of manganese. Tungstate of manganese may be obtained by dropping tungstate of potash into a solution of manganese. It is a white tasteless powder, insoluble in water, and not altered by exposure to the air. When heated, it becomes first yellow, and then brown, and does not melt.

Benzoic acid dissolves manganese and its carbonate slowly. The solution yields thin prismatic crystals, colourless, transparent, not altered in the air, and having a sweetish astringent taste, which leaves a bitter impression in the mouth. It dissolves in 20 times its weight of water at 66°. It dissolves likewise in alcohol. This salt, when distilled, yields very little water, but a great deal of oil. It is composed of 24 parts oxide, and 76 parts acid and water.

Succinic acid dissolves manganese and its carbonate very readily. The solution is reddish coloured, and yields crystals in four-sided prisms, double four-sided pyramids, and four-sided tables. This salt is transparent, colourless when in single crystals, but rosered when heaped together. Taste sourish salt. Not altered in the air. When heated, becomes opake white, and similar to porcelain. Soluble in ten times its weight of water at 66°. Insoluble in alcohol. When distilled, it yields water, a brown oil, and inflammable gas. This salt is composed of 30.27 parts oxide, and 69.73 parts acid and water.

Chromic acid acts very slowly on manganese; but it dissolves the carbonate with effervescence. The solution is chesnut-brown, and has a sharp metallic taste. It does not crystallize. When evaporated, the manganese, with a little chromic acid, falls in the state of a black powder.

10. The number of metals has increased so much within these few years, that the chemical world lie under considerable obligations to Dr Wollaston, for having shown that *columbium*, the metal discovered by Mr Hatchett, and *tantalum*, the metal discovered by Mr Ekeberg, possess exactly the same characters, and therefore constitute in reality but one metal. The oxide of this metal is white, and nearly insoluble in sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, but dissolves readily in oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids, provided it be exposed to their action before it has become dry. This oxide is neither precipitated by prussiate of potash, nor hydrosulphuret of potash; but it is thrown down orange by the infusion of nutgalls, provided there be no excess either of acid or alkali present.

11. The method at present employed to obtain the fixed alkaline hydrates is very expensive; and as these bodies are employed in considerable

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quantities, their high price constitutes a serious inconvenience to practical chemists. It was this circumstance, probably, that induced Gay Lussac to make a set of experiments to ascertain whether or not the alkaline sulphurets could be decomposed, and the bases procured in a state of purity, by the action of metallic oxides. The method was found impracticable; but the results obtained are of sufficient importance to deserve to be stated. They are as follows:

First. Those metallic oxides in which the oxygen is very much condensed, as the oxides of iron and zinc, do not decompose the alkaline hydrosulphurets.

Second. All the other oxides decompose the hydrosulphurets, and furnish products varying according to the oxide employed.

Third. Sulphuric acid is never formed by the action of metallic oxides on alkaline hydrosulphurets.

Fourth. Water is always formed, and sulphites or sulphureted sulphites, and sometimes metallic sulphurets.

Fifth. When a sulphuret is dissolved in water, no sulphate is formed, but only a sulphite, or sulphureted sulphite.

12. Hardly any addition has been made to our knowledge of the properties of prussic acid since the original papers of Scheele, published more than thirty years ago. This sagacious chemist succeeded in obtaining prussic acid in solution in water, and in that state ascertained its properties. But he made no attempt to obtain it in a separate state. This has been done lately by Gay Lussac; and prussic acid turns out to be a liquid of a highly volatile nature. His process was as follows:

Into a small retort was put a quantity of dry prussiate of mercury. The beak of the retort was luted into a glass vessel, containing dry muriate of lime. From this vessel a tube passed to a second, likewise containing dry muriate of lime. The second vessel was connected with a third, (which was empty) by means of another tube. These three receivers were surrounded with a mixture of snow and salt. Muriatic acid was poured over the prussiate of mercury, and a gentle heat applied; the salt dissolved with effervescence; the prussic acid passed over into the first receiver, and was condensed over the muriate of lime, which remains solid, unless the heat be raised so high as to drive over some water along with the acid, in which case two strata of liquids may be observed in the receiver. The lowest is an aqueous solution of muriate of lime, the highest is prussic acid. By the application of a moderate heat, the prussic acid is driven into the second receiver, and thence by the same means into the third. By this means it is sufficiently rectified.

Prussic acid thus obtained is a colourless and limpid liquid like water. Its taste is at first cooling, but it becomes at last acrid and irritating. It reddens paper stained with litmus, and the blue colour returns again as the acid evaporates. Its specific gravity, at the temperature of 45°, is 0.70583. It boils when heated to the temperature of 80°, and at 50° it supports a column of mercury nearly 15 inches high. It quintuples the bulk of any gas with which it may be mixed. When exposed to freezing mixture, composed of two parts of snow and one of salt, it congeals, and often assumes a regular form, similar to fibrous nitrate of ammonia. It remains solid at the temperature of 5°, but if the heat exceeds that point, it liquifies. The great volatility and easy con-

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gelation which it possesses, occasions a curious phenomenon. If a drop of it be held at the end of a glass rod, or let fall upon a piece of paper, it immediately freezes.

13. The first accurate attempt to determine the ultimate constituents of animal and vegetable substances was made by Lavoisier, in his well known experiments on alcohol and oils. Since that period other chemists have followed his footsteps. But the processes employed were so complicated, that much precision could hardly be expected. Thenard, and Gay Lussac have lately proposed a new method of analysing these bodies, which they affirm to be very easy, and perfectly accurate.

The substances to be analysed are dried by a boiling water heat, reduced to powder, and intimately mixed with three or four times their weight of hyperoxymuriate of potash, which has been previously accurately analysed. This mixture is made up into small balls, by means of a little water, and then thoroughly dried in a boiling-water heat. A long stout glass tube, shut at one end, is fitted at the other with a stop-cock, on one side of which is made a hollow capable of holding one of these balls; so that when the stop-cock is turned round, the ball may be made to drop into the tube, without opening any communication with the external air. From the side of this glass tube, towards the upper end, a bent tube passes, and terminates in a mercurial trough. Over the extremity of this tube, glass vessels are placed to receive the gases extricated during the process. The analysis is conducted in the following manner:—

The lower extremity of the glass tube is heated nearly to redness by means of a spirit lamp. The balls are then made to drop successively upon this extremity. They immediately burn with brilliancy; the animal or vegetable substance is completely decomposed, and converted into carbonic acid gas, water, and azotic gas, if any be present. When a sufficient number of balls have been burnt to expel all the common air, then a certain number of balls is to be weighed and carefully burnt in the same manner; and the gases extricated during the combustion are to be measured and accurately analysed in order to determine their nature. The weight of the substance consumed being known, and the proportion of oxygen gas furnished by the salt being also known, an exact knowledge of the quantity and nature of the gases extricated gives the data necessary for determining the constituents of the animal or vegetable substances under examination. The following table exhibits the constituents of all the substances hitherto analysed by this process:—

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Substances analysed.	Constituents			or		
	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Carbon.	Water.	Oxygen in excess
Sugar,	42.47	50.63	6.90	42.47	57.53	0
Gumarabic,	42.23	50.84	6.93	42.23	57.77	0
Starch,	43.55	49.68	6.77	43.55	56.45	0
Sugar of milk,	38.82	53.84	7.34	38.82	61.18	0
Oak,	52.53	41.78	5.69	52.53	47.47	0
Beech,	51.45	42.73	5.82	51.45	48.55	0
Saclactic acid,	33.69	62.67	3.62	33.69	30.16	36.15
Oxalic acid,	26.57	70.69	2.74	26.57	22.87	50.56
Tartaric acid,	24.05	69.32	6.63	24.05	55.24	20.71
Citric Acid,	33.81	59.86	6.33	33.81	52.75	13.44
Acetic acid,	50.22	44.15	5.63	50.22	46.91	2.87
						Hydrogen in excess.
Resin of turpentine,	75.94	13.34	10.72	75.94	15.16	8 90
Copal,	76.81	10.61	12.58	76.81	12.05	11.14
Wax,	81.79	5.54	12.67	81.79	6.30	11.91
Olive oil,	77.21	9.43	13.36	77.21	10.71	12.08

Animal substances.	Constituents				or			
	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Azote.	Carbon.	Water.	Ammonia.	Azote in excess or deficient.
Fibrin,	53.36	19.87	7.02	19.93	53.36	22.37	23 46	+0.81
Albumen,	52.88	23.87	7.54	15.70	52.88	27.13	23.18	—3.19
Curd,	59.78	11.41	7.43	21.38	59.78	12.96	31.78	—4.62
Gelatine,	47.88	27.21	7.91	17.00	47.88	30.92	22.74	—1.54

From these analyses, Thenard and Gay Lussac have drawn the following conclusions:—

1st. A vegetable substance is always acid whenever the oxygen which it contains is to the hydrogen in a proportion greater than exists in water.

2d. A vegetable substance is always resinous, oily, alcoholic, &c., whenever its oxygen is to its hydrogen in a smaller proportion than in water.

3d. A vegetable substance is neither acid nor resinous, but is analogous to sugar, gum, starch, woody fibre, &c., whenever its oxygen is to its hydrogen in the same proportion as in water.

4th. It is probable that the same

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laws apply to animal substances, substituting water and ammonia in them for water in vegetable substances.

These analyses are certainly interesting, and do credit both to the industry and ingenuity of the French chemists that made them. But implicit reliance cannot be put in them till they be repeated. We are afraid that the method of analysing gaseous substances has not yet reached that degree of perfection which would be requisite to render the analysis of vegetable and animal bodies susceptible of complete accuracy.

14. It is well known that a considerable quantity of alcohol may be obtained by distilling wine, and that the spirit known by the name of brandy is procured in this manner. The original opinion entertained by chemists was, that this spirit existed ready formed in the wine, and that it was merely separated from the watery part by distillation. But Fabroni, having shown by experiment that no alcohol could be separated from wine by saturating it with dry carbonate of potash, announced as his opinion, that the alcohol does not exist in wine ready formed, but that it is formed by a double decomposition, which takes place during the distillation. This opinion was generally acceded to by chemists. But Mr Brande has lately endeavoured to revive the old one. He accounts for the impossibility of separating alcohol from wine by carbonate of potash, by the presence of a mucilaginous colouring matter; and shows that, even when alcohol is added to wine on purpose, it cannot be separated from it by means of carbonate of potash. If Mr Brande has not succeeded in demonstrating the existence of alcohol in wine, he has at least overturned the experiments of Fabroni, and shown that no conclusion against the presence of alcohol in wine can be deduced from these experiments. The following table exhibits the quantity of alcohol of the specific gravity 0.825, which Mr Brande obtained from different kinds of wine and some other liquids:—

Wine.	Specific gravity after Distillation.	Proportion of Alcohol per Cent. by measure.
Port,	0.97616	21.40
Ditto,	0.97532	22.30
Ditto,	0.97430	23.39
Ditto,	0.97400	23.71
Ditto,	0.97346	24.29
Ditto,	0.97200	25.83
Ditto,	0.97346	19.34
Madeira,	0.97810	19.34
Ditto,	0.97616	21.40
Ditto,	0.97380	23.93
Ditto,	0.97333	24.42
Sherry,	0.97913	18.25
Ditto,	0.97862	18.79
Ditto,	0.97765	19.81
Ditto,	0.97700	19.83

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Wine.	Specific gravity after Distillation.	Proportion of Alcohol per Cent. by measure.
Claret,	0.98440	12.91
Ditto,	0.98320	14.08
Ditto,	0.98092	16.32
Calcavella,	0.97920	18.10
Lisbon,	0.97846	18.94
Malaga,	0.98000	17.26
Bucellas,	0.97890	18.49
Red Madeira,	0.97899	18.40
Malmsey Madeira,	0.98090	16.40
Marsala,	0.97196	25.87
Ditto,	0.98000	17.26
Red Champagne,	0.98608	11.90
White Champagne,	0.98450	12.80
Burgundy,	0.98300	14.53
Ditto,	0.98540	11.95
White Hermitage,	0.97990	17.43
Red Hermitage,	0.98495	12.92
Hock,	0.98290	14.37
Ditto,	0.98873	8.88
Vindegrave,	0.98450	12.80
Frontignac,	0.98452	12.79
Cote Roti,	0.98495	12.32
Rousillon,	0.98005	17.26
Cape Madeira,	0.97924	18.11
Cape Muschat,	0.97913	18.25
Constantia,	0.97770	19.75
Tent,	0.98399	13.90
Sheraaz,	0.98176	15.52
Syracuse,	0.98200	15.28
Nice,	0.98263	14.63
Tokey,	0.98760	9.88
Raisin wine,	0.97205	25.77
Grape wine,	0.97925	18.11
Currant wine,	0.97696	20.55
Gooseberry wine,	0.98550	11.48
Elder wine,	0.98760	9.87
Cyder,	0.98760	9.87
Perry,	0.98760	9.87
Brown stout,	0.99116	6.80
Ale,	0.98873	8.88
Brandy,	0.93544	53.39
Rum,	0.93494	53.68
Hollands,	0.93855	51.60

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15. Fermentation is one of the processes with which chemists are still but imperfectly acquainted. It was conceived to be occasioned by the mutual action of a saccharine matter and a ferment (yeast for example) upon each other. It was known that if solution of sugar and yeast of beer be mixed together in close vessels, fermentation goes on without the contact of air. From these facts it was concluded that the ferment was always identic, and that fermentation goes on independent of the contact of air. But Gay Lussac has lately discovered that this opinion is inaccurate, as far as the must of grapes and the juice of currants is concerned. These liquids never begin to ferment unless they be in contact with common air or oxygen gas. But when the fermentation is once begun, it goes on of its own accord. This discovery was made by accident. M. Appert, a Frenchman, has lately proposed a method of preserving must, milk, meat, and many other substances, any length of time fresh. His method is to enclose them in a bottle, expose them in that state to the heat of boiling water, and then to cork them up so tight as to shut out all communication with the external air. By this means must of grapes is preserved quite fresh for a year. But if you pour it from one vessel to another, fermentation speedily comes on, and the must is converted into wine. Thenard found that if this transvasation was conducted in such a manner that all contact of external air was prevented, no fermentation took place; but fermentation began immediately if a little oxygen gas was let up to it. Hence it follows, that, as far as must and the juice of currans is concerned, the presence of oxygen gas is essential for the commencement of fermentation.

Gay Lussac found likewise that the putrefaction of animal substances, such as milk, wine, beef, mutton, &c., is equally dependent upon the presence of oxygen gas, and that these substances may be kept in close vessels for any length of time without decomposition; but upon letting up to them oxygen gas or common air, the decomposition immediately begins.

16. About eighteen years ago, Dr Wells published a dissertation in the Philosophical Transactions, to show that the colouring matter of the blood is of an animal nature. Soon after, Fourcroy and Vauquelin made a set of experiments on the same subject, and concluded from their observations that the colouring matter of blood is subphosphate of iron. This conclusion, though by no means probable, was never formally contradicted; nor was any person at the trouble to repeat the experiments of the French chemists, though sufficiently simple and sufficiently unlikely. But this defect has been lately supplied by Mr Brande, who has made a very ingenious set of experiments on the subject, and has demonstrated, by arguments that cannot be refused, that the colouring matter of blood is not subphosphate of iron; that it is a substance of an animal nature, and that, like many other animal colouring matters, it may be employed as an article in dyeing. He even conceives that the Adrianople red, in the dyeing of which blood is employed, owes at least a part of its permanency and shade to that liquid.

17. That an alkali exists in blood and in other animal liquids, has been long known to chemists. It was ge-

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nerally believed to be soda. But Dr Pearson, in a paper which he lately published in the Philosophical Transactions, endeavoured to show that it was not soda, but potash. His experiments seem to demonstrate that potash actually exists in blood; but he has failed in showing that the alkali which is combined with the albumen of the blood is potash. The experiments of Dr Marcet, lately published, on *various dropsical fluids*, in the second volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, appear to prove conclusively that the alkali united with the albumen of the blood, or the uncombined alkali, as it is usually termed, is *soda*; and that the *potash* pointed out by Dr Pearson, is in combination with muriatic and other acids.

18. To Dr Marcet we are indebted for the first tolerably accurate analysis of the constituents of the serum of blood hitherto made. The result which he obtained is as follows:—

1000 grains of serum of blood contain,

Water,	900.8
Albumen, (dry)	86.8
Muco-extractive matter,	4.0
Muriate of soda, with some muriate of potash,	6.6
Subcarbonate of soda,	1.65
Sulphate of potash,	0.35
Phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia,	0.60
	1000.00

The following table exhibits the general results of the constituents of the different animal fluids analysed by Dr Marcet:—

Liquids examined.	Sp. gravity.	In 1000 parts.		
		Solid contents.	Animal matter.	Saline matter.
Fluid of spina bifida,	1.0070	11.4	2.2	9.2
hydrocephalus,	1.0067	9.2	1.12	8.08
ascites,	1.0150	33.5	25.1	8.4
hydrothorax,	1.0121	26.6	18.8	7.8
hydrops pericardii,	1.0143	33.0	25.5	7.5
hydrocele,	1.0243	80.0	71.5	8.5

The animal and saline matters are of the same nature as those given in the analysis of serum of blood.

19. A great number of experiments have been made by different chemists to ascertain the constituents of the urine of various animals. Scheele, Cruickshanks, Fourcroy and Vauquelin, Proust, Brande and Chevreul, have particularly distinguished themselves in these investigations. Vauquelin has lately made an addition to this kind

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of knowledge, by his analysis of the urine of the lion, tiger, and castor. The urine of the lion and tiger resemble each other exactly. They are similar to human urine, but differ in the following particulars: 1. They are alkaline instead of acid, which is the case with human urine. 2. They contain no uric acid, either separate or in combination. 3. They are destitute of phosphate of lime. The substances detected in the urine of these animals by Vauquelin are as follows:

Urea.
Animal mucus.
Phosphate of soda.
Phosphate of ammonia.
Muriate of ammonia.
Trace of phosphate of lime.
Much sulphate of potash.
An atom of muriate of soda.

The urine of the castor resembles that of graminivorous animals. It contains carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, held in solution by that acid. The substances detected in it were the following:—

Urea.
Animal mucus.
Benzoate of potash.
Carbonates of lime and magnesia.
Acetate of magnesia.
Sulphate of potash.
Muriate of potash or soda.
Vegetable colouring matter.
A little iron.

20. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, some years ago, detected in ox bones magnesia, iron, manganese, alumina, and silica, all of them probably in the state of phosphates. Their first attempts to detect these salts in human bones were unsuccessful, but by persevering in their analyses their labours were at last crowned with success. So that we now know that human bones, besides the phosphates and carbonates of lime which they were previously known to contain, yield also phosphates of magnesia, iron, manganese, alumina, and silica.

21. The insects called cantharides have been long employed in medicine, and are remarkable for their well-known blistering property, and for the powerful action which they have on the urinary organs. Various attempts have been made by chemists to determine the peculiar constituent of cantharides to which the blistering property is owing; but these attempts till lately were not attended with success. At last Robiquet has been so fortunate as to show that cantharides contains a peculiar substance to which they owe this property. This substance he has distinguished by the name of the *blistering principle*. He obtained it in the following manner. Cantharides, slightly bruised, were boiled successively in distilled water, till that liquid ceased to act upon them. The residue being heated with alcohol yielded a green coloured oil, destitute of the property of blistering. The decoction was evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract, and then treated successively with considerable quantities of well rectified boiling alcohol, till that liquid ceased to acquire any colour. The whole blistering property was confined to a yellow matter which the alcohol had taken up, the insoluble black residue being quite inert. This yellow matter was introduced into a flask with sulphuric ether, and the flask, being hermetically sealed, was agitated for several hours. By degrees the yellow matter detached itself from the sides of the vessel, and the ether acquired a slight tint of yellow. The

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ether being decanted into a cup speedily evaporated, and at the same time deposited small yellow micaceous plates, intermixed with drops of a yellowish liquor. Alcohol dissolved the liquid, and left the crystalline scales, which constitute the blistering principle. This principle is insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but dissolves in boiling alcohol, and is deposited again in scales as the liquid cools. It dissolves in oils, and possesses the blistering property in great perfection. The other properties of this singular substance remain unknown.

The infusion of cantharides reddens litmus paper. Robiquet found that it owes this property to a portion of acetic acid which it contains. Fresh cantharides likewise exhibit traces of acetic acid, but in much smaller quantity. They contain also uric acid, which cannot be detected in old cantharides. Robiquet found also a considerable quantity of phosphate of magnesia in the infusion of cantharides.

22. The number of substances detected by chemists in urinary calculi are no fewer than eleven, and demonstrate the little probability of physicians ever being able to hit upon a substance capable of dissolving them, after they have been once formed in the kidney or bladder. Dr Wollaston, to whom we are indebted for our original acquaintance with several of these substances, has lately detected another constituent of an animal nature, to which he has given the name of *cistic oxide*. It possesses the following properties: 1. It is of a white colour, and gives the calculus composed of it pretty much the appearance of magnesian limestone. 2. It dissolves and combines equally with acids and alkalies, and crystallizes with both. 3. It does not become red when heated with nitric acid. 4. It produces no change on vegetable blues. 5. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 6. When distilled, it yields carbonate of ammonia and oil, and leaves only a very small fixed residue, which is phosphate of lime. Only three calculi composed of this substance have been hitherto detected; two by Dr Wollaston, and one by Dr Heary.

23. One of the most important steps which chemistry has made, is the knowledge of the fact that substances always combine together in definite proportions, which are fixed and invariable; and that when different doses of the same substances unite in succession with a base, as oxygen with metals and simple combustibles, the various doses are multiples of the first dose. For the establishment of this law we are chiefly indebted to Mr Dalton, who has founded on it his admirable system of chemistry, two volumes of which have already been published. Berzelius has lately published an important paper on the same subject, consisting partly of a great number of analyses, made with much care, in order to determine the accuracy of the principle; and partly of curious deductions of subordinate laws deduced from these analyses. We shall, in the first place, lay before our readers the laws which Berzelius thinks he has established; and then give a table of the great numbers of analyses which he has made. These analyses are all remarkable for an uncommon degree of precision.

First law. When different metallic oxides saturate the *same weight* of any given acid, each oxide contains exactly the same weight of oxygen. Thus the portion of any oxide which saturates 100 of muriatic acid, contains

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42 of oxygen; the portion which saturates 100 of sulphuric acid, contains 20 of oxygen. Sulphurous acid agrees with sulphuric acid in this respect. This law holds even with regard to other substances besides metallic oxides. Thus, the strongest sulphuric acid that can be procured is a compound of 100 pure acid, and a portion of water containing 20 of oxygen; that is, 22½ water.

Second law. The oxygen in a metallic protoxide is equal to half the sulphur in the sulphuret of the same metal, supposing the weight of metal combined with both to be 100. Thus, protoxide of lead is composed of 100 lead and 7.7 oxygen, and sulphuret of lead is composed of 100 lead and 15.445 sulphur.

Third law. When a sulphuret is changed into a sulphate, the proportion of sulphur and metal remains unchanged. Thus the metal and the sulphur bear the same proportion to each other in the sulphate of lead that they do in sulphuret of lead.

Fourth law. In combinations formed by the union of two bodies, each of which contains oxygen as a constituent, that body which attaches itself to the positive pole of the galvanic battery (the acid) contains 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. times as much oxygen as the body which attaches itself to the negative pole (the alkali, earth, metallic oxide.)

Fifth law. Most acids contain twice as much oxygen as the base which they saturate, as carbonic acid, sulphurous acid. Some contain thrice as much, as sulphuric acid.

We shall now give the result of the numerous analyses of Berzelius.

Oxides of lead.
Yellow, 100 lead + 7.7 oxygen.
Red, 100 + 11.1
Brown, 100 + 15.4

Sulphuret of lead.
Lead 100 + 15.445 sulphur.
Sulphate of lead.
Acid 100 + 280 yellow oxide.
Muriate of lead.
Acid 100 + 421.4 yellow oxide.
Carbonate of lead.
Acid and water 16.5 + 83.5 yellow oxide.
Sulphuric acid.
Sulphur 100 + 149.6 oxygen.
Sulphurous acid.
Sulphur 100 + 99.8 oxygen.
Sulphate of barytes.
Acid 100 + 194 barytes.
Sulphite of barytes.
Acid 86.55 + 4.25 water + 209.22 barytes.
Carbonate of barytes.
Acid 21.6 + 78.4 barytes.
Sulphuret of copper.
Copper 100 + 25.6 sulphur.
Protoxide of copper.
Copper 100 + 12.5 oxygen.
Peroxide of ditto.
Copper 100 + 25 oxygen.
Oxysulphate of copper.
Acid 49.1 + 50.9 peroxide.
Sulphate of copper.
Acid 100 + 183 protoxide.
Muriate of copper.
Acid 100 + 278.4 protoxide.
Oxymuriate of copper.
Acid 100 + 148.7 peroxide.
Suboxymuriate of copper.
Acid 100 + 596 peroxide.
Muriate of barytes.
Acid 100 + 288.2 barytes.
Muriate of silver.
Acid 18.7 + oxide 81.3.
Acid 100 + oxide 434.8.
Oxide of silver.
Silver 100 + 7.9 oxygen.
Sulphuret of iron.
Iron 100 + 58.75 sulphur.
Supersulphuret of iron.
Iron 100 + 117 sulphur.
Sulphate of iron.
Acid 100 + protoxide 88.

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Oxysulphate of iron.
Acid 100 + 65.5 peroxide.
Suboxysulphate of iron.
Acid 100 + 266 peroxide.
Protoxide of iron.
Iron 100 + 29.5 oxygen.
Peroxide of iron.
Iron 100 + 44.25 oxygen.
Potash.
Potassium 100 + 20.49 oxygen.
Sulphate of potash.
Acid 100 + 112.35 potash.
Muriate of potash.
Acid 100 + 179 potash.
Soda.
Sodium 100 + 34.6 oxygen.
Sulphate of soda.
Acid 100 + 79.34 soda.
Muriate of soda.
Acid 100 + 118.627 soda.
Ammonia.
Ammonium 100 + 184.9 oxygen.
Muriate of ammonia.
Acid 49.46 + 18.59 water + 31.95 ammonia.
Acid 100 + 64.6 ammonia.
Lime.
Calcium 100 + 39.86 oxygen.
Sulphate of lime.
Acid 100 + 72.41 lime.
Muriate of lime.
Acid 100 + 107.9 lime.
Barytes.
Barium 89.5 + 10.5 oxygen.
Oxide of zinc.
Zinc 100 + 24.4 oxygen.
Water.
Hydrogen 100 + 750.77 oxygen.
Hydrogen 11.754 + 88.246 oxygen.
Sulphureted hydrogen.
Hydrogen 100 + 1501.54 sulphur.
Hydrogen 6.247 + 93.753 sulphur.

To these analyses we shall subjoin two tables suggested by them. The first exhibits the composition of those sulphates analysed by Berzelius, together with one or two others which we insert upon good authority.

Sulphate of ammonia, composed of	100 acid	+	17.06 base.
magnesia, . .	100	+	47.36
lime, . . .	100	+	72.53
soda, . . .	100	+	79.33
potash, . .	10	+	112.20
strontian, . .	100	+	122.66?
barytes, . .	100	+	194
Sulphate of copper, . .	100	+	103.66
iron, . . .	100	+	88
lead, . . .	100	+	280
zinc, . . .	100	+	100

The first two of these metallic salts are composed of two atoms of acid and one atom of oxide; the last two, of one atom of acid and one atom of oxide.

The last table we shall subjoin shall be a list of the weight of an atom of the different bodies, altered and corrected from our last volume, as far as that can be done, in consequence of the more accurate analyses that have been since published.

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Hydrogen,	1	Copper,	60
Oxygen,	7.5	Iron,	50.84
Azote,	6.8	Lead,	97.4
Carbon,	5.8	Zinc,	30.74
Sulphur,	15		
Magnesia,	17.76	Water,	8.5
Lime,	27.2	Nitrous gas,	14.3
Soda,	29.75	Nitrous oxide,	21.1
Potash,	42.11	Nitrous acid,	21.8
Barytes,	72.8	Sulphurous acid,	30.0
Ammonia,	9.8	Sulphuric acid,	37.5

24. We may here notice some consequences which Gay Lussac has deduced from a set of experiments which he has lately made upon triple salts, or rather indeed upon triple compounds of all kinds. The consequences are as follows :—

First. In triple salts the acid usually divides itself into two equal parts between the two bases. This is the case in the triple tartrates and oxalates, in the sulphate of ammonia-and-magnesia, and in the sulphate of ammonia-and-zinc.

Second. In every triple combination, the elements united two and two form possible binary combinations. For example, the nitrate of ammonia, which is composed of oxygen, azote, and hydrogen, when decomposed by heat is converted into water and nitrous oxide ; while, on the other hand, that salt is the result of the union of two binary compounds, nitric acid and ammonia.

Third. Vegetable and animal substances, which are composed of three or four different elements, when decomposed are converted into known binary compounds.

Fourth. Different bodies may be conceived composed of the same elements, and in the same proportions, if we suppose that the binary products of the elements combine together in different ways, or if they even combine differently with one of the elements.

Fifth. We may conceive as many compounds, consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, as there are possible binary compounds of the elements of which the bodies are composed.

Sixth. The salts and other compounds being neutral, though formed by an acid containing an excess of oxygen, and a base which is still combustible, we may admit that the base saturates the excess of oxygen of the acid, and that there results a point of saturation very proper to determine the capacity of the combustibles for oxygen. For example, neutral nitrate of ammonia, being decomposed by heat, gives as a product water, which is neutral, and nitrous oxide, which ought also to be neutral.

Seventh. Nitrous gas and oxygen gas, in combining to produce nitrous acid gas, undergo a condensation such that they are reduced into half their original bulks. Hence it follows, that the specific gravity of nitrous acid gas is 2.10633, that of air being 1.

25. The doctrine of affinity constitutes the foundation of practical chemistry. This doctrine was originally broached by Sir Isaac Newton. Bergman, in an elaborate dis-

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sertation on the subject, laid down the canons of *elective affinity*, and pointed out the method of completing the tables of affinity, of which he published an ample specimen. About ten years ago, Berthollet, first in a memoir published in the third volume of the Memoirs of the French Institute, and afterwards in a separate publication, entitled, *Statiques Chimiques*, endeavoured to overturn the doctrine of Bergman; to prove that affinity is not elective; that decomposition is influenced by the mass; and that two acids, acting upon the same base, divide it between them according to their strength and their quantity; as happens likewise when two bases act upon one acid. This opinion, which changes the whole appearance of chemistry, and even threatens to overturn the permanence of chemical compounds, upon which the whole science depends, has not yet met with that rigid examination to which it is entitled. On that account it would be improper to pass over here a dissertation, by Pfaff, on the subject, in which he states the result of some experiments which he considers as inconsistent with the opinions maintained by Berthollet. Tartrate of lime and oxalate of lead, when boiled each with a quantity of diluted sulphuric acid just capable of saturating their respective bases, are completely decomposed; sulphate of lime and sulphate of lead are formed while the tartaric and oxalic acids are completely disengaged from their bases, and may be obtained in a separate state. When magnesia is boiled with sulphates or muriates of potash or soda, no decomposition whatever takes place. In both these examples the acid and the bases appear to exercise an elective affinity. Berthollet endeavours to account for these facts by the solubility of tartrate of lime and oxalate of lead in acids, and by the insolubility of magnesia in water.

26. There is a curious experiment connected with a chemical principle, and depending upon the cold produced by evaporation, for which we are indebted to Mr Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. Under the receiver of an air-pump he places a flat glass-vessel, having a considerable surface, and filled with concentrated sulphuric acid. Within the same receiver, standing upon a glass tripod, is placed a metal cup filled with water. It is better that the metal cup be double, one case within the other, especially if the experiment is to be made in summer. Matters being thus situated, the receiver is exhausted of air. The water evaporates with great rapidity, and the vapour, as speedily as it forms, being absorbed by the sulphuric acid, the rate of evaporation is constantly kept up. The consequence is, that the water speedily congeals into a solid mass of ice. The experiment succeeds equally well in summer. In winter the thermometer may be sunk by this method within a few degrees as low as the freezing point of mercury. Complete exhaustion is not necessary for the success of this experiment. The water freezes, though not so speedily, if the mercury in the gage of the air-pump be made to sink a few inches. Mr Leslie proposed the application of this ingenious mode to the procuring of ice for cooling liquors in the torrid zone. Attempts have been made in France to apply it to the artificial drying of animal and vegetable substances.

II. Mineralogy.

Such is as complete an account of

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the recent discoveries in chemistry as is consistent with the plan of our work. Let us now turn our attention to the kindred science of *mineralogy*, in which the discoveries, from the nature of the subject, cannot be expected to be so numerous.

1. There is no metal which occurs in such abundance on the surface of the earth as *iron*. Hence probably the reason of the great variety of states in which it presents itself. Strictly speaking, indeed, the iron always is found in one of three states, namely, *metallic*, *protoxide*, and *peroxide*. But it is mixed or combined with such a variety of foreign bodies as to make it put on many various appearances. No fewer than 40 iron ores have been described by mineralogists. These numerous ores are far from being at present well arranged by mineralogists. The criterion hitherto adopted by the German school, is the colour of the ores, which is less exceptionable than the attempt of Hauy, to be guided by the composition, as he has been obliged, in consequence of our limited knowledge of the constituents of the ores of iron, to leave out of view the greater number of them altogether. Since, he has arranged all the ores of iron under nine species. On this account we consider a dissertation lately published by D'Aubuisson, pointing out a species of iron ore not hitherto noticed by the French mineralogists, as of considerable value. To this new species he gives the name of *hydrate of iron*. He shows that it consists essentially of peroxide of iron and water united together, in the proportion of 85 parts peroxide, and 15 parts water. He arranges under this species five different subspecies, which we shall give, both with the titles by which he distinguishes them, and with the names by which they are known in the mineralogical system of Werner:

Subspecies, 1. Fibrous hydrate. *Brown hematites.*
2. Compact. *Compact brown iron stone.*
3. Globular. *Ætites, lenticular iron stone, pisiform iron stone.*
4. Ochrey. *Yellow ochre, clay iron stone.*
5. Bog iron ore.

2. There is nothing connected with the mineral kingdom more striking or beautiful than the numerous regular crystalline forms which various minerals assume. Linnæus first drew the attention of mineralogists to this particular. Bergman afterwards gave a curious theory, explaining how the various secondary forms of minerals were derived from the same primitive form. Romé de Lisle wrote a most laborious and masterly description of all known crystals, and endeavoured to explain how all the secondary forms were derived from one primitive form. Hauy embraced the theory sketched by Bergman, and made it the foundation of his system of mineralogy. The subject has been carried so far, that we are now able to determine the species of a great number of crystals, simply by ascertaining the exact shape of the crystals. Hence a method of measuring the angles of crystals with precision comes to be an object of great importance in mineralogy. The instruments called *goniometers*, formerly used by De Lisle and Hauy, were not susceptible of much precision, and could hardly ever be de-

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pended upon nearer than two or three degrees, a difference greater than, in more instances than one, is to be found between the angles of crystals belonging to different species. Hence the instrument could not be depended on, and was, comparatively speaking, of little use. But Dr Wollaston has lately invented one upon optical principles, the accuracy of which may be depended on within five minutes. Indeed, by making it a repeater, which is quite possible, the precision may become still greater, if requisite. To Dr Wollaston we are indebted, by means of this instrument, for several curious and important mineralogical facts. The following may serve as a specimen.

There are three minerals, namely, *calcareous spar*, *bitter spar*, and *sparry iron ore*, which are quite different, as far as the constituents are concerned; the first being composed of carbonate of lime, the second of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and the third of carbonate of iron. The external characters of these three minerals differ also so much, that Werner had made three distinct species of them. But as far as the measurement of the crystals of each went, by means of the old goniometer, the forms were absolutely the same. Accordingly, Hauy placed them as varieties of the same species, and considered them all as having the rhomboidal form, which constitutes the primitive crystal of calcareous spar. But Dr Wollaston has found that each of these minerals has a primitive form of its own, differing somewhat from that of the others. The angle of calcareous spar is 105° 5′; the angle of bitter spar, 106° 15′; and the angle of sparry iron ore, 107°.

3. In a collection of minerals found on board a Danish prize, which was exposed to sale at Leith, and purchased by Mr Allan and Colonel Imrie, there were two minerals, which seemed, from their appearance, to be different from every other hitherto observed by mineralogists. Mr Allan put these minerals into the hands of Dr Thomson, who ascertained their composition, and found them entitled to rank as two new species. To the first and most remarkable, he gave the name of *Allanite*, in honour of Mr Allan; the second, from the most important of its constituents, he called *Sodalite*. Allanite is an ore of that hitherto scarce metallic substance called cerium. Its composition is as follows:—

Silica, . .	35.4
Lime, . .	9.2
Alumina, . .	4.1
Oxide of iron, .	25.4
Oxide of cerium, .	33.9
Volatile matter, .	4
	112.0

The constituents of sodalite are as follows:—

Silica, . .	38.52
Alumina, . .	27.48
Lime, . .	2.70
Oxide of iron, .	1.00
Soda, . .	23.50
Muriatic acid, .	3.00
Volatile matter, .	2.10
Loss, . .	1.70
	100

4. The mineral at present described in systems of mineralogy under the name of *native magnesia*, first discovered in Germany by Dr Mitchell, is in reality an anhydrous carbonate of magnesia, and ought therefore to be

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placed among the saline bodies. But pure native magnesia has lately been discovered in North America. It ought therefore to constitute a new species of mineral, and to take the place of the present improperly named native magnesia in systems of mineralogy.

5. Intimately connected with and dependent upon mineralogy, is the science called geognosy, or the scientific description of the position of the different rocks which constitute the surface of the earth. Several additions have lately been made to our knowledge of the order of these rocks, which it will be proper to mention here.

The first four rocks in the series, are granite, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate. Professor Jameson has observed, that in some places these four rocks, or formations, as they are called, are repeated. The lowest rock is granite, then comes gneiss, then mica slate, then clay slate. In some places over this clay slate comes another formation of granite, over the granite gneiss, then mica slate, and last of all clay slate; two series of each of these formations appearing in the same place.

Von Buch, in his travels through Norway, has observed granite among the transition formations. Professor Jameson has done the same thing in Galloway. It is even probable that granite exists among the floetz formation, though this has not yet been made out by observations that are quite unexceptionable.

Geognosy, till lately, has hardly been cultivated in Britain; but within these few years, no less than three societies have been established for promoting it. The first formed of these is the Wernerian Society, established in Edinburgh about four years ago, and embracing as its objects all the branches of natural history, but chiefly geognosy. This society has published the first volume of their transactions, containing many papers of very considerable value. The volume embraces every department of natural history; even some dissertations upon subjects of chemistry have found a place in it. The principal geognostical papers are a description of the formations observed, during a journey through the Highlands of Scotland, by Dr Macknight. The paper is very interesting. The formations are almost all primitive. Ben Nevis, the highest point of Great Britain, it appears, consists (the summit at least) of a kind of felspar rock, connected with the sienite, of which the base of that mountain is composed. Colonel Imrie has given a curious paper, describing a conglomerate rock, which stretches along the south front of the Grampian Mountains. Dr Ogilby has given two papers, drawn up in a manner that does him great credit; the first on the *transition greenstone* of Fassney, East Lothian. This rock is the more important, because it was confounded with granite by Dr Hutton and Professor Playfair, and even adduced in support of the Huttonian theory. Dr Ogilby's other paper is an account of the veins which occur in the newest floetz trap formation in East Lothian. Mr Bald has given a description of the coal formation of Alloa, and Mr Mackenzie of the coal formation of Durham. To the Reverend Mr Fleming we are indebted for a mineralogical description of Papa Stour, one of the Zetland islands.

The second British society was formed in London, for the express purpose of promoting geognostical investigations, under the title of the *Geological Society*, and appears to

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owe its origin to the previous formation of the Wernerian Society. This society has likewise published a volume of transactions, containing much curious and valuable information respecting the constitution of various districts of Great Britain, and other countries connected with the British empire. We cannot with propriety enter into any particular details respecting the contents of this volume, as the dissertations run most of them to a considerable length, and are of such a nature as not to be very susceptible of abridgment.

The third society has been very lately instituted at Dublin, under the name of the *Kirwanian Society*. We are not yet acquainted with its professed objects, though they are probably the same with those of the two other societies, which have been already specified.

III. Electricity.

Thenard and Gay Lussac made a set of experiments, in order to determine what proportion the increase of energy in their galvanic battery bore to the increase of the surface of the battery, supposing every thing else the same. They determined the energy of their battery by the quantity of gas which it was capable of extricating from water in a given time. The result of the whole was, that the energy increased nearly as the cube root of the surface of the battery.

But there must have been some mistake in their experiments. Indeed their battery was of so bad a construction, that it is not difficult to see a source of inaccuracy sufficient to account for the erroneous results which they obtained. Wilkinson had published a set of experiments on the same subject several years before. He determined the power of his battery by the length of wire of a given size which it was capable of burning. He found the energy to increase as the square of the surface. Mr Davy, in his experiments, came to the same result. We may therefore consider this as the true rate, according to which the energy of the galvanic battery increases.

From the experiments of Thenard and Gay Lussac, it appears that acids are better conductors of electricity than alkalies, and alkalies better than salts.

IV. Optics.

Malus, a very ingenious French philosopher, who, unfortunately for the progress of his favourite science, is lately dead, made a curious discovery respecting a property of light, for which he was presented with the Rumford medal by the Royal Society. If a ray of light fall perpendicularly upon a rhomboid of Iceland crystal, it is divided into two pencils, one of which proceeds in the direction of the incident ray, while the other makes with it an angle of some degrees The first of these is subjected to ordinary refraction, the other to *extraordinary* refraction. If we cover this rhomboid with another, either of the same or of a different substance, these two pencils will not be found to undergo any farther alteration. The pencil refracted by the ordinary law by the first will be so also by the second, and the same will hold with the extraordinary refracted ray. If, while the first crystal remains immoveable, the other be turn-

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ed slowly, so that the face of incidence remains parallel to itself, each of the two pencils produced by the refraction of the first crystal will begin to undergo a similar refraction, and to divide itself into two pencils, which produce four images of the object. After a fourth part of a revolution, the whole of the pencil refracted in the ordinary way by the first crystal will be refracted in the extraordinary way by the second; and reciprocally the pencil refracted in the extraordinary way by the first will be wholly refracted in the ordinary way by the second, so that the images will be again reduced to two. This curious property, which was discovered by Huygens, is not peculiar to Iceland crystal, but holds with all double refracting crystals.

In order to explain these singular phenomena, Huygens maintained that the incipient undulations of light, which, in traversing all common substances, are of a spherical form, proceed in Iceland crystal as if they were portions of an oblate spheriod, whose axis is parallel to the short diagonal of an equilateral piece of the crystal, and its centre the point of incidence of the ray.

In consequence of a great coincidence between this theory and some accurate observations of Dr Wollaston on Iceland spar, this philosopher has maintained, that such a coincidence is greater than what could well happen to a false theory; that it is a strong confirmation of Huygens' theory of light; and that the oblique refraction, when considered alone, seems nearly as well explained as any other optical phenomena. Dr Wollaston, however, admits that it affords no explanation of the two refractions at the same time, or of their interchange with each other, when the ordinary and extraordinary rays are received upon a second piece of spar situated transversely to the first. The coincidence remarked by Dr Wollaston appears to us no explanation at all of the oblique refraction alone, for it obviously proves nothing but that the oblique refraction follows a certain law; and that, upon the supposition that light consists of undulations, the oblique refraction is nearly the same as if these undulations were of a spheroidal form.

A great deal of light has been thrown upon this interesting subject by the investigation of Malus, who has discovered, that not only all crystals which give double images are capable of giving light the faculty of being refracted in two pencils, or in one only, according to the position of the refracting crystal; but that all transparent bodies, whether solid or liquid, and even opaque bodies themselves, can impress on the luminous particles that singular disposition which seemed to be only one of the effects of double refraction.

When a ray of light, for example, is reflected from the surface of water at an angle of incidence of 52° 45′, it possesses all the characters of *one* of the pencils produced by the double refraction of Iceland crystal, the principal section of which is parallel or perpendicular to the plane (called the *plane of reflection*) that passes through the incident and the reflected ray.

If the ray thus reflected is received on any crystal that has the faculty of doubling images, and the principal section of which is parallel to the plane of reflection, it will *not* be divided into two pencils, as a ray of direct light would have been, but it will be refracted *entire, according to the ordinary law*, in the same manner as if the crystal had lost its quality

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of doubling images. On the contrary, if the principal sections of the crystal be perpendicular to the plane of reflection, the reflected ray will be refracted *entire, according to the extraordinary law*. In all intermediate positions, it will be divided into two pencils, according to the same law, and in the same proportion, as if it had acquired its new character from the double refraction. Hence the ray reflected from the fluid surface at an angle of 52° 45′, has all the characters of an ordinary ray formed by a crystal, whose principal section is perpendicular to the plane of reflection.

The angle of incidence at which light experiences this remarkable modification, when reflected from the surface of transparent bodies, is not the same in all; but, in general, it increases with their refractive power. At angles different from this particular angle, a part of the ray is more or less modified, and in a manner analogous to what takes place between two crystals whose principal sections are not parallel or perpendicular.

A pencil of light undergoes the same modification, but at a different angle, when reflected in the interior of bodies at the surface of emergence; and the sine of the first angle is to the sine of this angle, as the sine of incidence is to the sine of refraction.

Rays that are reflected interiorly at the second surface of double refracting crystals, exhibit peculiar phenomena, which depend both upon the refractive power and upon the new property of reflected light.

When a pencil of rays has been divided into two parts at the first surface of Iceland crystal, these two rays emerge from the second surface in two pencils parallel to the incident ray. But this is not the case with reflected light. Though the ray refracted ordinarily at the first surface is refracted ordinarily at the second, yet it is reflected at this surface in two pencils, one ordinary and the other extraordinary. In like manner, the ray refracted extraordinarily is reflected in two others; so that there are four reflected rays, and only two emergent ones. When these four rays return to the first face of the crystal, they issue out in four parallel pencils, which make, with this face, the same angle as the incident ray, but in a contrary direction, and are parallel to the plane of incidence.

In examining the light which proceeds from the partial reflection of opaque bodies, as black marble, ebony, &c., M. Malus also found an angle at which this light obtains the properties of that which has suffered a double refraction. Polished metals, however, were not capable of producing this phenomenon, but they did not alter this disposition in the rays when they had already acquired it from another substance.

When a luminous ray was divided into an ordinary and extraordinary portion by double refraction, M. Malus received the two pencils on a surface of water at an angle of 52° 45′. The ordinary ray was partly refracted and partly reflected, like any other pencil of direct light; but the extraordinary ray *penetrated the fluid entire, and none of its particles escaped refraction*. On the other hand, when the principal section of the crystal was perpendicular to the plane of incidence, the extraordinary ray produced alone a partial reflection, while the ordinary ray was refracted entire.

If two glasses are inclined to each other at an angle of 70° 22′, and if we conceive between these two glasses a line making with each an angle of

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35° 25′, every ray reflected by one of the glasses parallel to this line will not be reflected anew by the second, but will penetrate it entirely, without having a single particle reflected.

V. Astronomy.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the celebrated set of observations made by Dr Maskelyne, to ascertain the attraction of Schehallien, a mountain in Perthshire, in order to determine the density of the earth; and with the elaborate calculations made by Dr Hutton, from which he deduced that the density of the earth was 4.481. One of the fundamental points of this calculation depended upon the density of the mountain Schehallien itself, which Dr Hutton estimated at 2.5. Some time ago Mr Playfair made a careful survey of this mountain, in order to determine the nature and density of the minerals of which it is composed. It consists of granular quartz, mica slate, and limestone. The specific gravity of the quartz is 2.639876, and the mean specific gravity of the mica slate and limestone is 2.81039; both higher than the specific gravity taken by Dr Hutton as the foundation of his calculation. Mr Playfair has on that account gone over the calculation again, substituting the real density of the mountain for the supposed density employed by Dr Hutton. If the granular quartz go to the bottom of the mountain, the density of the earth is 4.55886. But if, as is most probable, the whole bottom of the mountain be composed of limestone and mica slate, then the density of the earth is 4.866997. Mr Cavendish made the density of the earth by his experiment 5.48. It is not improbable that it will turn out about 5.

VI. Botany.

No branch of science has received of late years greater or more important additions than botany; and Great Britain, from her great maritime power, and from her connection with various countries at a great distance from Europe, and abounding in new and unknown plants, has had it in her power to make many and splendid additions to the catalogue of plants. We have at present to notice a very valuable work on botany, published by Mr Robert Brown, giving an account of a great number of plants, chiefly new, collected by him in New Holland and New Zealand. He has in his Prodromus arranged them according to the method of Jussieu. The skill, the accuracy, and the clearness of his generic distinctions, are entitled to the greatest praise, and place him in the very first rank of botanical writers. It would be improper to pass by unnoticed a most valuable dissertation, by the same author, on the Asclepiadeæ, a natural order of plants, separated from the Apocineæ of Jussieu, published in the first volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society. This dissertation is replete with the most important information, and exhibits the sagacity of the author in the most favourable point of view.

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HISTORY

OF

THE USEFUL ARTS,

FOR 1810.

Division of Astronomical Instruments.

In the History of the Useful Arts for 1809, we inserted a brief notice of the new method of dividing astronomical instruments, invented by the celebrated Mr Edward Troughton. The great inconvenience which attended the common method of dividing, by means of compasses, arose from the danger of enlarging, displacing, or deforming the points or divisions, by putting the point of the compasses into them; and from the difficulty of placing that point midway between two points very near each other, without its slipping towards one of them. In order to remedy this inconvenience in the old method, Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R S. has proposed to employ a pair of beam compasses with only one point, and a microscope instead of the other, and he has suggested a method of using this instrument, in which there is never any occasion of setting the point of the compasses into a division. Although this suggestion of Mr Cavendish is certainly an improvement upon the old method, yet we do not think that it will ever be adopted in preference to the very ingenious method of Mr Troughton, which has already been employed with so much success in the finest astronomical instruments which are now in use. The opinion entertained by the Royal Society of London of Mr Troughton's method has been very unequivocally expressed, by their adjudging to him the Copleyan medal for 1809.

The subject of dividing astronomical instruments has also attracted the attention of the Rev. William Lax, A.M. F.R.S. and Lowndes professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge. This gentleman proceeds upon the principle, that every method of dividing circular instruments is liable to considerable errors; and he therefore proposes that every practical astronomer shall examine, by a particular method, the accuracy of each division; that the artist shall

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merely set down a point at the end of every five or ten minutes, and that the observer, who will be the virtual divider of his own instrument, shall determine the distance of these points from zero, and enter them in his book, to be referred to when wanted. Mr Lax maintains, that the error of examination (which in a circle of two feet diameter will never exceed 9.68 seconds, and in one six feet diameter, 3.21 seconds) bears but a small proportion to the accumulated errors in the division of the instrument, and that the errors of examination may be diminished as much as we please by taking a mean of different examinations. In dividing the whole circle into arcs of 15° each, 44 measurements must be performed; and in examining every point in each arc of 15°, 161 measurements will be required, making in all 3908 measurements. By allowing a minute and a half for each measurement, the time necessary for completing the whole examinations will be 5862 minutes, or nearly 98 hours. Mr Lax considers the method which he proposes as not merely a security against the errors of division, but also against those which arise from bad centering, and from the imperfect figure of the circle. He conceives that it may be particularly useful in guarding against the effects of unequal expansion, or contraction, in the metal, and that it gives us all the advantages of the French circle of repetition, without the inconvenience of turning the instrument, and moving the telescope so many times in the course of the observation. It may be proper to remark, that Mr Lax's paper, though published in the same volume of the Philosophical Transactions with Mr Troughton's paper, was written before he was acquainted with the latter method. His remarks, therefore, have a particular reference to the old methods of dividing, and had he been aware that Mr Troughton's plan was capable of such accuracy, it is probable that he would not have so much overrated the errors of division.

As this subject is at present under our notice, we cannot omit the opportunity of mentioning a particular construction of circular instruments which has often occurred to the writer of this article, as highly deserving of consideration. In every mural and transit circle, even if we conceive the limb to be divided with mathematical accuracy, there is a great risk of error, arising from a change of form, produced either by an inequality of temperature, or by any accidental injury which the instrument may suffer. When this change of form does take place, (which was the case with the great mural quadrant at Greenwich) the instrument may be considered as useless, since equal arches on the limb will not correspond with equal angles at the centre. We should propose, therefore, to separate the part of the instrument which contains the divisions, from the telescope and the part of it that is moveable, which may be done in two ways, either by placing the divisions on a fixed circular rim, while the telescope is moveable on a horizontal axis like a transit instrument, or, what is perhaps more advisable, by putting a scale of equal parts upon a rectilineal bar placed in a horizontal position on the floor of the observatory, and forming a tangent to the circle described by the telescope. Five or six microscopes should also be fixed along with the telescope, so that their axes may form equal angles with each other, for the purpose of reading off on the rectilineal scale the angle formed by the

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telescope. By this means the divided part of the instrument is separated from the moveable part; the risk of a change of form, arising from inequal expansion, is removed; the load upon the axis of the instrument is diminished, and the whole of its construction is greatly simplified. The same method of construction might be applied to portable instruments.

Preparation of a Kind of Hemp from Bean Stalks.

The Rev. James Hall, of Walthamstow, has received the silver medal of the Society of Arts, for a communication on the preparation of a fibrous substance from bean stalks, which is applicable to the uses for which hemp is employed. According to its size, every bean plant contains from 20 to 35 filaments, or fibres, running up on the outside, under a thin membrane, from the root to the top all around, the filament at each of the four corners being rather thicker and stronger than the rest. After the plant has been steeped 10 or 12 days in water, and is in a state approaching to fermentation, the filaments may be easily separated from the strawy part, by beating, rubbing, and shaking. Washing and putting it through hackles, or iron combs, of different degrees of fineness, has been found by Mr Hall to be the easiest way of separating the filament from the thin membrane which surrounds it: He found also that there are at a medium about two hundred weight of these filaments in every acre, which he thinks may not only be employed in the manufacture of numerous articles where strength and durability are requisite, but may also, with a little preparation, be converted into paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Sir H. Davy, to whom a specimen of this hemp was sent for examination, remarks, "that it seems to bear bleaching very well, and, as to chemical properties, differs very little from hemp." Mr Joseph Home, who also bleached a portion of it, observes, "that the texture and strength were not in the least degree impaired by bleaching, and that he did not find more difficulty in accomplishing the bleaching of this than of other vegetables." The writer of this article has in his possession specimens of this hemp, both in its bleached and unbleached state; but as far as he can judge, without any accurate experiments, the filaments do not appear to have that degree of strength which has been ascribed to them. Mr Hall's communication will be found in the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for* 1809, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. xxxv. p. 180.

New Cupping Instrument.

A new method of performing the operation of cupping, without the assistance of a syringe, has been invented by Robert Healy, M. B., Dublin. The instrument consists of a hollow vessel with a stop cock, containing about half a pint of water, and made of thin sheet copper or tin, and of a cupping glass made in the usual way, and adapted to the stop cock with a coarse-threaded screw. The stop cock should extend half an inch within the first mentioned vessel. After unscrewing the cupping glass from the vessel, a little air is to be drawn from the latter by the mouth of the operator, and the cock is then

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to be turned to prevent the ingress of the external air. The mouth of the stop cock is then to be inserted into a glass of Ether, or spirits, so that by turning the cock about, a dram of either of these fluids may be drawn up. The vessel is then heated, so as to convert the liquid into vapour; and as soon as the vessel is filled with it, a vacuum is produced by refrigerating the vessel in cold water. The cupping glass is then screwed to the stop cock, and placed over the wound made by the lancet or leach, and the flow of blood may be adjusted by turning the cock.

Camera Lucida.

A very ingenious instrument, called the *Camera Lucida*, has been invented by W. H. Wollaston, M. D., for the purpose of enabling those who have no knowledge of the art of drawing to take sketches either of natural or artificial objects As this instrument is of extensive use, its inventor has very properly secured the exclusive sale of it by patent. The following brief account of the invention will convey some idea of it to our readers:—

"While I look directly down at a sheet of paper," says Dr Wollaston, "on my table, if I hold between my eye and the paper a piece of plain glass, inclined from me downwards, at an angle of 45°, I see by reflection the view that is before me in the same direction that I see my paper through the glass. I might then take a sketch of it, but the position of the object would be reversed. To obtain a direct view, it is necessary to have two reflectors. The transparent glass must for this purpose be inclined to the perpendicular line of sight only the half of 45°, that it may reflect the view a second time from a piece of looking-glass placed beneath it, and inclined upwards at an equal angle. The objects now appear as if seen through the paper in the same place as before; but they are direct instead of being inverted, and they may be discerned in this manner sufficiently well for determining the principal positions. The pencil, however, and any object which it is to trace, cannot both be seen distinctly in the same state of the eye, on account of the difference of their distances; and the efforts of successive adaptation of the eye to one or to the other, would become painful if frequently repeated. In order to remedy this inconvenience, the paper and pencil may be viewed through a convex lens, of such a focus as to require no more effort than is necessary for seeing the distant objects distinctly. These will then appear to correspond with the paper in distance as well as in direction, and may be drawn with facility and with any desired degree of precision. In some cases a different construction will be preferable. Those eyes which, without assistance, are adapted to seeing near objects alone, will not admit the use of a convex glass, but will, on the contrary, require one that is concave to be placed in front, to render the distant objects distinct. The instrument which is actually used differs in other respects from the foregoing, which I have chosen to describe, just because the action of the reflectors there employed would be more generally understood. But those who are conversant with the science of optics, will perceive the advantage that may be derived in this instance from prismatic reflection; for when a ray of light has entered a solid piece of

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glass, and falls from within upon any surface, at an inclination of only twenty or twenty-three degrees, as above supposed, the refractive power of the glass is such as to suffer none of that light to pass out, and the surface becomes in this case the most brilliant reflector that can be employed. There is another circumstance in this construction necessary to be attended to, and which remains to be explained. Where the reflection was produced by a piece of plain glass, it is obvious that any object behind the glass, if sufficiently illuminated, might be seen through the glass as well as the reflected image. But when the prismatic reflector is employed, since no light can be transmitted directly through it, the eye must be so placed that only a part of its pupil may be intercepted by the edge of the prism. The distant objects will then be seen by this portion of the eye, while the paper and pencil are seen past the edge of the prism by the remainder of the pupil. Though the original design, and principal use of this instrument, is to facilitate the delineation of objects in true perspective, yet this is by no means the sole purpose to which it is adapted; for the same arrangement of reflectors may be employed with equal advantage for copying what has been already drawn, and may thus assist a learner in acquiring at least a correct outline of any subject. For this purpose, the drawing to be copied should be placed as nearly as may be at the same distance before the instrument that the paper is beneath the eye-hole; for in that case the size will be the same, and no lens will be necessary either to the object or to the pencil. By a proper use of the same instrument, every purpose of the pentagraph may also be answered, as a painting may be reduced in any proportion required, by placing it at a distance in due proportion greater than that of the paper from the instrument. In this case a lens becomes requisite for enabling the eye to see at two unequal distances with equal distinctness; and in order that one lens may suit for all these purposes, there is an advantage in carrying the height of the stand according to the proportion in which the reduction is to be affected. Since the primary intention of this instrument is already in some measure answered by the Camera Obscura, a comparison will naturally be made between them. The objections to the Camera Obscura are,

"1. That it is too large to be carried about with convenience.

"The Camera Lucida is as small and portable as can be wished.

"2. In the former, all objects that are not situated near the centre of view, are more or less distorted.

"In this, there is no distortion; so that every line, even the most remote from the centre of view, is as straight as those through the centre.

"3. In that the field of view does not extend beyond 30°, or at most 35°, with distinctness.

"But in the Camera Lucida, as much as 70° or 80° might be included in one view."

It is obvious that the preceding ingenious contrivance of Dr Wollaston may be applied to a telescope, for the purpose of taking sketches of the different objects that may be contained within the field of view; but as it is only a small portion of a landscape, or of any large object that can be seen at once through a telescope, it would be desireable to have some contrivance by which the objects seen in different fields of view,

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and sketched upon the same piece of paper, might be all connected with each other into one landscape This object has been accomplished to a certain extent by a new contrivance, which is described in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, under CAMERA LUCIDA, and which consists of a telescope fixed upon a stand in such a manner, that the centre of motion may be placed in different positions between the eye-piece and the object-glass, by which means the observer may vary the distance of the paper from his eye, in order to have his drawing on a large or a small scale. By this instrument, we may take a connected panoramic view of any horizontal zone of a landscape, whose breadth does not exceed the field of view of the telescope. The objects comprehended in the different fields of view will be arranged in a circle, whose diameter is equal to the distance of the eye from the centre of motion. This instrument is particularly adapted for taking a correct outline of the visible horizon, with all the various indentations with which that line is generally broken by the intervention of valleys and mountains. Unless the horizon is extremely and unusually contracted, the field of view of a common telescope will contain a zone which will easily comprehend every depression and elevation, and even when the place of the observer is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, which rise around him with various elevations, the field of view may be enlarged by diminishing the magnifying power of the telescope.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON THE PROPAGATION OF SOUND.

A series of experiments on the influence of light upon the propagation of sound have been recently made by M. Modeste Parolette. In order to measure the variation of sounds, he employed a phonometer of the following construction. He took two good violins, with well chosen Naples strings, and had the pegs made with copper screws, in order that he might produce the tones with precision. He placed these two violins horizontally on a plank ten feet long, and eight inches wide, and when they were both tuned to the Paris diapason, he placed a bit of paper on the second string of one of them, to serve as an index in the course of his experiments. The violin which had the piece of paper upon its second string, was fixed, and the other, which was moveable, was placed upon a little wooden table, held on the plank by two grooves, and by means of a screw in the end of the plank he could slide this table, with the violin on it, backwards or forwards. An opening in the table, parallel with the second string, enabled him to mark on the plank the different positions of the moveable violin. While his other fingers rested on the neck of the instrument, he pressed with his fore-finger the second string till it touched the third, and then let it go instantaneously. This fingering, which was done at a place marked on the table, and was always uniform, produced an oscillatory motion, which was heard on the corresponding string of the other violin: The small piece of paper pointed out to him at a distance the vibration of this string, when he separated the two violins, till the vibration of the paper became almost null, and at length ceased. This point, which was that of the limit of the vibration, was marked on the table that served to support the

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apparatus, and was numbered 100. The space between the two strings which were parallel to each other, was 7 feet in daylight, and was divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, each of which was about 8 lines. After a number of experiments made with this phonometer in the dark, M. Parolette found, that the mean term of the degrees of propagation of sound without light, was, in three different trials, 0.98 ; or the difference between the propagation of sound that took place during night, and that in daylight, amounted to 16 lines.

Propagation of Sound in Gases and Solids.

M. Modeste Parolette, whom we have mentioned in the preceding article, made also a number of experiments on the transmission of sound through different gases. He placed an alarm watch in a jar filled successively with different gases, and retired gradually from the apparatus, till he found the place where the sound ceased to be audible. The following were the results which he obtained:

	Weight of a cubic foot.	Distance at which the sound ceased to be heard.
Atmospheric air,	720	98.88 English feet.
Carbonic acid gas,	1080	81.11
Oxygen gas,	765	111.45
Nitrogen gas,	698	111.45
Hydrogen gas,	72	21.79

From these results it appears, that the propogation of sound is not in the ratio of the density of the medium. Oxygen appears to be better adapted than any of the gases for transmitting the vibrations of sonorous bodies, and the equality of effect obtained with nitrous gas, which contains 0.56 of oxygen, induced M. Parolette to believe that the increase of the propagation of sound has a determinate measure, and that a given quantity of oxygen gas diffused in the atmosphere, is sufficient to carry it to its maximum.

Several experiments on the propogation of sound through solid bodies have been made by M. Biot, who for this purpose took advantage of the aqueducts which were constructing at Paris. The total length of the pipes was 3118 feet. When the temperature was 51°8 of Fahrenheit, a blow with a hammer at one extremity produced at the other two distinct sounds, the interval of which was 2.5″, as found by more than 200 trials. The time of the propagation of sound through this distance in the air, according to the experiments of the academy, should be 2.79″, at a temperature of 51°8 ; from which if we deduct 2.5″, the observed interval, we obtain 0.29″ for the time in which the sound was propagated through the solid substance. In order to confirm this result in another way, two persons were stationed at the opposite extremities of the canal, and were each furnished with a half second watch, carefully compared. Each of them struck alternately with the hammer, at intervals of 0, 15, 30, and 45 seconds, and the time of the arrival of the two sounds being carefully noted, the sum of the numbers indi-

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cated by the watches gave double the time of the propagation by the solid substance, independent of the difference there might be between them.

Manometer.

A new manometer, for ascertaining the changes which take place in the elasticity and in the composition of a determinate volume of air has been invented by M. C. L. Berthollet. This invention is an extension of Saussure's manometer, which consisted of a barometer, whose bulb was contained in a bell-glass herme tically closed, into which the substances that might affect the elasticity of the air were introduced by an aperture in the neck of the bell-glass. This instrument has been adapted by Berthollet to the observation of the phenomena which take place during vegetation, and in general to those which animal and vegetable substances present during life, or after death, relative to the atmosphere with which they are surrounded. A full account of this instrument, which cannot rightly be described without figures, will be found in the *Memoires de la Societé D'Arcueil*, tom. i. p. 282, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. xxxvi. p. 458.

Experiments on Heat produced by Compression.

A set of very curious experiments on the quantity of heat evolved by compression were made by M. Berthollet, with the assistance of Messrs Biot and Pictet. The compression was produced by a fly press belonging to the mint, and the metals tried were copper, silver, and gold. In order to measure the heat which the pieces of metal acquired by the shock of the fly press, a thermometer placed horizontally was first used, but it was afterwards found preferable to throw the piece of metal into a quantity of water sufficient to cover it. Having ascertained, by preliminary experiments, the relation which exists between the heat acquired by a certain weight of water and the temperature of a given weight of each metal immersed in it, they were thus enabled to estimate, from the heat acquired by the water, the temperature to which the metal had been raised. After the piece of metal had received the first shock, and its heat had been determined, it was allowed to return to a temperature similar to that of the fly press; it was then subjected to a new shock, and a third operation was performed with the same precautions. The following experiments were made with two pieces of copper:—

		Increase of temperature in degrees of the centigrade thermometer.
First shock,	First piece,	9.69
	Second piece,	11.56
Second shock,	First piece,	4.06
	Second piece,	2.5
Third shock,	First piece,	1.06
	Second piece,	0.81

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Hence, by adding the numbers, we find that the total quantity of heat extricated from the two pieces is nearly equal; thus,

Heat extricated from the first piece, ...	14.81
Heat extricated from the second piece, . . .	14.87

The following experiment was made with two pieces of silver:—

		Increase of temperature in degrees of the centigrade thermometer.
First shock,	First piece, ...	3.44
	Second piece, ...	4.56
Second shock,	First piece, ...	3.25
	Second piece, ...	1.19
Third shock,	First piece, ...	1.50
	Second piece, ...	1.12
Heat extricated from the first piece, ...		8.19
Heat extricated from the second piece, . . .		6.37

Gold afforded a heat still inferior to that of silver.

From these results M Berthollet concludes, that the heat which is produced by compression, in bodies that do not suffer any chemical change, is owing solely to the changes of dimension which these bodies undergo, and when the dimensions can no longer be diminished, the most violent shock does not cause any heat.

Atmospherical Refractions.

From a series of very delicate observations made on a number of circumpolar stars, Mr Groombridge, of Blackheath, has found much more accurate results than have yet been obtained. The results of his observations are contained in the following table:—

Zenith distance.	Refraction. ′ ″	Zenith distance.	Refraction. ′ ″	Zenith distance.	Refraction. ′ ″	Zenith distance.	Refraction. ′ ″	Zenith distance.	Refraction. ′ ″
10	0.10.24	50	1.9.11	72	2.57.13	81	5.53.74	86	11.52.21
20	0.21.13	55	1.22.77	74	3.20.22	82	6.35.06	87	14.31.75
30	0.33.51	60	1.40.29	76	3.49.44	83	7.26.46	88	18.19.19
40	0.48.69	65	2.3.98	78	4.27.68	84	8.31.85	89	23.46.77
45	0.58.01	70	2.38.41	80	5.19.85	85	9.57.27	90	31.27.87

Dr Brinkley, professor of astronomy in the university of Dublin, has given the following formula for refraction, altered from Bradley, so as to suit his observations:—

$$\text{Refr.} = 56''.9 \times \text{tang.} \left\{ \text{Zen. dist.} - 3.2 \text{ refr.} \right\} \times \frac{\text{Height of Barom.}}{29.6} \times \frac{500}{450 + \text{Ther.}}$$

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Parallax of the fixed Stars.

Astronomers have for a long time laboured in vain to detect the parallax of the earth's annual orbit. Dr Brinkley, however, who observes with a very large circle, eight feet in diameter, thinks that he has discovered the magnitude of that important quantity. "My observations," says he, in a letter to the late Dr Maskelyne, "on α Lyræ, for the purpose of discovering an annual parallax, now amount to 47 in number; viz. 22 near opposition, and 25 near conjunction, and the mean of these gives a result of $2''.52$, as the parallax of the annual orbit for that star, and I have no doubt that it exceeds $2''$."

With all deference to this respectable astronomer, we are confident that some fallacy will be found in his observations; and we are not speaking at random when we say, that, even in the present state of astronomical instruments, we believe that the annual parallax is not a measurable quantity. Mr Groombridge's observations on α Lyræ, with which we have been favoured by that distinguished astronomer, does not authorize us to think that that star has even a parallax of 1 second.

Freezing of Quicksilver.

The frigorific process, of which we have given some account in page 430 of this volume, has been brought to such a degree of perfection, that Mr Leslie has actually succeeded in freezing mercury. The air-pump with which this experiment was performed was constructed by Mr Adie, of Edinburgh, for Adam Anderson, Esq. Rector of the academy of Perth. Mr Leslie having always failed with his own air-pump, made the experiment with the present one, in Mr Adie's shop, before the writer of the present article. Having coated the bulb of a thermometer with ice, and suspended it in the receiver above the sulphuric acid, the air was gradually exhausted, till the barometer connected with it stood at a height within $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of the height of the detached barometer. At the instant of congelation, the coating of ice suddenly cracked, and the mercury sunk with a leap about 10 degrees. The thermometer being quickly taken out of the receiver and broken, the solid mass of mercury fell from the bulb; but when it had scarcely received one or two blows with the hammer, it returned into its fluid state. By means of a spirit of wine thermometer, Mr Adie procured a degree of cold equal to —70 of Fahrenheit.

As soon as Mr Anderson received his new air-pump, which is perhaps one of the best, and at the same time the most simple, that has ever been constructed, he succeeded in freezing mercury more rapidly, and by a more simple and effectual process. Having formed a cup of ice, he poured into it a small quantity of mercury, which was also covered with a stratum of ice. This cup being suspended above the sulphuric acid, the receiver was exhausted, and in less than ten minutes the mercury was frozen. After being taken out of the cup of ice, it was struck repeatedly with a hammer till it was completely flattened.

New Goniometers.

We have already stated, in page 431 of this volume, that a new re-

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flective goniometer, of great utility in mineralogy, has been invented by Dr Wollaston, upon optical principles. It may be proper here to state, that long before Dr Wollaston's invention was made public, a reflecting goniometer, upon optical principles, was invented and constructed by Dr Brewster, with the view of obtaining a more accurate measure of the angles of crystals. In Dr Wollaston's instrument the crystal is moved in a plane *perpendicular* to the common section of its two surfaces, and the eye of the observer, which is fixed in the *same plane*, observes the arch which is described, while the image of a fixed luminous object is seen by reflection from both surfaces. From this arch the angle of the plane is readily found upon a graduated head. In Dr Brewster's instrument, the crystal has also a motion in a plane perpendicular to the common section of its two surfaces; but the eye of the observer is placed in a plane *parallel* to this common section, and observes when a fixed straight line is perpendicular to each of the surfaces of the crystal, which is known by the coincidence of its direct and reflected images. When the fixed straight line is attached to the instrument, it is complete of itself, and may be used even when held in the hand of the observer. This instrument, the property of which, along with similar instruments, is secured by patent, is made and sold by Mr W. Harris, High Holborn, London. A drawing and description of it, with various methods of finding the angles of crystals, when the surfaces are imperfect, will be found in Dr Brewster's *Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments for various Purposes in the Arts and Sciences.*

Centres for Bridges.

A new and ingenious method of forming the centres for the arches of bridges that have a great span, has been recently invented by Thomas Telford, Esq., civil engineer, who has proposed to employ this method in erecting the intended bridge over the Menai. Instead of supporting the centre, as usual, from below, Mr Telford proposes to work entirely from above, that is, to suspend the centering from each abutment from frames about 50 feet high above the top of the masonry, and rendered perfectly firm and secure. By this means he does not interfere in the least with the tide-way, and therefore is not interrupted by the nature of the bottom of the channel, by the depth at low water, or by the great rise and rapidity of the tides. A full account of this plan, by the inventor, will be found in the article Bridge, written by Mr Telford for the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia.*

Burning Lenses and Mirrors.

Our readers will no doubt have heard of the celebrated burning mirror with which Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet, and of the successful attempts of Buffon to construct a mirror for burning at a distance, in imitation of the Syracusan geometer. The principal defect, however, in the burning mirror of Buffon, and indeed in every combination of plain mirrors, is the extreme difficulty of adjusting each mirror, so as to be always perpendicular to the straight line which bisects the angle formed by the ray of the sun, and the line

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which joins the mirror and the focus of the paraboloid. The proper adjustment might easily be given to all the elementary mirrors, by attaching each of them to a machine resembling the heliostata of Gravesende; but the expansion and contraction of its parts, and the shaking to which it would infallibly be exposed, might occasion an agitation in the different images, which would greatly diminish the power of the instrument. The only method, therefore, of combining plain mirrors, is to confide each of them to an individual properly instructed to keep it in such a position as to reflect the solar rays to a determinate point, and to vary this position according to the motion of the sun. But though this might be easily done by three or four persons, yet if 100 or 200 individuals were thus employed, none of them could distinguish the image of his own mirror from that of the rest; and therefore if a single image were removed from the focus, each of the mirror-holders would naturally wish to know if it were his, and a general agitation and confusion of the images would be the inevitable result. In order to remedy this inconvenience, M. Peyrard, professor of mathematics in the Bonaparte Lyceum, has proposed to furnish each mirror with a suitable apparatus, so that when it is once directed to the point where the images are to be concentrated, the individual who has the management of it can always adjust it to the motion of the sun, without looking at the apparatus itself, and can thus direct the solar rays upon a body either in motion or at rest. This contrivance, which is very simple and ingenious, has met with the approbation of the National Institute of France, and we are sorry that, without the aid of a figure, we could not make it intelligible to our readers. A full account of the machine, however, illustrated with drawings, will be found in the article BURNING INSTRUMENTS, in the fifth volume of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*.

In the article which we have now quoted there is described a Burning Lens, on a new construction, and a new Burning Sphere, as proposed by Dr Brewster. The Burning Lens consists of several concentric zones and segments of zones, which are placed in such a manner as to refract the incident rays to one focus. By this combination of segments a very large lens will be formed, possessing the same properties as if it consisted of solid glass. The advantages of this construction are,

1. The difficulty of procuring a mass of flint glass proper for a solid lens, is in this construction completely removed.

2. If impurities exist in the glass of any of the spherical segments, or if an accident happens to any of them, it can easily be replaced at a very trifling expence. Hence the spherical segments may be made of glass much more pure and free from flaws and veins than the corresponding portions of a solid lens.

3. From the spherical aberration of a convex lens, the focus of the outer portion is nearer the lens than the focus of the central parts, and therefore the solar light is not concentrated in the same point of the axis. This evil may, in a great measure, be remedied, by placing the different zones in such a manner that their foci may coincide.

4. A lens of this construction may be formed by degrees, according to the convenience and means of the artist. One zone, or even one segment, may be added after another, and at

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every step the instrument may be used as if it were complete.

5. If it should be thought adviseable to grind the segments separately, or two by two, a much smaller tool will be necessary than if they formed one continuous lens. But if it should be reckoned more accurate to grind each zone by itself, then the various segments may be easily held together by a firm cement.

6. Each zone may have a different focal length; and it may therefore be placed at different distances from the focal point, if it is thought proper.

The *Burning Sphere* is composed of a number of lenses and mirrors, so combined that all their foci coincide in one point, and that all the lenses may be in the surface of the same sphere. The solar rays are reflected by means of a mirror, so as to fall in a perpendicular direction upon every lens except the one which is directly exposed to the sun; and therefore a column of light, nearly equal in diameter to that of the sphere, is collected in one point. The following comparison has been made between the effects of this instrument and those of a solid lens:—

1. In the burning sphere almost the only diminution of light is that which arises from reflection by the plane mirrors, and which may be estimated pretty accurately at one half of the incident light; but this loss can be amply compensated by adding a few more lenses.

2. In the solid lens a great diminution of light arises from the thickness of the central portions, and from the obliquity of the parts at the circumference, which it is conceived will be fully equal to the light lost by reflection in the burning sphere.

3. In the burning sphere the lenses may be obtained of much purer glass than can be got for a solid lens; and, therefore, *cæteris paribus*, they will transmit more light.

4. Owing to the small size of each lens in the burning sphere, the diminution of effect, arising both from spherical aberration, and from the aberration of colour, will be very much less than in the solid lens.

5. In the burning sphere the effect is greatly increased, in consequence of the shortness of the focal length of each lens, and the greater concentration of the incident light.

6. In the burning sphere all kinds of lenses may be combined. They may be made of any kind of glass, of any diameter, and of any focal length; and the lenses belonging to different individuals may be combined for any occasional experiment in which a great intensity of heat is requisite.

New Camp Telegraph.

A new camp telegraph has been invented by Knight Spencer, Esq., secretary to the Surry Institution. In the working of this telegraph, which is numerical, the director of each station must be assisted by three privates, or others, to be called signal-men. One of these is furnished with a staff thirteen or fourteen feet high, on which are mounted two flexible balls, about three feet in diameter. This is called the centre point. The other two signal-men are each furnished with a staff ten feet high, mounted with one flexible ball. The signals are made by one or both of the signal men taking an ordered number of paces to the right or left of the centre point; in the rear of which the director takes his stand during the time of making communications. All signals are made by order of the director of the station

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who gives the word for the necessary number of paces. These are taken by the signal-men in *double quick time*, carrying their flexible balls at the trail; and when they have reached the point, or points ordered, the balls are instantly elevated. All signals are repeated by the corresponding station; and when the director of the station from which the communication is made observes that this is done, he gives the word *Down*, and his signal-men then retire in *double quick time* to the rear of the centre point, carrying their flexible balls at the trail. The word *Down* is likewise given by the director of the station at which the communication is received, the instant that he observes the signal-men of the corresponding station begin to retire.

The flexible balls are thus constructed. Take an ash or deal staff of the required length, and the substance of a stout pike. Take twelve whalebones, four feet six inches long, and fix them at nine inches from the top of the staff, in the same manner that the whalebones of umbrellas are fixed. Let the lower ends of these whalebones be then fixed to a strong slider, like the slider of an umbrella, the pipe of which must project upwards, and be eighteen inches long. Stretchers eighteen inches long are fixed at the top of this pipe, and also to the middle of each whalebone, like the stretchers of an umbrella, to keep the ball stiff when in use. There must then be a strong umbrella spring fixed on the staff, at three feet from the upper fastenings of the whalebones, or the top of the ball, so that when the slider is pushed up, the whalebones will form a sphere of three feet diameter. When the stretchers of the ball is thus prepared, it is then to be covered with glazed linen, half black and half white, divided vertically. When the balls are not in use they must be unsprung, and covered with strong cloth covers. For a fuller account of this invention see the *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. xxxvi. p. 321.

Method of Purifying Olive Oil for Chronometers.

In the application of oil to the pivots of chronometers, it has always been found that it loses its fluidity after a long voyage, and then adheres to the parts and obstructs their motion. In order to obtain oil better fitted for these delicate purposes, Mr Ezekiel Walker endeavoured to separate from it some of those impurities which it is known to contain, and he succeeded in separating an opake whitish mucilage, heavier than oil, but lighter than water. The oil, when freed from this substance, was tried by M. P. Barraud, and by the late Mr John Brockbank, and was always found to be in excellent condition after a long voyage. Mr Walker gives the following method of obtaining the pure oil:—

Put a quantity of the best olive oil into a phial with two or three times as much water, so that the phial may be about half full. Shake the phial briskly for a little time, turn the cork downwards, and let most part of the water flow out between the side of the cork and the neck of the phial. The oil must then be washed five or six times. After the last quantity of water has been drawn off, what remains is a mixture of water, oil, and mucilage. To separate these from each other, put the phial into hot water for three or four minutes, and most part of the water will fall to the

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bottom, which must be drawn of as before. The oil must then be poured into a smaller phial, which, being nearly full, must be well corked, set in a cool place, and suffered to stand undisturbed for three or four months, or until all the water shall have subsided, with the mucilage on the top of it, and the oil, perfectly transparent, swimming on the top of the mucilage. When time has thus completed the operation, the pure oil must be poured off into very small phials, and kept in a cool place, well corked, to preserve it from the air.

Aerial Navigation.

We alluded in our last volume for 1809, to the method of flying which had been put in practice by one Degen, a watchmaker in Vienna. This subject has been investigated in our country by Sir George Cayley, and we are sorry that we have not room to give some account of his observations on so interesting a topic. We must, therefore, refer our readers to *Nicholson's Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 164. vol. xxv. p. 81, and 161.

Double Refraction of the Crystals of Sulphate of Copper.

The double refraction of the crystals of the sulphate of copper has been discovered by M. Prieur. After he succeeded in obtaining crystals sufficiently transparent for this purpose, he looked at an object more or less distant through an opera glass, between which and his eye he placed the blue crystal, or (what he found to be a better method) he stood with his back to the window, and looked at a very narrow slip of white paper, or a bright wire, placed on a back ground, and obtained the following result: A line joining the two images of a point observed with the crystal of blue vitriol, is always in a direction nearly perpendicular to the edges of the prismatic surface of the crystal; and therefore it is necessary to hold their edges nearly parallel to the length of the pin or line which we wish to see doubly, in order to obtain the greatest effect. The crystals must be viewed before their surface is tarnished with that slight efflorescence which they always acquire after being kept a certain time.

New Homograph or Telegraph.

A new homograph, for communicating by signal on sea or land, has been invented by Lieut. James Spratt, of the Royal Navy, who was rewarded with the silver medal by the Society of Arts. The whole operations are performed with a white pocket handkerchief, to be held in different positions with the body. See the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, vol. xxvii. p. 168.

Experiments on Heat produced by Friction.

A series of very interesting experiments, to determine the quantity of heat produced by friction, have been made by Dr Haldat, secretary to the academy of Nancy. The apparatus which he employed consisted of a small cubical oaken box, firmly put together and cemented, and provided with an axis which turns vertically. The lower extremity of this axis

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rests in a copper socket fixed to the bottom of the box, and on the opposite extremity is fastened a grooved wheel. In the upper third is a rim resting on a bed of copper fixed to the cover of the box, and to the lower third is fixed a piece of copper furnished with rims to retain cylindrical pieces of metal 2½ inches diameter, and fitted to it. The friction is produced on the convex surface of these hollow cylinders by means of a spring fastened horizontally within the box. This spring receives at one extremity rubbers of metal fitted to it by means of a groove, while a screw passing through the box gives the spring a sufficient degree of tension to press the rubber against the surface of the cylinder. The force produced by its tension is then indicated in weights upon a graduated arch attached to the spring. The motion of rotation, by which the friction is generated, is procured by an endless cord passing round the wheel on the axis, and the large pulley of an iron-turner's wheel. The diameter of these are in the ratio of 1 to 4, so that the velocity of the smaller of the two is four times that of the larger; and hence, by turning this round only once in a second, the smaller will perform four revolutions in the same time, so that the axis moves with the same quickness, the velocity of which is more than 32.8 inches, in the same space of time. The other parts of the apparatus are hollow cylinders, made of different materials, but having equal surfaces, and rubbers of copper and steel, 1.2 inches high. The heat developed by the friction of different substances was employed in raising the temperature of a mass of water of 216 cubic inches, (the contents of the box,) and this temperature was measured by an immersed thermometer.

In the 1st experiment, a cylinder and a rubber of brass were employed. Their temperature was 39°. 2 Farenheit; the spring acted with a force of 44lbs., and the mean velocity was 60 turns of the greater wheel in a minute. At the end of 15 minutes, the temperature of the water had risen to 42.8, and the increase was very regularly 3°.6 in every interval of 15 minutes; so that at the end of 70 minutes the temperature was raised to 55°.4. The cylinder and rubber had suffered no measurable loss in bulk or weight. A surface therefore of brass, 1.2 inches by 8.3 inches, rubbed with a velocity of 32.8 inches per second, produced a quantity of heat capable of raising the temperature of 216 cubic inches of water 16°.2, or of melting more than an eighth part of ice, though the quantity of metal detached from the surface must have been less than half a grain, and the condensation unappreciable.

In the 2d experiment, a leaden cylinder was substituted for one of brass. At the end of every 15 minutes the immersed thermometer stood at 55°, 58°.6, 57°.2, 60°.8. No diminution of weight was perceived either in the cylinder or rubber.

In the 3d experiment, a tin cylinder was used. At the end of every 15 minutes the immersed thermometer stood at 55°.4, 59°, 62°.6, 64°.4. Hence it follows, that in the same time a cylinder of tin gives only 7.9 of the heat produced by one of brass, while the latter gives the same quantity as lead, though its specific gravity is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of that metal.

In the 4th experiment, when a cylinder of zinc was employed, the immersed thermometer, at the end of every 15 minutes, stood at 53°.6, 57°.2, 60°.8, 64°.4, 68°. Hence the zinc cylinder, though less dense than

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those of brass and lead, gave out a much greater quantity of heat.

In experiments 5th and 6th, the influence of pressure on the evolution of heat was tried. The cylinder and rubber were both of brass, and the velocity being equal, the pressure was at first 22lbs. The temperature then rose 1°.8 in 30 minutes; and when the pressure was raised to 88lbs., the temperature acquired by the water in 30 minutes was 12°.6.

In the 7th experiment, a rubber of steel, cut so as to resemble a bastard file, was made to rub against the surface of the brass cylinder with a force equal to 44lbs. The temperature of the water in the space of 60 minutes rose only from 57°.2 to 64°.4. The cylinder had lost 463 grains of its weight.

In the 8th experiment, the apparatus was placed in a deal box, in which it was kept from every side by pieces of wood half charred. The interval between the two boxes was filled with small coal, forming a stratum on all sides nearly four inches thick. The brass cylinder and rubber were employed as in experiment 1st, and at the end of every 30 minutes, the temperature of the water was pretty regularly 5°.4.

In experiment 9th, the apparatus was insulated, by placing it in a box of very dry deal, coated with resin, from every side of which it was kept at the distance of 3.9 inches, by pieces of wood baked in an oven, and immersed while hot into boiling gum lac. The whole being placed upon an insulating stool with glass feet, the water acquired 10°.8 of heat in 60′, from which it would appear, that insulation, either by nonconductors of electricity, or by bad conductors of heat, diminishes the quantity of heat produced by friction.

Hygrometer for Gases.

A new hygrometer, for ascertaining the dryness of gases, has been invented by M. Guyton Morveau. A this instrument is intended to be introduced, very accurately closed, under a receiver, the mouth of which is immersed in mercury; the metallic parts are constructed of iron. It consists of a glass bottle, the stopper of which can be taken out and replaced by means of a small lever acting upon a hinged cover, to which the stopper is cemented. After the bottle has been accurately weighed, it is filled with dry pulverized muriate of lime that has been in fusion, which must likewise be weighed; the bottle is then introduced under the receiver, and the cover raised. The weight acquired by the muriate of lime will indicate the quantity of water absorbed.

Improvement on the Hydraulic Ram.

The ingenious machine invented by Montgolfier,* and called by him the hydraulic ram, has now been brought to a very considerable degree of perfection. Instead of valves of the ordinary form, Montgolfier employs hollow balls, and he has added a small sucking pump, for the purpose of introducing at each pulsation a quantity of air into the head of the ram,

* The principle on which this machine is constructed was employed by our countryman Mr Whitehurst, more than 40 years ago.

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from which it is afterwards driven at the subsequent pulsation into the reservoir of compression, which would soon be filled with water, if means were not taken to replace the air which is absorbed by the water under such a strong pressure.

New Heliostata.

M. M. Berthollet and Malus have lately invented a new Heliostata, the object of which is to give such a motion to a plane reflecting mirror, directed to the sun, that the reflected rays may always be projected on the same spot during the diurnal motion of that luminary. This instrument is founded on the principle that a line perpendicular to the plane of the mirror describes an oblique cone, whose base is circular and parallel to the equator, while the sun describes a circle of declination. As we have not seen any description of this invention, we cannot determine the advantages which it possesses over the instrument of the same name which was long ago invented by the learned Gravesende.

Refractive Powers.

An extensive set of experiments on the refractive powers of solid and fluid bodies, have been recently made by Dr Brewster, by means of a new method, in which bodies apparently impervious to light are formed into transparent films. By this method, the refractive powers of nearly 200 substances have been determined, including the gums, resins, bitumens, animal fluids, vegetable juices, oils, &c., and chemical substances. The following table contains a few of the results: The numbers do not express the ratio of the sines of incidence and refraction, but those sines may be easily obtained from them by a simple calculation:

Aloes Socotrine,	5.120
Oil of Cinnamon inspissated by exposure to the air,	5.087
Balsam of Tolu,	4.987
Resin of Jalap,	4.631
Oil of Cinnamon,	4.560
Balsam of Peru,	4.576
Guiacum,	4.498
Pitch,	4.201
Gum Ammoniac,	4.159
Assafœtida,	4.106
Dragon's Blood,	4.009
Opium,	3.921
Caoutchouc,	3.887
Glue nearly hard,	3.841
Sugar melted by heat,	3.753
Benzoin,	3.722
Oil of Sassafras,	3.651
Canada Balsam,	3.617
Water,	2.309
Air,	1.425

In order to find the refractive power of Sulphur and Phosphorus, it was necessary to use a different scale; but by giving the results of some of the substances in the preceding table upon this new scale, the relation between the refractive powers will be easily understood.

Diamond,	——
Phosphorus,	7.094
Sulphur,	4.337
Balsam of Tolu,	1.871
Balsam of Peru,	1.826
Oil of Cinnamon,	1.817
Water,	1.345
Air,	1.000

The total inconsistency between these results and many of those obtained by Dr Wollaston, must strike every reader; but the preceding ex-

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periments have been confirmed by frequent repetition. The following are Dr Wollaston's numbers:

Diamond,	2.44
Sulphur Native,	2.04
Balsam of Tolu,	1.60
Guiacum,	1.596
Benzoin,	——
Phosphorus,	1.579
Opium,	——
Oil of Sassafras,	1.536
Sugar after fusion,	——
Pitch,	——
Canada Balsam,	1.528

In this table Dr Wollaston has not measured the refractive powers of Benzoin, opium, sugar, and pitch; but the substances are arranged in the order of their refractive powers.

Dr Brewster's determination of the refractive power of phosphorus, so very different from that of Dr Wollaston's, confirms the beautiful and sagacious conjecture of Sir Isaac Newton, that the refractive power of bodies increases with their inflammability. Carbon, phosphorus, and sulphur, being the only three simple inflammable substances, have actually their refractive powers in the very order of their inflammability.

In the experiments on solids, a method was employed by which the refractive powers could be obtained merely by using *irregular chips* of the transparent solid, without any part of the surface being ground or polished.

The same gentleman is engaged in a set of experiments on dispersive powers, which are measured by means of a new instrument for that purpose; and he has found that oil of cinnamon is the best fluid for achromatic fluid object glasses. It requires more than *four* prisms of crown glass to correct the colour of *one* prism of oil of cinnamon.

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LIST

OF

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

TAKEN OUT IN THE YEAR 1810.

Jan. 15. For a new and improved method of regulating the texture of all kinds of cloth in the process of weaving. To William Cotton of Limehouse, manufacturer.

Jan. 15. For a process of boring and forming pipes, cylinders, columns, and circular disks, out of solid blocks and slabs of stone, of any kind or description. To William Murdoch, of Soho Foundry, in the county of Stafford, engineer.

Jan. 15. For certain improvements in sliding pulleys for window-blinds, and for other purposes. To Thomas Bayley, of Birmingham.

Jan. 23. For certain improvements upon the thrashing machine. To Peter Cox, of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, civil engineer.

Jan. 23. For an improvement in telescopes. To Joseph Martin, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, gunmaker.

Feb. 1. For vessels of a new construction, for melting and heating fluids. To David Cock, of Dean-street, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, stereotype manufacturer.

Feb. 1. For certain improvements on printing and stamping presses. To Augustus Frederick de Heine, of Moor-lane, Fore-street, in the city of London, gent.

Feb. 1. For a method of making an improved kitchen fire-place. To John Craigie, of Quebec, in the province of Lower Canada, in North America, Esq., now residing in Craven-street, in the county of Middlesex, who, in consequence of communications made to him when residing abroad, and certain inventions of his own, is in possession of this method.

Feb. 1. For certain improvements in steam-engines, and in distillation. To Stedman Adams, in the city of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, in North America, Esq., at present residing in Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex.

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Feb. 12. For certain improvements in the construction of pumps. To William Muller, of the Hay-market, in the county of Middlesex.

Feb. 12. For an improvement in hanging and securing grind-stones from breaking in the middle or centre. To John Slater, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, coach-spring maker.

Feb. 12. For an improvement in the combination of wheels for gaining mechanical power. To William Doughty, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, engineer.

Feb. 12. For certain improvements in the construction of wheel carriages of various descriptions. To George Wyke, Esq., of the city of Bath.

Feb. 14. For a new method of decorating china, porcelain, earthenware, and glass, with native, pure, or adulterated gold, silver, platina, or other metals, or fluxed or lawered with lead, or any other substance; which invention leaves the metals, after being burned, in their metallic state. To Peter Warburton, of Corbridge, in the county of Stafford, china manufacturer.

Feb. 14. For certain improvements in making, arranging, and combining certain parts of rotative steam-engines, by which means the most complex parts of the steam-engines now in use are dispensed with, and rendered unnecessary, and the whole of the mechanism made much more simple, less expensive, and not so liable to be out of repair, as that of the steam-engines now in use, and applicable to giving motion to all sorts of mill-work or machinery. To Richard Witty, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, gent.

Feb. 22. For a machine for conveying persons from the upper parts of houses on fire, and for lowering goods from warehouses, and other purposes. To Eneas Morrison, of the town of Greenock, in Scotland.

Feb. 26. For a method of engraving and printing maps of counties, charts, or other plans or designs, music, mathematical diagrams, or figures on wood, metal, or any other substance, so that they may be thrown off in a common printing press or presses, either for books, newspapers, or any other printed paper whatever. To Peter Stuart, late of Fleet-street, in the city of London, printer.

Feb. 26. For certain improvements on the English flute and flageolet. To William Bainbridge, of the parish of St Andrew, Holborn, in the city of London, musical instrument maker.

Feb. 26. For certain methods of manufacturing machines for performing various agricultural operations by mechanical powers. To Major Pratt, of Spencer-street, St George's in the East, in the county of Middlesex, farmer.

Feb. 26. For certain apparatus, by the application of known principles, to preserve animal food, vegetable food, and other perishable articles, a long time from perishing or becoming useless. To Augustus de Heine, of Burr-street, in the county of Middlesex, gent.

Feb. 26. For certain apparatus to be added and united to the axle-tree, and wheels or naves of wheels of carriages, so as to impede, resist, or check their action. To Charles le Caan, of the town of Llanelly, in the county of Caermarthen, gent.

Feb. 27. For a machine for filtering and purifying water. To Joseph Stephenson, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, plumber.

March 6. For improvements in the

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construction of stone grates, calculated to prevent or cure smokey chimneys, and possessing other advantages over the stone grates in common use. To John Justice, of Dundee, in North Britain, ironmonger.

March 12. For an improved German flute, clarionette and oboe. To Thomas Scott, of Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, musical instrument maker.

March 12. For a mashing machine. To Thomas Robinson, of Robertsbridge, in the parish of Salehurst, in the county of Sussex, brewer.

March 12. For a new and expeditious method of moving all kinds of goods or materials to high buildings, or from deep places. To John Kent, of Southampton, architect.

March 22. For a method of making paint or varnish from a new discovered fossil, which will be of great public utility in painting of ships, and in various manufactories. To Thomas Grant, of Bideford, in the county of Devon, Esq.

March 22. For certain improvements in the art of brewing, which were communicated by a learned foreigner, since deceased. To Michael Shannon, of Berwick-street, in the county of Middlesex, architect.

March 22. For a machine, new principle, or method of making bricks and tiles; and also by means thereof, and of clay, loam, or similar materials, to those commonly used in potteries, to make all sorts of mouldings, heads, tubes, gutters, channels or cylinders, to convey water, smoke, or any fluid or soft substance. To Johann George Deyerlein, of Long-Acre, in the county of Middlesex, tool maker, in consequence of certain inventions of his own, and of communications made to him by a native of Germany.

March 22. For a new method of tunning or cleansing ales and beers into casks. To John Gregory, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, builder.

March 29. For a method of printing by means of machinery. To Frederick Koenig, of Cambden Town, in the county of Middlesex, printer.

April 6. For an improved method of preparing rollers and blocks used for calico printing. To Jonathan Ridgway, of Manchester, plumber and glazier.

April 6. For certain improvements in apparatus for the combination and condensation of gases and vapours applicable to processes of distillation. To John Stancliffe, of Caius College, Cambridge, batchelor of physic.

April 6. For several improvements relative to canals. To John Woodhouse, of Bromsgrove, in the county of Worcester.

April 6. For a new and improved method or process of increasing the inflammability and combustibility, and of improving the light of oils used for burning, particularly applicable to the oils refined according to the patent process, which will also improve oils refined according to the patent process, and oils when used for burning. To William Speer, late of the city of Dublin, but now of the city of Westminster, Esq.

April 6. For a method of making and working forge and other bellows. To James Fussel, of Mells, near Frome, in the county of Somerset, iron manufacturer.

April 6. For an improvement in the manufacture of woollen cloth. To Charles Frederick Davis, of the parish of Itchcombe, in the county of Gloucester, clothier.

April 11. For improved gunpow-

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der. To William Parr, of the Portland Hotel, Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

May 2. For certain improvements to a bridle-bit, or bits for bridles, used in driving or riding horses or other animals. To Luke Hopkinson, of Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, coach and harness maker.

May 2. For a new plan or method for more accurately and expeditiously expressing and ascertaining the number, dates, and sums in bank bills, notes, and other securities for money, and preventing forgeries, frauds, and losses, by defacing or altering the same. To Daniel Beaumont Payne, of the city of Bath, banker.

May 2. For a method of preventing smoke, dust, and the danger of fire, and for increasing and regulating heat from stoves and chimney fireplaces, for heating rooms, halls, passages, and stair-cases in public buildings and dwelling houses, and all other apartments, where regulated heat and cleanliness are desirable, without obstructing the view of the burning fuel. To William Clerk, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh.

May 2. For certain improvements on piano-fortes and harps. To Sebastian Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, in the county of Middlesex.

May 2. For certain apparatus for making carbonated hydrogen gas from pit-coal, and for using the same for lighting mills, factories, houses, lamps, &c., the lights being regulated by means of syphons. To John Maiben, of Perth, in the county of Perth, saddler and ironmonger.

May 5. For certain improvements on the bugle-horn. To Joseph Halliday, of the Cavan regiment of militia.

May 9. For a wheel to be moved by water, &c., and applicable to mechanical and other purposes. To William Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

May 9. For improvements on carriages in unloading heavy goods. To John Bosworth, of Birmingham.

May 15. For a perpetual oven for making all kinds of bread. To Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., in consequence of a foreign communication.

May 17. For improvements on the refining of sugar. To James Bell, of Field-gate Street, Whitechapel.

May 22. For improvements on dining tables. To Charles Stewart, St Martins in the Fields.

May 22. For a new threshing machine. To John Onions, of Brosely.

May 22. For improvements in the manufacture of ivory black, and for pulverizing substances by torrefaction, &c. To William Docksey, of Bristol.

May 26. For a new warning watch. To J. A. Berrollas, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

June 8. For improvements on the plough. To G. Hickford, Suffolk.

June 8. For rendering wheel carriages more safe and commodious. To J. Williams, of Cornhill, London.

June 8. For curing smoky chimneys. To Mary Townley, of Ramsgate.

June 9. For improvements on steam engines. To Arthur Woolff, of Lambeth.

June 19. For a new method of splitting hides, and shaving leather. To J. Warren Revere, of Boston, America, now residing in London.

June 19. For improvements on gigs and shearing frames for dressing cloths. To J. Clisild Daniell, of Frome.

June 19. For musical instruments with improved keys. To Malcolm Macgregor, of Bell Yard, Carey-street.

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June 19. For an improved method of cultivating land, and of feeding and consuming the produce thereof, by cattle and sheep, &c. To George Adams, Worcestershire.

June 19. For a boat and apparatus for conveying heavy burdens over shallow water, &c. To John Lindsay, Grove-house, Middlesex.

June 19. For a machine for cutting pasteboard and cards, &c. To W. Bell, of Handsworth, near Birmingham.

June 22. For improvements upon cocks, or an improved lock cock. To James Frost, of Little Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London.

July 3. For improvements in the construction of organs. To the Rev. Henry Liston, of Ecclesmachen, in Scotland, and Charles Broughton, of Edinburgh, writer to the signet. See the *Philosophical Magazine*, and Mr Liston's work on *Perfect Intonation*.

July 3. For a method of joining stone pipes in a more effectual manner than has been before discovered. To Samuel Hill, of Serle-street, London, Esq.

July 3. For a method of manufacturing a material from the twigs or branches of broom, mallows, and rushes, and other shrubs or plants of the like species, to be used instead of flax or hemp; and for the same purposes for which flax and hemp are now used. To James Hall, of Walthamstow.

July 3. For certain improvements in the method of making artificial stone. To John Kent, of Southampton, architect.

July 3. For an improved method of extracting foul air out of ships, whereby a constant succession of fresh air will be introduced, and at the same time moderating the degree of heat according to the climate; and also of extracting the foul air from mines and pits of every description, and of regulating the degree of heat, and of giving heat and a constant succession of fresh air to houses in general. To Robert Howden, of Providence-row, Finsbury-square, baker.

July 5. For an improved method, or methods, of manufacturing glass, or paste drops for chandeliers, lamps, and lustres. To William Shakespeare, of Birmingham, and Thomas Osler, the younger, of the same place.

July 7. For certain new improvements and additions to and upon the machinery now in use for the roving, spinning, doubling, and twisting of cotton, silk, flax, wool, mohair, and other materials used for the manufacture of twist, thread, or other kind of yarn. To Richard Varley, of Cheadle Mosley, in the county of Chester.

July 18. For certain improvements in the art of working and making spoons, forks, and such other articles of gold, silver, or other metals, as usually are or may be stamped or struck by means of seals and punches, or dies of any kind or description; and likewise in the tools or instruments to be used in carrying the said improvements into effect and practice. To George Hall, of the Strand, goldsmith.

July 18. For a new character for language, numbers, and music, and the methods of applying the same. To Ralph Wedgewood, of Oxford-street.

July 18. For certain improvements on the action and other parts of sea and land compasses. To George Stebbing, of Portsmouth, mathematical instrument maker.

July 18. For improvements in the construction of a toast-stand, (for the

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urpose of holding a plate before the fire,) a hearth-brush or dust-brush, and toasting-fork, and occasionally in combining or uniting the said brush and toasting-fork in one utensil or article. To Benjamin Agerday, of Handsworth, Staffordshire.

July 26. For certain machinery for cutting and heading of nails, and beads of all kinds and sizes, from strips or plates made of iron, copper, or any other metal capable of being rolled into plates. To Joseph Charles Dyer, of Boston, North America, now residing in Westminister, who had the above communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

July 26. For a method, or process, of imitating lapis lazuli, porphyry, jasper, the various kinds of marble, and all other stones usually wrought, carved, sculptured, or polished; also inlaid or Mosaic work, to be used for or in the formation or manufacture of chimney-pieces, slabs, funeral monuments, and for every other purpose to which such stones and marbles are or may be applied. To Thomas Wade, of Nelson-place, Kent-road, in the county of Surry, gent.

Aug. 2. For a variety of compositions for making a water-proof cement, mortar and stucco; the same being also applicable as durable colouring washes for buildings. To Edgar Dobbs, of the borough of Southwark, gent.

Aug. 2. For a machine for grinding or cutting malt, splitting beans, and any other kind of grain, and various other articles. To Charles Williams, of Gravel-lane, Southwark, millwright.

Aug. 2. For certain machinery for the purpose of making or manufacturing shoes and boots. To Marc Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea.

Aug. 10. For an improved mode of making ladders, which being formed of different pieces, and capable of being put together by socket joints, will be found extremely useful for the purposes of escalade, engineering, escapes from fire, erecting of buildings, and for all the other purposes for which ladders of any description are necessary. To Thomas Collins, London, warehouseman.

Aug. 14. For a magnetic toy to facilitate the teaching of children to spell, read, and cypher in any tongue, with ease to the teacher, pleasure to the children, and proportional expedition. To William Whitmore, of Dudmarton, Salop, Esq.

Aug. 25. For a method of preserving animal food, vegetable food, and other perishable articles, a long time from perishing or becoming useless. To Peter Durand, of Hoxton-square, merchant, who received this communication from a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Sept. 7. For a machine or vessel for the safe conveyance of gunpowder, and for its preservation from injury by damp. To James Walker, of Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, ship-chandler.

Sept. 7. For further new improvements on a mill for grinding bark, and other articles. To James Weldon, of the county and city of Litchfield, engineer.

Sept. 7. For a machine for cutting or removing all the various kinds of furs which are used in hat-making, from the skins or pelts, and for cutting the said skins or pelts into strips or small pieces. To Joseph C. Dyer, of Boston, state of Massachussets, one of the United States, now residing in the city of Westminster, merchant, who became possessed of this invention in consequence of a commu-

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nication from a foreigner residing abroad.

Sept. 7. For an improved method of constructing and building locks, with a groin or gothic conic arch; also an improved form of the gates, and an improved method of opening and shutting the same. To David Mathews, of Rotherhithe, engineer.

Sept. 17. For a new mode of communicating intelligence from one apartment of a house to another, by means of machinery or apparatus, which is denominated a domestic telegraph. To Joseph Johnson, of the county of Surry, gent.

Sept. 17. For improvements in the axle-trees of carriages. To Jonathan Varty, of Liverpool, coach-maker.

Sept. 26. For a new construction of buoys for ships or vessels, and for mooring chains, or similar purposes. To Peter Brown, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, gent.

Sept. 26. For a new burner, upon an improved construction, applicable to all kinds of lamps. To Richard Seaton, of Berwick-street, Middlesex, liquor-merchant; and Thomas Rice, of Whitecross-street, Middlesex, spring roasting-jack maker.

Sept. 26. For a new mode of sheathing or covering the bottoms of ships or vessels with certain matter, or materials, so as to be a substitute for copper. To Thomas Norris, late of Manchester, cotton merchant.

Sept. 26. For a lever, by the application of which alone, or with the addition of a rack, snuffers are made to act without springs. To Samuel Hobday, of Woodstock-street, in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, snuffer-maker.

Oct. 1. For an apparatus for giving motion to machinery; part of which is also applicable to hydraulic and pneumatic purposes. To Mark Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea, gent., who became possessed of this apparatus from the communication made to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

Oct. 1. For an improved bell, and gun-alarm. To Benjamin Milne, of Bridlington, in the county of York, collector of the customs.

Oct. 1. For certain improvements in the construction and method of using plates and presses, and for combining various species of work in the same plate for the kind of printing usually called plate-printing, designed for the objects of detecting counterfeits, for multiplying impressions, and saving labour. To Joseph C. Dyer, of Boston, state of Massachusets, one of the United States, now residing in London, merchant, who became possessed of these improvements in consequence of the communication made to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

Oct. 1. For a method of making wind instruments, commonly called military pipes, of substances never before used for that purpose. To George Miller, of Panton-street, near the Hay-market, musical instrument maker.

Oct. 8. For an improved apparatus to machines for making fillet, sheet, and hard cards, such as are used for carding wool, cotton, flax, silk, and all substances capable of being carded. To John Towill Rutt, of Goswell-street, in the county of Middlesex; John Webb, of Hoxton, in the said county, and John Tretton, of the city of London, card manufacturers.

Oct. 8. For a method or plan of making an adjusting bedstead on a double frame with a four-fold method, for the relief of sick, lame, infirm, and aged persons. To Ebenezer Parker, of Highfield, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of

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York, silver-plater; and Francis Cleely, of Sheffield aforesaid, surgeons instrument manufacturer.

Oct. 8. For improvements in the construction of a plough for the cultivation of land. To John Hazledine, of Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, engineer.

Oct. 8. For an improved method of separating the alkaline salt from the acid, as it exists in the following substances, viz. kelp, black ashes, soapers salts, spent leys, sosa natrose, rock salt, common salt, brine, sea water, caput mortuum of aqua fortis, caput mortuum of oil of vitriol, and caput mortuum of salt used by bleachers, being on a principle entirely new. To George Hodson, of Edinburgh, North Britain, ash manufacturer.

Oct. 8. For an improved method of joining pipes. To Charles Francis, of Phœnix Wharf, Nine Elms, in the parish of Battersea, Surry, temper lime-burner; and William Waters, of Princes-street, in the parish of St Mary, Lambeth, Surry, potter.

Oct. 8. For a new grand imperial aulæum, from three to 18 or 20 feet wide, without seam, and to any length or colour, for decorating the most superb or useful room, for such as drappery, curtains and fringes, chairs, sofas, tables, &c., or finished on one side only, for ornamental hangings, borders, and every other species of decoration. To Henry Stubbs, of Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, blind-maker.

Oct. 8. For improvements in the manufacture of soap, for the purpose of washing with sea water, hard water, and with other waters. To Edmund Griffith, of the city of Bistol, Esq.

Oct. 8. For a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, and other articles. To Richard Woodman, of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, boot and shoe maker.

Oct. 8. For an apparatus for writing. To Edward Manley, of Uffculme, in the county of Devon, clerk.

Oct. 15. For a discovery of certain vegetables, and a way of preparing the same, so that they may be usefully applied in the manufacturing of hats and bonnets, chair bottoms, and baskets, and for other articles or purposes. To John Fraser, collector of natural history, now of Sloane-square, in the county of Middlesex.

Oct. 15. For an improved axle-tree for wheels of carriages, and also improved wrought or cast-iron boxes, and cast-iron stocks to receive the spokes of the wheels. To John Wheatley, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, coach-builder.

Oct. 31. For improvements in the construction of artificial legs. To Thomas Man, of Bradford, in the county of York, stuff-merchant.

N. B. Owing to the illness of the King, no patents passed the great seal in the months of November and December, 1810.

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HISTORY OF THE ATMOSPHERE

FOR 1810.

In the history of the atmosphere for 1809, contained in our last volume, we mentioned in general terms the great imperfection of meteorological instruments, and the various phenomena which required to be regularly and carefully observed, before any progress could be expected in the science of Meteorology. A number of new instruments are absolutely necessary before these observations can be successfully made; and as there appears to be some disposition at present both to construct instruments, and multiply observations, we shall at present give a brief enumeration of the various instruments, and observations, which ought to be made in observatories, and other places, where regular Meteorological Journals are kept.

1. The BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, and RAIN-GUAGE, are almost universally used, and are not susceptible of much improvement. An instrument, however, is still wanting for measuring small quantities of rain. This might be done by fixing a sponge at each extremity of a balance, so that the one may be in equilibrio with the other. The one sponge being placed under a cover, and the other exposed to the air, very minute quantities of rain may be measured. The reason of employing two sponges, is to avoid the error arising from the moisture of the atmosphere. The quantity of rain which falls at different altitudes should also be carefully measured.

2. The HYGROMETER, for measuring the moisture of the air, has been brought to great perfection by Mr Leslie, though, as far as we know, it has been used only in one regular set of observations. Observers are perhaps deterred from the use of this instrument, by the necessity of wetting the bibulous paper at each observation; but Mr Leslie has contrived a method of keeping it constantly wet by capillary attraction.

3. An EVAPOROMETER, for measuring the quantity of water evaporated in a given time, has not been much used in meteorological observations, and we know of no simple instrument of this kind which can lay claim to much accuracy. Capillary attraction always prevents us from observing with exactness the different altitudes of a fluid contained in a tube or vessel. An instrument of this kind, however, has been lately proposed, though no account of it has yet been published. It possesses extreme accuracy, and is intended for various purposes in experimental philosophy, where the altitude of a variable fluid surface is required to the greatest exactness. A fine micrometer screw,

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carrying a convex lens, is fixed at the mouth of the vessel which contains the fluid. The axis of the screw is kept at right angles to the surface of the fluid by means of a level; and the relation of the surface to a fixed point in the scale of the instrument, is ascertained by the position of the screw at the instant when the surface of the lens attracts the fluid.

4. An instrument for measuring the magnitude of the drops of rain and the flakes of snow. This may be done by ascertaining with a telescope of a given magnifying power, the greatest distance at which they are visible.

5. An instrument for measuring the angle at which rain falls. The rain is not always inclined to the quarter of the heavens to which the wind blows. If the lower stratum of air is moving slowly in one direction, and the upper stratum with a greater velocity in the opposite direction, the rain may be inclined to the quarter of the heavens from which the lower stratum of air blows.

6. A method of measuring the density of fogs and mists. This may be done by ascertaining the distance at which objects cease to become visible.

7. A DIAPHANOMETER, for measuring the transparency of the air. An instrument of this kind has been invented and described by the celebrated M. Saussure.

8. A CYANOMETER, for measuring the blue colour of the sky. This instrument was invented by M. Saussure, who employed blue circles of paper, with different depths of colour. A much better instrument might be made, by enclosing a blue fluid between two plates of glass inclined to each other, so that the depth of colour at the places where the glasses are separated to the greatest distance, may always exceed a little the greatest blueness of the sky. A screw, carrying a small circular opening along a scale, would then indicate the blue colour of the sky at any instant.

9. The form, altitude, and colour of the clouds ought to be carefully ascertained. Mr Howard, Dr Bostock, and Mr Forster, have proposed different appellations for clouds of different forms. Some fixed nomenclature should be established.

10. The size and appearance of halos, the height of meteors, the aurora borealis, and other phenomena of a temporary kind, should be well observed.

11. A SKOTOMETER, for measuring the approach of darkness and its intensity, has been recently constructed.

In the following Meteorological Tables, we have endeavoured to present our readers with a full and accurate account of the state of the atmosphere at Edinburgh and London during the year 1810.

The Meteorological Journal for Edinburgh, which is the most valuable and correct that has yet been made in Scotland, was kept in the house, and under the superintendance, of a philosopher of distinguished eminence, to whom the writer of the present article is indebted for the liberty of making it public. It contains the height of the barometer to the thousandth part of an inch at nine o'clock in the morning; the state of the thermometer attached to the barometer at the same instant; the height of the mercury in the thermometer at eight o'clock in the morning, 12 o'clock noon, and 10 o'clock in the evening; the force and the direction of the wind; and the state of the weather, both in the forenoon and in the evening of each day.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNALS,

KEPT

AT EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

DURING THE YEAR 1810.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.778	47.0	46.0	50.0	49.0
2	29.926	48.0	47.0	50.0	46.0
3	29.934	47.0	38.0	46.0	43.0
4	29.884	47.0	48.0	51.0	39.0
5	30.212	50.0	46.0	48.0	40.0
6	30.020	50.0	42.0	49.0	41.0
7	30.024	50.0	43.0	48.0	43.0
8	29.860	51.0	47.0	50.0	42.0
9	29.664	50.0	46.0	49.0	39.¼
10	29.800	47.0	38.0	43.0	41.0
11	29.712	48.0	42.0	46.0	44.0
12	29.680	46.0	43.0	47.0	39.½
13	30.124	45.0	36.0	39.0	35.0
14	30.240	44.0	37.0	39.0	32.0
15	30.118	42.0	27.0	30.0	29.0
16	29.800	37.0	30.0	35.0	31.0
17	29.800	36.0	30.½	40.0	35.0
18	30.150	34.0	29.¾	35.0	34.0
19	30.200	33.0	31.0	40.0	33.0
20	30.100	32.0	29.¼	34.0	24.0
21	30.228	40.0	26.½	31.0	30.0
22	30.164	39.0	32.¾	34.0	32.0
23	30.340	41.0	33.0	35.0	25.0
24	30.154	42.0	34.0	36.0	33.0
25	30.154	41.0	36.0	42.0	37.0
26	30.346	42.0	34.0	39.0	35.0
27	30.188	43.0	35.0	41.0	38.0
28	30.194	45.0	39.0	42.0	39.0
29	30.194	45.0	40.0	43.0	40.0
30	30.342	44.0	40.0	45.0	41.0
31	29.840	47.0	47.0	49.0	42.0

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
2	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
3	Moderate S.,	cloudy.
4	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
5	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening do.
6	Gentle S.,	clear; evening do.
7	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
8	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
9	Gentle S.,	clear; evening do.
10	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening do.
11	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening 1 S. E., rainy.
12	Moderate S. E.,	rainy; evening do., do.
13	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do., cold.
14	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening snow.
15	Moderate E.,	heavy fall of snow; evening do.
16	Moderate E.,	snowy; evening cloudy.
17	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
18	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening do.
19	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening clear.
20	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
21	Calm,	evening ½ E., cloudy.
22	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
23	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening clear, cold.
24	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
25	Moderate S.,	cloudy; evening do.
26	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
27	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
28	Calm,	cloudy.
29	Calm,	cloudy.
30	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening 1 S. W., cloudy.
31	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening do.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.790	45.0	53.0	56.0	48.0
2	29.954	52.0	43.0	46.0	44.0
3	29.830	51.0	36.0	41.0	34.0
4	29.866	47.0	35.0	43.0	36.0
5	29.690	45.0	41.0	46.0	48.0
6	29.550	49.0	46.0	49.0	44.0
7	29.554	48.0	41.0	43.0	45.0
8	29.624	55.0	49.0	55.0	43.0
9	29.328	53.0	47.0	52.0	42.0
10	29.694	50.½	39.0	41.0	35.0
11	30.014	49.0	34.½	36.0	34.0
12	29.588	44.0	33.0	36.0	34.0
13	29.148	43.0	34.0	38.0	32.0
14	29.264	40.0	37.0	38.0	24.0
15	29.888	39.0	22.0	31.0	23.0
16	29.950	37.0	21.¼	29.0	24.0
17	30.224	36.0	21.½	27.0	23.0
18	29.950	38.0	31.0	40.0	30.0
19	29.964	37.0	28.0	34.0	27.0
20	30.380	34.0	25.0	30.0	29.0
21	30.364	35.0	30.0	34.0	32.0
22	29.800	39.0	37.0	44.0	41.0
23	29.804	38.0	39.0	46.0	45.0
24	29.768	40.0	43.0	48.0	42.0
25	29.008	42.0	38.0	37.0	38.0
26	29.026	43.0	37.0	42.0	41.0
27	29.200	43.0	42.0	49.0	43.0
28	29.844	45.0	41.0	46.0	42.0

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
2	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
3	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
4	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
5	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening 2 W., cloudy.
6	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening do.
7	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
8	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening do.
9	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
10	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening clear.
11	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening do.
12	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening snow.
13	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
14	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening clear.
15	Gentle N.,	clear; evening cold.
16	Gentle N.,	clear; evening do.
17	Calm,	clear; evening cloudy.
18	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening clear.
19	Gentle N.,	clear; evening do.
20	Gentle N.,	clear; evening do.
21	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening do.
22	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening do.
23	Moderate W.,	rainy; evening do.
24	Moderate W.,	rainy; evening do.
25	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
26	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
27	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
28	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.800	44.0	50.0	54.0	32.0
2	29.650	42.0	33.0	39.0	40.0
3	29.640	48.0	50.0	52.0	34.0
4	29.426	46.0	37.0	43.0	42.0
5	29.350	47.0	36.0	38.¾	36.0
6	29.400	47.0	35.0	39.0	37.0
7	28.984	46.0	37.0	39.0	36.0
8	29.050	47.0	38.0	41.0	37.0
9	29.000	48.0	39.0	41.0	38.0
10	29.468	49.0	39.0	41.0	40.0
11	29.832	49.0	39.0	39.0	36.0
12	29.700	47.0	32.0	35.0	38.0
13	29.724	47.0	34.0	39.0	36.0
14	30.068	44.0	32.0	36.0	33.0
15	30.032	42.0	33.0	39.0	32.0
16	29.744	43.0	32.0	38.0	30.0
17	29.850	41.0	29.0	35.0	36.0
18	29.896	44.0	40.0	45.0	42.0
19	29.850	43.0	38.0	45.½	39.0
20	30.004	48.0	42.0	52.0	46.0
21	29.476	49.0	48.0	50.0	37.0
22	29.988	46.0	33.0	41.0	38.0
23	29.800	47.0	37.0	39.0	37.0
24	29.880	46.0	35.0	41.0	36.0
25	29.920	45.0	37.0	41.0	34.0
26	29.932	46.0	35.0	42.0	39.0
27	29.650	46.0	42.0	47.0	42.0
28	29.584	44.0	36.0	40.0	40.0
29	29.872	45.0	41.0	52.0	39.0
30	29.958	46.0	38.0	41.0	39.0
31	29.960	47.0	39.0	45.0	40.0

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
2	Gentle W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
3	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening ¼ S. E., cloudy.
4	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening clear.
5	Gentle W.,	rainy; evening do.
6	Gentle W.,	snow; evening cloudy.
7	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
8	Moderate W.,	rainy; evening do.
9	Moderate W.,	rain; evening do.
10	Moderate W.,	rain; evening snow.
11	Moderate E.,	clear; evening 1 E., cloudy; night snow.
12	Moderate E.,	cloudy; evening do.
13	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
14	Moderate N. E.,	clear; evening do.
15	Gentle N. E.,	clear; evening do.
16	Gentle N. E.,	clear; evening do.
17	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening do.
18	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; evening rain, mild.
19	Moderate W.,	clear, fine; evening do., mild.
20	Moderate W.,	clear; evening do., do.
21	Moderate N.,	cloudy, rain; evening clear, cold.
22	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening do.
23	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening sleet.
24	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening do.
25	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
26	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
27	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening rain.
28	Moderate N. E.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
29	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
30	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening do.
31	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; evening rainy.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

APRIL.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 12 o'Clock Noon.	Thermometer in the open Air at 10 o'Clock in the Evening.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.500	48.0	42.0	45.0	41.0
2	29.650	47.0	44.0	49.0	42.0
3	29.388	48.0	50.0	53.0	44.0
4	29.380	47.0	42.0	48.0	40.0
5	29.700	43.0	38.0	45.0	40.¼
6	29.200	50.0	43.0	48.0	40.0
7	29.410	45.0	42.0	46.0	43.0
8	29.462	47.0	44.0	49.0	40.½
9	29.766	43.0	38.½	42.0	39.0
10	29.910	47.0	39.0	43.0	40.0
11	29.914	46.0	37.0	40.0	38.0
12	30.100	47.0	38.0	41.0	36.0
13	29.920	46.½	39.0	43.0	39.0
14	29.764	44.¼	43.0	46.0	37.¼
15	29.538	47.0	47.¼	49.0	41.0
16	29.422	49.0	45.0	49.½	41.½
17	29.330	49.0	45.½	50.½	41.½
18	29.334	51.0	49.¾	56.½	42.½
19	29.436	53.0	47.0		43.0
20	29.786	56.½	53.0	56.0	42.½
21	29.900	54.0	46.0	56.0	47.0
22	30.008	55.0	52.0	61.0	48.0
23	30.150	57.0	58.0	62.0	45.0
24	30.228	58.0	50.0	60.½	40.½
25	30.300	54.0	41.0	42.0	39.0
26	30.250	56.0	42.0	51.0	39.0
27	30.196	54.0	50.0	61.0	39.0
28	30.150	53.0	40.0	55.0	43.0
29	30.102	56.0	53.0	65.0	45.0
30	30.024	57.0	5. 0	58.0	42.0

N. B. After the 11th of the month, the 4th column shews the highest point to which the Mercury has risen during the day, and the 5th column, the lowest point to which it has fallen during the night.

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APRIL.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle N. E.,	clear; evening do.
2	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening rainy.
3	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
4	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening clear.
5	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
6	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening rain.
7	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening rain.
8	Gentle N. E.,	heavy rain; evening cloudy.
9	Moderate N. E.,	heavy rain; evening do.
10	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening do.
11	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening snow.
12	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening do.
13	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
14	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
15	Gentle N. W.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
16	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
17	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
18	Moderate S. W.,	clouds, slight showers.
19	Moderate W.,	clear, mild; evening do.
20	Brisk W.,	cloudy, heavy showers; evening cloudy.
21	Moderate W.,	clear; evening drizzling rain.
22	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
23	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
24	Gentle W.,	clear; evening ½ E., cloudy, chilly.
25	Gentle E.,	cloudy, thick fog; evening do.
26	Moderate E.,	cloudy, thick fog; evening ½ N. W., clear.
27	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do., mild.
28	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
29	Gentle S. W.,	clear; evening do.
30	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy; evening do.

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MAY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.016	56.0	48.0	54.0	42.0
2	30.012	55.0	45.0	56.0	39.0
3	29.882	56.0	46.0	54.0	35.½
4	29.840	54.0	38.0	43.0	30.½
5	29.936	56.0	37.0	46.0	35.0
6	29.886	55.½	39.0	49.0	34.0
7	29.868	57.0	42.0	40.0	42.0
8	29.700	50.0	40.0	41.0	35.½
9	29.542	52.0	40.½	43.0	35.0
10	30.066	49.0	43.0	54.0	45.0
11	30.300	52.0	46.0	45.0	43.0
12	30 280	54.0	43.0	45.0	43.0
13	30 232	54.0	50.0	45.0	39.0
14	30.384	54.0	46.0	48.0	40.0
15	29.714	52.0	43.0	48.0	38.0
16	29.426	53.0	46.0	51.0	34.0
17	29.438	54.0	44.0	51.0	34.0
18	29.528	54.0	44.0	52.0	42.0
19	29.860	55.0	48.0	56.0	43.0
20	29.914	57.0	53.½	59.0	46.0
21	29.600	57.0	51.0	52.0	45.0
22	29.616	58.0	53.0	59.0	39.0
23	30.028	58.0	49.0	56.0	45.0
24	30.000	56.0	48.0	57.0	41.0
25	30.094	56.0	54.0	65.0	46.0
26	30.008	58.0	56.0	64.0	43.0
27	29.994	57.0	43.½	51.0	43.0
28	30.170	58.0	51.0	58.0	47.0
29	30.372	57.0	58.0	67.0	50.0
30	30.400	57.0	58.0	61.0	48.0
31	30.438	58.0	48.0	61.0	46.0

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MAY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
2	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening do.
3	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening E., cloudy.
4	Moderate E. N. E.,	clear, cold; evening do.
5	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening do.
6	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening snow.
7	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
8	Brisk N. E.,	heavy rain; evening do.
9	Gentle N. E.,	heavy rain; evening N., cloudy.
10	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening N., do.
11	Moderate N. E.,	clear; evening do.
12	Gentle N. E.,	clear, very cold; evening do.
13	Moderate E.,	clear; evening do.
14	Moderate E.,	clear; evening do.
15	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
16	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do., rainy.
17	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
18	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening do.
19	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
20	Moderate W.,	clear; evening do.
21	Moderate N. E.,	rainy; evening do.
22	Moderate W.,	heavy showers; evening do., do.
23	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
24	Moderate W.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
25	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
26	Gentle N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
27	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy, rain; evening cloudy.
28	Gentle N. E.,	clear; evening do., N. W.
29	Moderate W.,	clear; evening do.
30	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
31	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening clear.

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JUNE.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.388	56.0	57.0	69.0	49.0
2	30.388	60.0	58.0	62.0	49.0
3	30.318	65.0	58.0	65.0	54.0
4	30.278	67.0	59.0	61.0	50.0
5	30.400	66.0	58.0	67.0	52.0
6	30.368	68.0	59.0	72.0	50.0
7	30.124	65.0	51.0	69.0	49.0
8	30.050	67.0	61.0	67.0	49.0
9	30.062	67.0	57.0	59.0	53.0
10	29.650	63.0	59.0	61.0	49.0
11	29.634	60.0	57.0	60.0	46.0
12	29.634	60.0	58.0	62.0	49.0
13	29.640	59.0	57.0	61.0	47.0
14	30.100	62.0	58.0	60.0	49.0
15	30.222	66.0	58.0	59.0	48.0
16	30.218	65.0	59.0	65.0	49.0
17	29.978	67.0	58.½	59.0	46.0
18	29.868	59.0	58.0	65.0	49.0
19	29.718	58.0	55.0	57.0	50.0
20	29.746	59.0	56.0	65.0	50.½
21	30.172	62.0	59.0	69.0	55.0
22	30.366	65.0	68.½	76.0	56.0
23	30.450	66.0	59.0	67.0	57.0
24	30.188	68.0	63.0	69.0	56.0
25	30.080	66.0	65.0	66.0	48.0
26	30.072	63.0	59.0	62.0	50.0
27	30.024	61.0	56.0	59.0	50.0
28	30.078	60.0	51.½	54.0	49.0
29	30.120	59.0	51.0	61.0	48.0
30	30.100	59.0	53.0	60.0	50.0

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JUNE.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; evening do., W.
2	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; evening do.
3	Gentle W.,	clear ; evening do.
4	Gentle N. W.,	clear ; evening do.
5	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; evening do.
6	Moderate S. E.,	clear ; evening cloudy.
7	Moderate S.,	cloudy ; evening do.
8	Moderate N. W.,	clear ; evening do.
9	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy ; evening do.
10	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; evening do.
11	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; evening do.
12	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; evening rain.
13	Moderate N. W.,	clear ; evening do.
14	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy ; evening do.
15	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy ; evening do.
16	Gentle N. E.,	clear ; evening do.
17	Moderate N. E.,	clear ; evening do.
18	Gentle W.,	rainy ; evening do.
19	Gentle N. E.,	rain ; evening do., do.
20	Gentle N. W.,	heavy rain ; evening clear.
21	Gentle W.,	clear ; evening do.
22	Gentle W.,	sultry, clear ; evening cloudy.
23	Gentle W.,	clear ; evening do.
24	Moderate W.,	cloudy ; evening do.
25	Moderate N.,	clear ; evening do.
26	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy ; evening do.
27	Moderate N. E.,	rain ; evening do.
28	Gentle N. E.,	rain ; evening do.
29	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy.
30	Moderate E.,	rain.

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JULY.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.050	62.0	61.0	64.0	54.0
2	29.650	63.0	59.0	66.0	55.0
3	29.490	63.0	64.0	65.0	50.0
4	29.494	60.0	51.0	54.0	48.0
5	29.604	60.0	51.0	56.0	50.0
6	29.792	62.0	59.0	65.0	54.0
7	29.828	61.0	58.0		
8				68.0	54.0
9	29.600	63.0	59.0	65.0	56.0
10	29.484	63.0	58.0	63.0	52.0
11	29.532	62.0	55.0	64.0	54.0
12	29.532	63.0	58.0	63.0	53.0
13	29.516	63.0	59.0	68.0	56.0
14	29.482	63.0	61.0	63.0	51.0
15	29.952	66.0	61.0	67.0	53.0
16	29.950	65.0	60.0	65.0	50.0
17	29.780	64.0	58.0	63.0	52.0
18	29.782	65.0	56.0	59.¼	51.0
19	29.814	66.0	62.0	60.0	50.0
20	29.800	65.0	60.0	63.0	48.0
21	29.762	65.0	55.0	58.0	51.0
22	29.526	64.0	52.0	56.0	50.0
23	30.000	66.0	53.0	55.0	51.0
24	30.012	65.0	56.0	57.0	52.0
25	29.824	65.0	58.0	65.0	59.0
26	29.580	63.0	61.0	64 0	58.0
27	29.602	64.0	63.0	62.0	60.0
28	29.624	66 0	66.0	72.0	61.0
29	29.708	66.0	63.0	68.0	58.0
30	29.664	63.0	54.0	63.0	58.¼
31	29.700	64.0	60.0	67.0	50.0

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JULY.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle W.,	rain; evening cloudy.
2	Gentle W.,	rainy; evening do., fine.
3	Gentle N. E.,	rain; evening 3 N. E., cloudy.
4	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
5	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
6	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
7		
8	Gentle S. W.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
9	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening rain.
10	Brisk S. W.,	showers; evening cloudy.
11	Moderate S. W.,	rain; evening cloudy.
12	Moderate S. W.,	rain; evening do.
13	Moderate S. W.,	rainy; evening do.
14	Moderate S. W.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
15	Moderate S. W.,	rainy; evening do.
16	Moderate S. W.,	heavy showers; evening do.
17	Moderate S.,	heavy rain; evening do.
18	Gentle S. E.,	showers; evening cloudy.
19	Moderate S. E.,	rain; evening do.
20	Moderate S. E.,	rain; evening cloudy.
21	Moderate E.,	cloudy; evening do.
22	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening clear.
23	Moderate N. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
24	Moderate N. E.,	clear; evening cloudy.
25	Gentle N.,	clear; evening do.
26	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.
27	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening do.
28	Gentle W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
29	Moderate N.,	cloudy; evening heavy showers.
30	Moderate N. E.,	rainy; evening clear.
31	Gentle N. W.,	clear; evening do.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.838	64.0	61.0	68.0	60.0
2	29.824	65.0	62.0	66.0	57.0
3	29.600	63.0	59.0	61.0	56.0
4	29.562	61.0	58.0	62.0	59.0
5	29.526	63.0	60.0	70.¼	60.0
6	29.528	65.0	62.0	71.0	56.0
7	29.540	64.0	61.0	66.0	58.0
8	29.614	64.0	58.0	63.0	52.0
9	29.932	65.0	62.0	64.0	54.0
10	29.500	61.0	59.0	64.0	51.0
11	29.266	63.0	62.0	63.0	52.0
12	29.684	63.0	63.0	65.0	51.0
13	29.416	64.0	55.0	62.0	51.0
14	29.466	61.0	62.0	65.0	49.0
15	29.528	62.0	61.0	61.0	47.0
16	29.790	60.0	55.0	60.0	51.0
17	29.920	58.0	55.0	61.0	52.0
18	29.912	59.0	63.0	64.0	52.0
19	30.076	60.0	61.0	63.0	52.0
20	30.162	61.0	61.0	64.0	52.0
21	29.976	63.0	64.0	70.0	54.0
22	29.932	64.0	63.0	71.0	57.0
23	29.850	65.0	66.0	70.0	56.¼
24	29.972	63.0	56.¼	71.0	60.0
25	29.980	63.0	57.0	64.0	48.0
26	30.036	63.0	63.0	65.0	57.0
27	30.034	63.0	65.0	67.0	58.0
28	30.016	64.0	64.0	71.0	58.0
29	29.948	63.0	68.½	68.0	57.0
30	29.900	61.0	58.0	60.0	54.0
31	29.850	61.0	59.0	63.0	55.0

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. W.,	clear; evening do.
2	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening showers.
3	Gentle E.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
4	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening do.
5	Gentle N.,	cloudy; evening do.
6	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening thunder storm for 2 hours, heavy rain.
7	Moderate N. W.,	rainy; evening do.
8	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
9	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
10	Brisk N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
11	Moderate N. W.,	heavy showers; evening cloudy.
12	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening 1 S. W., rainy.
13	Moderate N. W.,	rainy; evening cloudy.
14	Moderate N. W.,	heavy rain; evening cloudy.
15	Brisk N. E.,	heavy rain; evening do.
16	Moderate N.,	cloudy, showers; evening cloudy.
17	High N. W.,	heavy rain; evening do., cloudy.
18	Brisk S.,	cloudy, showers; evening do., do.
19	Brisk S. W.,	cloudy; evening do., do.
20	Brisk W.,	cloudy; evening do.
21	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
22	Brisk W.,	cloudy; evening do.
23	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do., do.
24	Moderate W.,	clear; evening do.
25	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do., cold.
26	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
27	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
28	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do.
29	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do. do.
30	Moderate S. E.,	cloudy, showers; evening do., do., cold.
31	Moderate S.,	cloudy; evening much lightning, no thunder in the W. and N.

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SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.804	63.0	65.0	71.0	60.0
2	29.836	63.0	67.0	72.0	61.0
3	29.378	64.0	65.0	70.¼	60.0
4	29.378	63.0	58.0	64.0	55.0
5	29.524	63.0	56.0	60.0	54.0
6	29.990	64.0	59.0	61.0	55.0
7	29.994	63.0	55.0	59.0	57.0
8	30.112	63.0	60.0	62.0	55.0
9	29.690	60.0	60.0	62.0	54.0
10	29.736	61.0	57.0	61 0	49.0
11	29.700	59.0	55.0	61.0	50.0
12	29.834	60.0	60.0	63.0	54.0
13	29.896	61.0	64.0	67.0	51.0
14	30.272	63.0	57.0	58.0	47.0
15	30.486				
16					
17	30.290	62.0	56.¾		
18	30.006	65.0	64.¼	65.0	
19	30.152	64.0	61.¼	64.0	53.½
20	30.000	65.½	61.0	70.0	60.0
21	30.180	66.0	55.0	66.0	50.0
22	30.058	66.0	55.0	58.0	49.½
23	30.098	61.½	53.0	56.0	48.0
24	30.204	60.½	53.0	60.½	52.½
25	30.242	61.½	51.0	56.½	51.0
26	30.300	60.0	52.0	56.0	52.0
27	30.050	60.½	54.0	56.0	54.½
28	29.876	59.0	55.0	59.½	52.½
29	30.004	62.½	55.½	62.0	51.½
30	29.938	59.½	55.0	61.½	55.¼

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening lightning, as last night, in the S.
2	Gentle S.,	cloudy; ev. do., lightning, as last night, in the S.E.
3	Moderate S.,	cloudy; evening do.
4	Brisk S. W.,	clear; evening do.
5	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening do.
6	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening do.
7	Gentle S.,	cloudy; evening do.
8	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening do.
9	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
10	Moderate S. W.,	showers; evening cloudy.
11	Moderate S.,	cloudy; evening do.
12	Moderate S. W.,	clear; evening do.
13	Moderate S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
14	Gentle S.,	clear; evening ½ S. E., do.
15		
16		
17		
18	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
19	Gentle W.,	clear; evening do.
20	Gentle W.,	fine day; evening cloudy.
21	Gentle W.,	fine day; evening clear.
22	Moderate E.,	clear; evening cloudy.
23	Gentle E.,	cloudy, slight showers; evening do.
24	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
25	Gentle E.,	very misty; evening do.
26	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
27	Gentle E.,	misty; evening cloudy.
28	Gentle N. E.,	misty; day ½, clear; evening thick fog.
29	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy; evening showery.
30		

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OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	30.160	60.0	55.¾	62.½	57.½
2	30.230	62.½	55.½	62.¼	59.½
3					
4	30.418	62.½	52.0	59.½	49.¾
5	30.258	62.0	47.0	54.¾	50.0
6	30.000	60.¾	49.0	55.½	53.0
7	29.926	60.¾	55.½	59.¼	54.½
8	29.968	60.0	55.0	59.0	52.½
9	30.114	61.0	55.0	59.0	52.¾
10	30.156	58.0	52.0	57.0	48.0
11	30.146	56.0	48.0	53.½	46.½
12	29.948	58.¼	45.0	52.½	45.0
13	30.144	55.0	46.0	56.½	48.¼
14	30.382	55.½	47.¾	53.½	43.½
15	30.198	54.¾	46.½	53.0	48.9
16	29.880	55.0	46.0	55.¼	49.¾
17	29.488	57.½	50.0	56.0	47.0
18	29.312	58.0	52.½	59.0	44.¼
19	29.518	54.¼	44.0	53.0	43.0
20	29.326	54.¾	45.0	53.½	46.0
21	29.340	55.0	50.0	53.½	49.½
22	28.728	56.½	53.0	55.½	49.0
23	29.400	56.0	48.0	51.0	44.0
24	29.950	50.¾	48.0	50.0	42.½
25	30.300	50.0	40.0	46.0	39.¾
26	30.400	53.0	43.0	49.0	44.0
27		53.0	48.0		48.½
28	29.412	53.¾	42.0	45.¾	39.½
29	29.760	45.½	36.0	42.¾	38.½
30	29.976	50.½	36.0	44.0	44.0
31	29.796	52.0	44.0	50.½	46.½

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Gentle E.,	misty; noon cleared up, wind having shifted to S. W.; evening clear.
2	Gentle S. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
3		
4	Gentle E.,	clear; evening do.
5	Gentle N. E.,	clear; evening cloudy.
6	Gentle E.,	rather misty; evening cloudy.
7	Gentle E.,	good day; evening cloudy.
8	Gentle E.,	good day; evening cloudy.
9	Moderate E.,	rather misty, with slight showers; evening cloudy.
10	Moderate E.,	alternately cloudy and clear; evening do.
11	Gentle E.,	rather cloudy; evening very fine.
12	Gentle E.,	fine day; evening very fine.
13	Gentle E.,	fine day; evening very fine.
14	Gentle E.,	fine day; evening very fine.
15	Gentle N. E.,	fine day; evening showery, but cleared up and became very fine.
16	Gentle N. E.,	fine day; evening cloudy.
17	Gentle E.,	rather misty and cloudy; evening fine.
18	Gentle W.,	very misty and showery; evening 2½, cloudy.
19	Gentle W.,	fine morning, became showery; evening 2½, heavy showers.
20	Brisk W.,	showers; evening do.
21	Gentle W.,	heavy showers; evening heavy and constant rain.
22	Gentle W.,	heavy rain; evening do.
23	Gentle N. W.,	fine day; evening cloudy.
24	Gentle W.,	fine day; evening cloudy.
25	Gentle W.,	fine day; evening clear.
26	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening cloudy.
27	High S.,	morning cloudy; evening 4, cloudy and rainy. Bar. 29.550 at north.
28	Brisk N. W.,	rather cloudy; evening 2½, clear.
29	Brisk N. W.,	rather cloudy; evening showery.
30	Gentle S. W.,	clear; evening cloudy.
31	Moderate W.,	clear; evening ½, cloudy.

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day.	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.786	54.0	40.0	39.¼	33.½
2	30.292	48.½	37.½	42.0	41.½
3	30.474	47.¾	41.0	43.0	41.0
4	30.062	52.0	38.½	42.0	37.¾
5	29.414	51.¼	39.0	42.¼	39.0
6	28.908	51.0	37.½	40.½	34.½
7	29.112	49.¼	32.0	41.0	36.0
8	29.112	49.½	39.0	40.0	37.0
9	29.472	50.0	40.0	45.0	42.0
10	29.430	48.0	44.0	46.0	41.½
11	29.660	49.½	42.0	45.½	40.0
12	29.856	48.0	41.½	44.½	40.¾
13	30.292	54.½	42.0	45.½	39.0
14	29.932	49.½	40.0	43.½	36.½
15	29.224	52.¼	39.½	43.½	37.0
16	28.944	54.½	46.¾	53.½	48.½
17	29.120	55.½	46.0	47.0	39.0
18	29.428	54.½	36.½	39.½	35.½
19	29.736	52.¼	41.0	45.0	37.0
20	29.924	54.¼	41.0	43.½	38.¾
21	29.476	52.0	44.0	48.0	51.0
22	29.376	54.0	44.0	47.¾	44.¼
23	29.648	55.½	46.0	51.½	48.½
24	29.588	55.0	45.0	49.½	37.¼
25	29.560	53.¾	42.½	48.0	41.0
26	29.400	53.0	44.½	46.½	43.¾
27	29.178	56.¼	43.0	44.½	40.½
28	28.948	54.¼	43.0	43.½	38.¼
29	28.910	52.½	38.0	39.½	36.0
30	29.066	53.¾	37.½	40.½	37.¼

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	High N. W.,	cloudy and slight showers; evening clear.
2	High N. E.,	clear; evening do.
3	Brisk N. E.,	showers; evening ½, cloudy.
4	Gentle W.,	slight showers; evening showers and mist.
5	Moderate S. W.,	showers; evening cloudy.
6	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
7	Gentle N. E.,	cloudy and misty; evening cloudy; snow during the night.
8	Gentle S. E.,	cloudy; evening do.
9	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening clear.
10	Gentle N. E.,	heavy showers; evening 2½, showers.
11	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening do.
12	Moderate N. E.,	clear; evening do.
13	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening do.
14	Gentle E.,	cloudy, with showers; evening heavy rain.
15	Gentle E.,	very thick; evening do., with showers.
16	Gentle S.,	good day, but cloudy; evening heavy rain.
17	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
18	Gentle E.,	heavy rain; evening cloudy and showers.
19	Gentle E.,	showers; evening do.
20	Gentle E.,	cloudy with slight showers; evening do.
21	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening do., with showers.
22	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening clear.
23	Gentle E.,	misty; evening clear.
24	Gentle E.,	rainy; evening clear.
25	Brisk S. E.,	showers; evening cloudy, with slight rain.
26	Gentle E.,	heavy rain; evening do.
27	Gentle S. W.	heavy showers; evening showers of snow.
28	Gentle N. W.,	showers; evening do.
29	Gentle E.,	showers; evening do.
30		

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Height of Mercury in the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	State of the Thermometer attached to the Barometer at 9 o'Clock in the Morning.	Thermometer in the open Air at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.	Greatest Heat during the Day	Greatest Cold during the Night.
	Inch. Dec.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
1	29.564	47.0	37.0	38.0	32.0
2	29.946	50.¾	30.½	34.0	39.½
3	29.568	51.½	44.0	45.0	40.0
4	29.706	52.0	44.0	48.¾	48.½
5	29.646	55.½	51.½	52.½	52.¼
6			47.0	49.0	46.½
7	29.110	55.½	43.0	47.½	38.0
8	29.682	57.0	37.0	39.½	33.0
9	29.930	47.½	29.0	31.¼	28.0
10	29.586	46.¼	33.¼	32.¾	27.½
11	29.606	45.0	27.¼	30.¾	29.0
12	29.490	45.0	31.0	33.½	34.0
13	29.514	50.½	40.0	44.0	42.½
14	29.386	52.0	41.½	39.0	41.¼
15	29.722	52.0	40.½	43.½	40.½
16	30.200	52.0	34.0	40.0	43.0
17	29.982	52.0	42.½	47.0	48.½
18	29.234	57.¾	47.0	47.½	41.0
19	29.608	55.½	36.0	40.0	29.½
20	29.646	50.0	31.0	38.0	38.0
21	28.686	49.½	38.0	40.0	42.0
22	29.440	51.½	40.0	45.0	48.½
23	28.844	53.0	41.0	42.¼	39.½
24	29.060	52.¼	39.0	43.0	38.¾
25	28.501	51.½	41.0		
26	29.416	52.¼	39.0	43.0	44.½
27	29.246	54.½	38.0	43.0	37.0
28	30.258	49.½	35.0	36.0	34.½
29	30.602	49.½	33.0	36.0	34.½
30	30.730	49.½	35.0	37.½	35.½
31	30.708	47.¼	34.0	38.0	37.0

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Meteorological Journal kept at Edinburgh.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	State of the Wind and Weather at Edinburgh.	
	Wind.	Weather.
1	Moderate N. W.,	fine clear day; evening very clear.
2	Gentle N.,	fine day; evening do., but rather cloudy.
3	Moderate W.,	cloudy; evening do., with spitting of rain.
4	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
5	High W.,	cloudy; evening do.
6	Strong S. W.,	fine day; evening cloudy ½.
7	Gentle W.,	cloudy, with spitting of rain; evening clearer.
8	Moderate W.,	fine day; evening clear.
9	Gentle N. W.,	fine day; evening very clear.
10	Gentle S. W.,	fine day; evening very clear.
11	Gentle N. W.,	fine day; evening very clear.
12	Gentle N. W.,	heavy snow during the day; evening do.
13	Gentle S. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
14	Gentle W.,	very foggy; evening cloudy.
15	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
16	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening do.
17	Gentle W.,	cloudy; evening slight rain.
18	Brisk W.,	slight rain; evening do.
19	Moderate N. W.,	cloudy; evening do.
20	High W.,	snow; evening sleet.
21	High S. W.,	heavy showers; evening do.
22	Strong W.,	rainy; evening do.
23	Strong W.,	heavy showers; evening do.
24	Strong W.,	showers; evening clear.
25	High W.,	very heavy showers; evening clear.
26	Moderate S. W.,	fine day; evening clear.
27	Moderate W.,	showers; evening two showers.
28	Moderate N.,	fine day; evening 2, clear.
29	Gentle N.,	fine day; evening do.
30	Gentle N. W.,	fine day; evening slight spitting of snow.
31	Gentle E.,	cloudy; evening 2, cloudy.

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EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING JOURNAL.

In recording the state of the wind on the different days of the year, the words *Gentle*, *Moderate*, *Brisk*, *Strong*, *High*, and *Tempest*, have been uniformly employed to denote the different degrees of its intensity. The relative degrees of force expressed by these terms may be represented thus:

Gentle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Moderate	1
Brisk	2
Strong	$2\frac{1}{2}$
High	3
Tempest	4

When any of these numbers are placed before the direction of the wind, in the state of the weather for the evening, or when they are placed after the word evening, they indicate the force of the wind at that time.

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JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.		
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock After-noon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather.	
											Day.	Night.
1	47	47.5	49	48.5	48	50	43	30.10	30.10	10	Cloudy	Cloudy
2	47	46	47	45.5	44	48	42	30.22	30.15	0	Rain	Ditto
3	44	47	49	49	45	49.5	44	30.16	30.14	15	Cloudy	Ditto
4	45	45.5	47	48	44	49	44.5	30.28	30.29	0	Rain	Rain
5	46	45	45	43	42	46.5	40	30.34	30.30	9	Fair	Cloudy
6	43	43	47	45.5	41	47.5	41.5	30.30	30.31	10	Cloudy	Ditto
7	40	43.5	43	41	40	44	37.5	30.24	30.20	14	Ditto	Ditto
8	39	39	40	37	40	40	41	30.03	29.95	12	Rain	Ditto
9	46	45	47	45	41	47.5	40	29.85	29.80	4	Ditto	Ditto
10	40	41.5	44	43.5	40	45	41	30.00	29.90	10	Cloudy	Ditto
11	45	41.5	46	45	43	45.5	42	29.92	29.85	9	Ditto	Ditto
12	43	44	44	39	40	45	32	29.87	29.86	10	Rain	Ditto
13	34	34	34	32.5	26	34.5	26.5	29.94	29.91	12	Fair	Fair
14	27	27.5	29	26	24	30	26	30.02	29.92	14	Ditto	Ditto
15	27	27	28	24	23	29	20	29.85	29.85	10	Ditto	Ditto
16	20	22.5	26	21	19	27	14	29.75	29.70	0	Snow	Hazy
17	18	20.5	30	27	26	30	25.5	29.98	29.96	7	Fair	Ditto
18	28	31.5	34	28	25	35.5	25	30.21	30.20	0	Snow	Fog
19	25	27	29	25	24	32	21	30.24	30.21	2	Ditto	Hazy
20	20	21	22	27	29	29	27	30.18	30.05	0	Cloudy	Ditto
21	30	28	31	32	30	34.5	29	30.05	29.96	7	Ditto	Cloudy
22	31	31	34	32	34	34.5	29	29.95	29.90	0	Ditto	Rain
23	34	34.5	38	35	35	37	33	30.12	30.08	0	Ditto	Ditto
24	35	35	36	36	35	37.5	32.5	30.21	30.19	0	Ditto	Ditto
25	35	34	35	34.5	34	37	31	30.28	30.23	4	Ditto	Cloudy
26	32	32.5	35	35	33	36.5	31	30.33	30.20	5	Ditto	Ditto
27	32	32	32	33	31	34.5	30	30.25	30.21	0	Ditto	Ditto
28	31	31	33	31.5	30	32.5	30	30.23	30.22	7	Cloudy	Cloudy
29	30	31	33	33.5	30	34	31.5	30.27	30.28	6	Ditto	Ditto
30	33	33	33	34.5	30	34	30	30.44	30.40	4	Ditto	Ditto
31	32	33.5	43	44.5	47	45	42.5	30.35	30.25	0	Rain	Rain

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FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.		
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather.	
											Day.	Night.
1	47	47	47	48	46	49	45	30.17	30.02	0	Rain	Cloudy
2	46	46	47	46	44	47	42	30.09	29.90	0	Ditto	Rain
3	45	44	47	45.5	46	46	41	29.80	29.70	0	Ditto	Cloudy
4	45	42.5	46	38	36	43	33	29.90	29.92	10	Ditto	Fair
5	33	36	45	41	44	44	33	30.08	30.00	10	Cloudy	Ditto
6	46	40.5	47	45	44	46	43	30.04	29.96	7	Ditto	Ditto
7	47	46.5	47	46	46	49	43	29.95	29.94	4	Ditto	Cloudy
8	46	45.5	47	47	45	48	41	29.97	29.90	0	Rain	Rain
9	44	44	47	47	46	47.5	46	29.80	29.70	0	Cloudy	Cloudy
10	47	48	50	46	44	49.5	40	29.78	29.78	0	Rain	Foggy
11	44	42	44	41	40	43.5	38	29.87	29.81	0	Ditto	Rain
12	40	41	41	40	40	42	36.5	29.35	29.42	0	Ditto	Cloudy
13	38	38	42	39	38	42.5	34	29.05	28.95	6	Fair	Fair
14	36	36.5	39	37.5	36	40	33.5	29.34	29.50	5	Foggy	Foggy
15	35	36	37	35	30	39	27	29.70	29.90	7	Cloudy	Fair
16	26	30	38	36.5	27	37.5	27.5	30.05	30.00	10	Fair	Cloudy
17	27	30	35	32.5	26	35.5	25	30.10	29.10	9	Ditto	Fair
18	27	29	33	34.5	36	34.5	27.5	30.17	29.11	0	Snow	Rain
19	28	30	36	31.5	28	35	26	30.00	29.98	5	Fair	Fair
20	27	30	30	27	24	32.5	20	30.20	30.22	7	Snow	Ditto
21	19	22.5	30	30.5	26	31.5	25	30.43	30.40	10	Fair	Ditto
22	26	30	34	30.5	28	32.5	32.5	30.28	30.08	5	Ditto	Ditto
23	35	36	45	41	40	43	38	29.05	29.40	0	Rain	Cloudy
24	40	42.5	49	47	47	49	47	29.55	29.50	0	Cloudy	Ditto
25	47	48	51	49.5	40	41	36	29.46	29.46	35	Fair	Fair
26	38	41	47	46	47	49	46	29.89	29.89	23	Ditto	Cloudy
27	47	50.5	53	48	44	53	46	29.73	29.65	19	Cloudy	Cloudy
28	40	49.5	52	49	48	52.5	47	30.02	29.99	32	Fair	Ditto

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MARCH.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at 8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Barometer at 9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Hygrometer. Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather. Day.	Night.
1	47	50	53	51	47	53	48	29.88	29.78	16	Fair	Cloudy
2	48	50	54	49	49	52.5	37	29.70	29.69	10	Rain	Rain
3	49	40	51	46	41	52.5	38.5	29.61	29.55	0	Ditto	Fair
4	41	40	50	43	40	48	39	29.68	29.36	18	Ditto	Rain
5	40	41.5	45	41	39	44	34	29.27	29.16	19	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	35	35	38	41.5	41	42	40	28.92	28.95	0	Snow	Ditto
7	40	42.5	45	43	42	45	39	28.92	28.81	0	Rain	Rain
8	45	46	49	46	46	49	45	28.96	28.99	15	Ditto	Ditto
9	52	52	54	52	49	55	48.5	29.17	29.28	10	Ditto	Ditto
10	50	52.5	54	50.5	50	56.5	46	29.45	29.76	36	Fair	Fair
11	50	51	54	52	50	55	49	29.94	29.90	30	Rain	Rain
12	52	52	52	47	46	54	39	29.68	29.75	10	Ditto	Fair
13	40	41	42	41	40	43	37	30.03	30.00	32	Ditto	Ditto
14	39	40	41	36	38	43	33.5	30.01	30.00	25	Cloudy	Ditto
15	38	37	38	36	35	39.5	33	29.81	29.64	29	Fair	Cloudy
16	35	36	39	36	34	40	35	29.54	29.55	10	Hail	Ditto
17	35	38	40	34	33	41.5	30	29.67	29.65	30	Fair	Fair
18	32	36	44	35	36	43	31	29.88	29.90	22	Ditto	Ditto
19	29	33.5	44	42	43	44	31.5	30.02	30.00	19	Ditto	Ditto
20	34	39	50	40	40	42.5	33.5	30.05	29.95	38	Ditto	Ditto
21	35	41	49	46	41	48.5	35.5	29.76	29.65	21	Ditto	Ditto
22	34	39	42	37	34	43.5	31	29.97	29.98	19	Ditto	Ditto
23	32	36.5	49	42.5	36	48.5	36	29.88	29.72	34	Ditto	Ditto
24	38	39	47	40	37	48	34.5	29.76	29.72	27	Ditto	Cloudy
25	32	38	42	39	37	41	36.5	29.80	29.81	25	Ditto	Ditto
26	35	38	42	39.5	39	44	36	29.93	29.85	27	Ditto	Fair
27	44	45.5	52	46	42	53	41	29.76	29.59	0	Rain	Cloudy
28	44	45	50	45°	40	50	37.5	29.70	29.78	22	Ditto	Rain
29	46	44.5	51	45	39	52	37	29.93	29.90	20	Ditto	Fair
30	44	43.5	49	44.5	42	48	41.5	29.94	29.85	25	Ditto	Cloudy
31	43	46.5	51	46	45	51	41.5	29.76	29.62	0	Ditto	Rain

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APRIL.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	45	45.5	49	45	42	49	41	29.45	29.40	0	Rain	Rain
2	40	44	45	44.5	40	48.5	43.5	29.76	29.72	15	Cloudy	Cloudy
3	43	49	56	50	46	54.5	40	29.64	29.60	21	Rain	Rain
4	45	45	47	43	39	47.5	35.5	29.44	29.30	0	Ditto	Fair
5	37	42	47	45	45	50	41.5	29.76	29.69	36	Fair	Cloudy
6	42	44	45	43.5	42	49	41.5	29.37	29.22	0	Rain	Ditto
7	41	46	53	47	43	53.5	41.5	29.32	29.30	31	Showery	Fair
8	44	46.5	51	47	43	52	43.5	29.49	29.58	20	Fair	Rain
9	45	47	48	46	44	51	42	29.48	29.45	0	Rain	Ditto
10	44	44	42	43	39	45	35	29.53	29.55	0	Ditto	Ditto
11	37	40	42	38	36	42	32	29.67	29.65	5	Showery	Fair
12	33	34.5	41	37.5	34	42.5	31	29.92	29.90	25	Fair	Ditto
13	34	36	42	37	35	41.5	34	29.94	29.89	20	Ditto	Cloudy
14	36	39	47	41	39	45.5	38	29.90	29.81	26	Cloudy	Fair
15	44	45	49	43.5	40	52	38	29.83	29.71	36	Fair	Ditto
16	39	44.5	47	42.5	40	52.5	37.5	29.56	29.48	10	Rain	Cloudy
17	42	45	52	46.5	45	53	42.5	29.49	29.64	20	Showery	Fair
18	48	49	56	54	46	60	45.5	29.65	29.70	35	Fair	Ditto
19	49	51	57	52.5	47	59.5	45	29.76	29.80	42	Ditto	Ditto
20	48	51.5	57	52	45	57.5	44.5	29.97	30.10	39	Ditto	Ditto
21	49	51.5	59	54.5	47	61	43	30.20	30.17	46	Ditto	Ditto
22	50	51	63	55	54	63	47	30.23	30.16	40	Ditto	Ditto
23	54	54	66	55	55	64.5	46.5	30.21	30.20	39	Ditto	Ditto
24	54	52.5	63	53	44	62.5	45	30.24	30.15	40	Ditto	Ditto
25	44	52	58	48	43	62	42.5	30.19	30.14	57	Ditto	Cloudy
26	47	51.5	59	50	45	59	43	30.14	30.12	65	Ditto	Fair
27	44	51	58	51	47	59	45	30.13	30.16	67	Fair	Ditto
28	47	52	64	55	48	62	45	30.11	30.14	74	Ditto	Ditto
29	48	51.5	69	56	52	62	47.5	30.12	30.05	76	Ditto	Ditto
30	51	33	68	57	54	65	48	30.01	29.98	86	Ditto	Ditto

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MAY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer:		
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather: Day:	Weather: Night.
1	49	55	67	51	44	58	43	29.88	29.85	68	Fair	Fair
2	44	48	52	51	46	54	42	29.88	29.80	45	Ditto	Cloudy
3	44	44	49	45	45	50	38	29.75	29.70	29	Showery	Fair
4	45	49	47	43.5	40	50.5	37	29.72	29.76	26	Rain	Cloudy
5	40	44	51	43	30	51	33	29.86	29.80	36	Fair	Fair
6	40	42	50	44	40	47.5	38	29.81	29.80	35	Cloudy	Ditto
7	41	43	48	47	46	48	45	29.68	29.55	0	Rain	Rain
8	49	51	62	51	50	59	47	29.44	29.67	51	Fair	Fair
9	52	54	61	55	50	59	50	29.79	29.80	40	Ditto	Ditto
10	52	55	65	55	51	61	46	29.96	29.98	42	Ditto	Ditto
11	47	50	55	48	42	61	42	30.10	30.08	43	Ditto	Ditto
12	42	47.5	56	53	45	57	49	30.01	29.97	41	Ditto	Cloudy
13	50	51	47	50	47	52	47	29.87	29.72	22	Rain	Fair
14	49	51.5	59	53	49	57	50	29.67	29.60	51	Fair	Cloudy
15	49	52	55	51	50	54	45	29.40	29.35	15	Cloudy	Ditto
16	48	49	61	55	49	58	46	29.40	29.45	23	Fair	Fair
17	49	50	54	55	52	57	43	29.63	29.46	0	Rain	Rain
18	40	45	43	44	44	46	38	29.57	29.56	0	Ditto	Ditto
19	42	43	59	49	44	53	41	29.97	29.98	41	Fair	Fair
20	45	49	60	51	48	55	47	30.00	29.95	47	Ditto	Ditto
21	57	55	61	54	52	64	47	29.67	29.61	40	Ditto	Ditto
22	54	55	60	53.5	49	61	44	29.86	29.87	37	Showery	Ditto
23	50	53	60	52	48	60	43	30.10	30.10	42	Fair	Ditto
24	49	52	61	54	47	62	47	30.18	30.13	76	Ditto	Ditto
25	47	54	60	53.5	49	63.5	43.5	30.08	30.05	46	Ditto	Ditto
26	46	49	68	53	47	61.5	46	30.06	29.93	61	Ditto	Ditto
27	47	53.5	60	54	46	64	46	29.95	29.95	40	Ditto	Ditto
28	48		56		45				30.13	53	Ditto	Ditto
29	46		51		46				30.40	71	Ditto	Ditto
30	49		65		51				30.30	66	Ditto	Ditto
31	52		66		50				30.30	60	Ditto	Ditto

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JUNE.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	53		65		52			30.29	30.29	77	Fair	Fair
2	54		69		54			30.25	30.25	79		
3	53		66		50			30.24	30.22	63	Ditto	Ditto
4	52		65		55			30.26	30.20	90		
5	54		55		50			30.24	30.24	41	Cloudy	Ditto
6	51		70		55			30.24	30.19	79	Fair	Ditto
7	54		67		56			30.16	30.11	55		
8	56		70		60			30.12	30.5	76	Ditto	Ditto
9	59		73		55			30.00	29.94	52		
10	59		70		55			29.73	29.72	41	Cloudy	Ditto
11	58		68		54			29.80	29.82	53	Fair	Ditto
12	54		66		53			29.95	29.94	59	Cloudy	Ditto
13	55		60		50			29.90	29.85	0	Rain	
14	50		63		54			30.10	30.15	70	Fair	
15	54		66		51			30.24	30.19	79	Ditto	
16	52		62		46			30.09	30.03	55	Ditto	
17	50		60		54			29.98	29.95	51	Ditto	
18	56		70		60			29.94	29.95	65	Ditto	
19	60		70		60			29.98	29.95	51	Cloudy	
20	63		72		63			29.96	29.95	42	Ditto	
21	64		77		66			30.18	30.20	92	Fair	
22	66		73		55			30.30	30.30	55	Cloudy	
23	54		69		55			30.40	30.38	57	Fair	
24	56		73		60			30.23	30.25	61	Ditto	
25	59		73		66			30.16	30.09	77	Ditto	
26	59		61		55			30.09	30.05	30	Cloudy	
27	57	58	64	58	59	63	50	30.01	29.96	30	Fair	Fair
28	59	59	69	60.5	66	66.5	55	30.30	29.99	50	Ditto	Cloudy
29	66	64.5	68	60	56	68	51	29.98	29.99	10	Rain	Ditto
30	60	60	72	64	63	70.5	56.5	30.13	30.10	60	Fair	Ditto

N. B. The thermometer was not observed at the times indicated in the blank columns.

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JULY.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.		
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather.	
											Day.	Night.
1	64	54.5	74	66	66	74.5	59	30.11	.07	65	Fair	Rain
2	60	64	74	63	64	72.5	56	29.86	29.81	70	Ditto	Fair
3	60	64	66	56	55	65	51.5	29.67	29.45	0	Ditto	Ditto
4	61	58	56	56	54	61	51	29.39	29.36	0	Rain	Ditto
5	60	59	67	62	64	65.5	58	29.77	29.79	51	Ditto	Ditto
6	64	63	70	63	62	69.5	54	29.91	29.98	62	Fair	Ditto
7	65	63	74	67	64	74.5	61	30.03	29.99	65	Ditto	Ditto
8	67	67	60	61.5	55	68	55	29.80	29.80	10	Rain	Ditto
9	60	62	70	63.5	58	70	58	29.95	29.88	52	Fair	Ditto
10	66	64	69	63.5	64	68	59.5	29.76	29.75	35	Ditto	Ditto
11	65	65	75	65	62	73.5	58	29.64	29.54	66	Ditto	Ditto
12	60	64	70	64	60	68	58	29.56	29.60	49	Ditto	Cloudy
13	63	64.5	71	64	64	70	55	29.61	29.56	68	Rain	Fair
14	66	63	69	55	57	65	48.5	29.71	29.75	0	Ditto	Ditto
15	64	55.5	69	56	56	66	48	29.95	29.80	36	Ditto	Ditto
16	66	59	68	57	55	62	50.5	30.03	29.93	48	Ditto	Rain
17	56	55	64	58	52	62.5	51	29.82	29.55	33	Cloudy	Cloudy
18	52	56	65	58	55	64	51.5	29.58	29.70	44	Fair	Fair
19	56	57.5	66	60.5	52	65	51.5	29.84	29.80	62	Ditto	Ditto
20	56	59	65	58.5	54	65	51	29.79	29.80	60	Ditto	Ditto
21	52	58	63	51	52	60.5	48.5	29.92	29.94	45	Ditto	Ditto
22	53	56	64	59	57	63	50	30.10	30.11	46	Ditto	Ditto
23	57	59	70	60.5	54	70	54	30.17	30.16	70	Ditto	Ditto
24	58	61	70	61.5	57	73	53.5	30.17	30.14	53	Ditto	Ditto
25	59	65	73	64.5	64	71.5	59.5	29.88	29.96	40	Rain	Cloudy
26	66	66	63	56	60	66.5	53	29.80	29.64	0	Ditto	Ditto
27	60	60	62	57	57	62	52	29.63	29.50	10	Ditto	Ditto
28	60	60	57	55.5	55	61	51	29.58	29.63	0	Ditto	Fair
29	61	58	64	59	56	63	56	29.93	29.80	38	Ditto	Cloudy
30	60	62.5	65	60	55	64	52.5	29.71	29.68	36	Ditto	Ditto
31	60	60	65	58.5	54	65	49	29.83	29.80	28	Ditto	Fair

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AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	59	57	66	59.5	56	62.5	52	29.82	29.82	20	Rain	Fair
2	57	59	68	62	58	66	57.5	29.98	29.95	42	Fair	Cloudy
3	59	62	66	63	57	69	55	29.87	29.70	26	Rain	Fair
4	59	61	67	60.5	58	66	53.5	29.62	29.54	33	Ditto	Ditto
5	60	59	70	57	56	63.5	49.5	29.64	29.64	45	Ditto	Ditto
6	55	57.5	69	61	55	66	56.5	29.77	29.64	46	Fair	Rain
7	56	62	68	61.5	56	65	57	29.65	29.62	30	Rain	Cloudy
8	58	61	66	60	57	65	52	29.57	29.70	29	Ditto	Ditto
9	60	58	64	59.5	56	62	57	30.00	29.95	32	Fair	Ditto
10	61	62.5	67	62	57	69.5	52	29.79	29.72	39	Ditto	Ditto
11	62	60	68	59	55	66.5	53	29.64	29.57	41	Rain	Ditto
12	60	60	69	62	58	67	55	29.87	29.81	36	Ditto	Cloudy
13	60	59	68	61	59	65	56	29.54	29.71	44	Fair	Ditto
14	60	62	69	61	55	64	54.5	29.83	29.69	33	Cloudy	Ditto
15	59	57	63	57	54	63.5	48.5	29.55	29.50	36	Rain	Ditto
16	50	52	50	52	49	54	47	29.52	29.60	0	Ditto	Ditto
17	51	53.5	61	55	49	60.5	45.5	29.87	29.92	65	Fair	Fair
18	49	55	66	59.5	51	66.5	53.5	30.20	30.20	63	Ditto	Ditto
19	50	59	61	58	52	63	49	30.18	30.21	0	Rain	Fair
20	51	58	69	64.5	54	69	51	30.28	30.28	60	Fair	Ditto
21	56	59	69	64	58	70.5	50.5	30.24	30.26	53	Ditto	Ditto
22	56	59	70	64.5	59	72	51	30.16	30.03	50	Ditto	Ditto
23	58	62.5	74	67.5	64	73	58	30.02	30.02	50	Ditto	Ditto
24	60	64.5	74	68.5	65	75.5	59	30.06	30.01	61	Ditto	Ditto
25	61	64	76	68.5	64	75	59	30.02	29.99	59	Ditto	Ditto
26	60	62.5	71	67	68	70	57	29.97	30.01	48	Cloudy	Ditto
27	58	65	74	62	62	70	54	30.09	30.08	63	Fair	Fair
28	57	60.5	74	65	64	68	54	30.16	30.13	74	Ditto	Ditto
29	58	62	71	67	67	68.5	60	30.15	30.10	65	Ditto	Cloudy
30	59	65.5	75	67	68	72	60	30.03	29.98	52	Ditto	Ditto
31	61	65.5	77	71	69	75	63	29.92	29.90	53	Ditto	Ditto

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SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock After-noon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	68	68	78	72	70	77	62.5	29.88	29.85	61	Fair	Fair
2	70	70.5	80	73	69	79.5	63.5	29.94	29.90	0	Ditto	Ditto
3	69	67	72	62	58	62.5	55	29.85	29.80	58	Rain	Rain
4	58	61	62	61.5	54	62	50	29.70	29.72	26	Fair	Fair
5	55	55	68	60.5	58	62	53.5	30.02	30.00	55	Ditto	Ditto
6	56	60	68	56	51	66	48.5	30.00	30.00	45	Ditto	Ditto
7	50	55.5	64	58.5	49	64.5	48	30.35	30.32	51	Ditto	Ditto
8	49	54.5	64	60	50	64	48	30.18	30.12	55	Ditto	Ditto
9	51	53.5	68	61.5	56	68	52.5	30.10	30.05	50	Ditto	Ditto
10	53	57	68	55	54	66	48	29.96	29.91	41	Rain	Ditto
11	50	53.5	59	54.5	50	65	48	29.90	29.70	0	Cloudy	Rain
12	58	53	58	52.5	45	57	44.5	29.69	29.61	0	Rain	Fair
13	48	50	63	57	47	59	54	30.07	30.06	36	Ditto	Ditto
14	52	60.5	68	61	48	66	48	30.16	30.20	42	Fair	Ditto
15	47	53	61	56.5	51	59.5	49.5	30.37	30.38	33	Ditto	Cloudy
16	53	57	64	59	57	62	56	30.27	30.28	42	Rain	Ditto
17	57	61	67	62	58	65	53.5	30.11	30.09	38	Fair	Ditto
18	58	58	68	61	49	63	58	30.05	30.05	30	Ditto	Ditto
19	51	60	67	62	56	64	54	30.10	30.10	22	Ditto	Ditto
20	56	58	63	60	59	63.5	56	30.12	30.10	10	Ditto	Ditto
21	58	61.5	66	62	58	65	55	30.09	30.05	15	Ditto	Ditto
22	56	61	68	61	56	67	51.5	30.03	29.95	32	Ditto	Ditto
23	57	56.5	62	57	52	59	51	29.92	29.96	20	Rain	Fair
24	56	56	66	59	54	61.5	55	30.10	30.09	42	Fair	Cloudy
25	58	59.5	69	60	56	65	53.5	30.15	30.11	80	Ditto	Fair
26	57	60.5	67	60	55	66	52.5	30.11	30.03	82	Ditto	Ditto
27	53	57	68	60.5	54	64	53.5	30.02	29.92	53	Ditto	Ditto
28	55	60.5	68	59	56	65	51	29.94	29.90	50	Ditto	Ditto
29	51	57	66	60	56	62	56	30.05	30.01	36	Ditto	Cloudy
30	56	1.5	64	62	57	66	53	29.99	29.98	30	Ditto	Ditto

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OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.		
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o Clock Morning	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Weather.	
											Day.	Night.
1	58	61.5	64	60	51	66	51	30.15	30.11	30	Fair	Cloudy
2	55	57	63	55.5	52	62	49	30.25	30.24	50	Ditto	Fair
3	50	55.5	64	56	51	61.5	49.5	30.25	30.22	62	Ditto	Ditto
4	52	55.5	64	57	52	64	49	30.26	30.25	41	Ditto	Ditto
5	51	57	64	56	52	63	50	30.16	30.09	50	Ditto	Ditto
6	52	54	61	55.5	50	59.5	46	29.94	29.91	20	Ditto	Heavy fog
7	48	50	66	56	55	59.5	49	29.96	29.98	18	Ditto	Fair
8	53	54	65	58	56	59.5	52	29.97	29.94	52	Ditto	Ditto
9	54	56.5	61	57	55	60	52	29.93	29.90	30	Ditto	Ditto
10	55	56.5	59	57	54	58.5	51	29.84	29.82	30	Ditto	Ditto
11	52	54.5	59	52	48	58	46	29.92	29.90	30	Ditto	Ditto
12	47	50	57	47	44	54	40	29.86	29.85	55	Ditto	Ditto
13	40	46.5	57	47	43	53	40	30.00	30.05	51	Ditto	Ditto
14	46	47.5	56	50	46	55	43	30.22	30.20	36	Ditto	Ditto
15	46	49	57	52	47	54	42	30.19	30.19	32	Ditto	Ditto
16	42	47	56	54	55	54	51	29.91	29.84	30	Rain	Rain
17	57	56.5	62	58	56	60	52	29.66	29.55	15	Ditto	Ditto
18	56	56.5	64	55	55	60	45.5	29.38	29.45	35	Ditto	Fair
19	50	53.5	59	59	58	59	57	29.80	29.78	35	Ditto	Rain
20	56	59	64	52	49	61.5	49	29.74	29.68	30	Ditto	Ditto
21	50	54	59	61	56	61.5	44	29.67	29.62	36	Ditto	Ditto
22	57	55.5	61	55	48	58	46	29.33	29.35	48	Cloudy	Fair
23	49	50.5	55	51	44	54	42	29.67	29.57	42	Fair	Cloudy
24	46	48	52	47	41	52	39	29.72	29.83	24	Ditto	Fair
25	42	44.5	50	45	40	49	37	30.17	30.16	34	Ditto	Ditto
26	39	42	49	45	44	50	42	30.37	30.35	42	Ditto	Ditto
27	44	46	46	45	39	48	38	30.23	30.05	31	Cloudy	Ditto
28	47	47	49	43	40	50	35	29.68	29.62	0	Rain	Ditto
29	38	39	43	36	30	42	31	29.63	29.65	25	Fair	Ditto
30	36	38.5	44	37	32	42	29.5	29.83	29.89	38	Ditto	Ditto
31	31	35	44	44.5	43	44.5	40	29.02	29.95	25	Ditto	Cloudy

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Meteorological Journal kept at London.

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	44	44.5	47	40.5	40	47	36	29.74	29.63	22	Rain	Cloudy
2	39	40.5	47	41	41	46	38	29.79	29.80	20	Ditto	Fair
3	42	44	46	44	41	46	40	29.98	29.87	0	Ditto	Cloudy
4	42	44	46	41	35	45	32	29.90	29.84	10	Ditto	Fair
5	33	35.5	41	39	39	40.5	36	†29.35	29.65	25	Fair	Ditto
6	40	40	43	40.5	37	43.5	36	29.19	29.12	10	Rain	Ditto
7	38	41	42	41	37	42	36.5	28.95	28.92	5	Ditto	Cloudy
8	40	41.5	46	42.5	37	46	35	29.10	29.90	0	Ditto	Ditto
9	36	39	51	43	42	47	40	29.48	29.47	21	Fair	Foggy
10	41	46	48	43.5	43	48	39.5	§28.80	28.50	0	Rain	Fair
11	43	45	44	44.5	44	46	40.5	29.24	29.30	5	Ditto	Rain
12	43	44	45	40.5	40	45	35	29.58	29.61	22	Fair	Fair
13	40	37.5	45	39.5	37	44	35	30.13	30.10	25	Ditto	Ditto
14	39	39	42	40	43	42	40	30.11	29.93	25	Rain	Rain
15	51	51.5	54	53	47	54.5	48.5	29.50	29.50	15	Fair	Ditto
16	52	51	57	53	50	54.5	45	29.28	29.25	26	Ditto	Ditto
17	47	48	51	47	44	51	42.5	29.35	29.40	22	Ditto	Fair
18	43	45	48	46	47	48	45	29.54	29.55	16	Ditto	Rain
19	47	47	51	47	46	50.5	42	29.59	29.56	5	Rain	Cloudy
20	44	44.5	47	45.5	50	50	45	29.67	29.60	10	Cloudy	Rain
21	53	51.5	56	52	47	54	45	29.43	29.40	0	Rain	Fair
22	47	48	47	47	45	48.5	43	29.54	29.65	0	Ditto	Ditto
23	45	47.5	53	48.5	47	50	44	29.84	29.76	21	Fair	Rain
24	47	48	50	48.5	46	51	41	29.75	29.65	0	Rain	Ditto
25	44	45	49	45	41	50.5	39	29.60	29.56	10	Ditto	Fair
26	43	44	44	44	41	46.5	39	29.32	29.25	0	Ditto	Rain
27	41	44	47	45	42	47	38	29.19	29.20	12	Cloudy	Cloudy
28	40	42	46	45	39	47	35.5	29.04	29.01	21	Ditto	Rain
29	36	40	43	40.5	37	43	34	29.02	28.98	0	Rain	Fair
30	35	37	42	38.5	34	42.5	32	29.18	29.25	17	Fair	Ditto

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Meteorological Journal kept at London.

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Thermometer at							Barometer at		Hygrometer.	Weather.	
	8 o'Clock Morning.	9 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	9 o'Clock Night.	11 o'Clock Night.	Highest in the Day.	Lowest in the Night.	9 o'Clock Morning.	1 o'Clock Afternoon.	Degrees of Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.	Day.	Night.
1	34	35	38	37.5	36	39	30.5	29.45	29.50	12	Fair	Cloudy
2	32	33	36	34	31	37	28	29.92	29.90	10	Ditto	Fair
3	30	33.5	37	41.5	40	42	39	29.95	29.85	0	Rain	Cloudy
4	42	42	44	47.5	44	48	42	29.91	29.90	8	Fair	Rain
5	45	46.5	49	48	47	49.5	45	29.92	29.89	10	Cloudy	Ditto
6	47	48	50	47	44	50	41.5	29.60	29.46	0	Rain	Fair
7	44	44	47	41	36	45.5	34	29.33	29.30	6	Fair	Ditto
8	37	37	42	36	30	41	30	29.52	29.61	0	Rain	Ditto
9	29	32	35	34.5	31	36	30.5	29.86	29.87	10	Fair	Ditto
10	35	37	40	36.5	36	41	34	29.55	29.23	0	Rain	Cloudy
11	36	35	38	35	30	37	29.5	29.60	29.80	5	Fair	Fair
12	35	35.5	46	44	42	49	40	29.73	29.30	0	Rain	Ditto
13	46	47	52	50.5	47	51	46	29.82	29.85	10	Cloudy	Rain
14	48	50.5	48	45	43	50.5	38	29.63	29.50	5	Rain	Fair
15	40	42.5	46	44.5	36	45.5	37	29.86	29.86	15	Fair	Ditto
16	37	41	43	39	35	42	38	30.22	30.30	10	Fog	Ditto
17	41	41	49	47	47	48	44	30.23	30.08	7	Cloudy	Cloudy
18	48	48	46	41.5	45	48.5	38	29.63	29.40	0	Rain	Fair
19	41	41	40	42	36	42	34	29.47	29.51	9	Fair	Ditto
20	37	37	44	45	43	48	37	29.85	29.62	6	Rain	Ditto
21	43	44	46	43	42	48	38	29.33	29.38	10	Ditto	Ditto
22	41	42	46	50	52	52	46	29.62	29.60	9	Ditto	Rain
23	52	48	47	45	43	53	22	29.40	29.42	8	Ditto	Fair
24	42	44	43	42	41	50	38.5	29.31	29.45	4	Ditto	Ditto
25	49	48	49	46	46	49.5	41	29.31	29.05	4	Ditto	Cloudy
26	44	45	47	45.5		51	41	29.58	29.	25	Fair	Ditto
27	52		46		43				29.62	20		
28	40	37	38	35	32	39	29	30.08	30.18	18	Snow	Fair
29	31	34	36	34.5	31	38.5	28	30.36	30.35	21	Hail	Ditto
30	30	32	34	32	29	34	27	30.50	30.52	17	Fair	Ditto
31	29	31.5	31	32	29	33	26	30.50	30.45	10	Snow	Cloudy

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EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING JOURNAL.

The observations in the preceding Journal were made by two celebrated opticians, Mr John Carey, and Mr Robert Bancks, in the Strand. To the first of these gentlemen we owe the observations contained in columns 2, 4, 6, 10; and to the second, the observations recorded in columns 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13. The journal kept by Mr Carey is the first in which the dryness of the air has been determined by Mr Leslie's hygrometer, the only instrument of the kind in which any confidence can be placed. It is much to be regretted that this valuable instrument is not more universally used in meteorological observations, as well as for various other purposes, to which it is applicable. But, even among men of science, there is a prejudice against new inventions, which nothing but time and necessity can overcome. The instruments which are at present employed for ascertaining the humidity of the atmosphere, are completely fallacious, and ought long ago to have been superseded by the ingenious hygrometer with which Mr Leslie has enriched philosophy and the arts.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1810.

JANUARY.

THE mild weather which prevailed during the month of December, 1809, continued till the 14th of January. Wallflower, Christmas roses, and polyanthuses, had been out for a fortnight before this date; Indian roses and carnations have continued in flower all winter, in the open borders against south walls. The shoots of bryony, which did not usually appear till April, were already two inches above ground on the 13th of January. The snow-drop was then coming into flower, and the winter aconite ready to expand. The fruit of a jargonelle pear-tree, near Newhaven, which showed some blossom about the middle of November, was now fairly set, or had begun to swell.

A sharp frost put an end to this unusual weather on the 14th, and it was followed by a heavy fall of snow.

On the morning of the 16th, the snow lay ten inches deep round Edinburgh, and it is supposed that, since the severe winter of 1795, such a large quantity of snow has not fallen in so short a space of time. The snow extended only a little beyond Dunbar, on the great London road, and was but slight at Glasgow.

On the 20th of the month, a very dense frosty mist hung over Edinburgh: The whole spray of the trees and shrubs were elegantly beset with crystals.

A thaw prevailed between the 24th and the 27th, and almost completely removed the snow.

On Tuesday, the 30th of this month, there was a fall of meteoric stones in Caswell county, in the United States. They fell about two o'clock, P. M.: Their descent was seen for a considerable distance round, and two reports were distinctly heard at Hillsborough, a distance of 30 miles. A fragment of a dark brown colour and porous, and weighing a pound and three quarters, struck a tree where some wood-cutters were at work. The men ran home in great terror, but, encouraged by a woman, they returned with her to the place, and brought away the stone, which was still hot.

FEBRUARY.

From the 27th of last month to the 8th of February, the weather has been mild and pleasant. The crocus is now coming into flower; the flowers of the white coltsfoot (tussilago alba) are expanded; the hazel tree has

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shown its catkins, and hepaticas are flowering.

On the 11th, the wind turned suddenly to the east, and the mercury in the barometer fell a whole inch.

On the 13th, a great deal of snow fell, and an intense frost succeeded.

On the evening of the 14th, the mercury in the thermometer fell to 16°, which was lower than it has been since the severe cold in January, 1809.

A thaw began on the 17th, and after the snow and ice had been gradually dissolved, the weather became favourable for agricultural operations.

March.

The weather during this month has been in general favourable for the operations of agriculture, but the frosts during the nights have considably checked vegetation.

April.

During the first twelve days of this month, the weather has been cold, wet, and ungenial.

About the 18th, the weather became clear and mild, and vegetation advanced rapidly.

On the 23d, swallows were observed for the first time this season.

On the 29th, the call of the male cuckoo was heard for the first time this year.

May.

From the 4th to the 7th of the month, a good deal of snow and hail fell, the wind blowing from the east and north-east. The weather during this month has been cold and ungenial.

August.

On the 5th of this month, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a most severe thunderstorm, attended with torrents of rain and hail, passed over Edinburgh, but fortunately no injury was done either in the city or the neighbourhood. A farm-house near Mid Calder was, however, burnt down; and at Glasgow, where the storm commenced about an hour earlier, the lightning struck the fine monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, and considerably injured it. A thunderstorm prevailed also on the same day at London, York, and various parts of England; but it does not seem to have extended to the north of Scotland.

On the 28th, a very brilliant meteor appeared here in the south-west, a little after twelve o'clock at night. It moved rapidly in a north-easterly direction, but was attended with no noise. It resembled a large tun, or hogshead, in size and shape, and along its sides appeared stripes or bands of bright light, which continued a short way beyond the ball, and formed a sort of fringed tail.

On the evening of the 31st, from 8 o'clock till 12, incessant flashes of lightning appeared in the south and south-east parts of the horizon: Sudden falls of rain took place, but no thunder was heard. On the same day, there was a dreadful thunderstorm in various parts of England. It began in London at about half past two o'clock in the morning, and as it was perhaps the most violent and awful ever experienced in this country, we shall give a very full account of it, as described by an eye witness, (Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart.) who was near the spot where it fell and did mischief.

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"I was with three friends in a coach, standing at a house where we had supped. The house door was still open, and there was a strong light from a large lustre in the hall, full on the coach, and two very bright lamps at the door of the house. This circumstance was in favour of our seeing the nature of the light distinctly; for had we been in the dark, its excessive brightness would have so dazzled our eyes, as to prevent all distinct vision. As we got into the coach, there was a small mizzling rain, and a very strong flash of distant lightning in the N. E., but no thunder that we could hear. The servants at the door said, there had been much distant lightning for an hour or two. The sky over head appeared very dark, but the lights prevented accurate observation of it. We were just seated in the carriage, and my eyes were directed out of the front window, nearly towards the tree which was struck, but which, however, I could not see. Two of my companions were looking out of the window, towards the house door, from which we were distant five or six feet. We were at once enveloped by an excessively bright diffused blue light, of more than instantaneous duration, which appeared to explode into sparks moving in zigzag lines in all directions. My friends saw them between the carriage and the door, and their motion was so strong, as to make the pillars of the porch appear to vibrate. The whole had very much the effect of what, in artificial fire-works, is called a balloon, which, as it bursts, throws out, from its luminous centre, squibs in all directions. Simultaneous with these zigzag sparks, an astonishingly loud, heavy, and single explosion took place, similar in sound to the discharge of an enormous cannon, directly at us, but incomparably more violent. The explosion seemed quite on the ground, and was accompanied by a sensation of a dull concussion, as if a vast weight had fallen from a great height on the soft earth close by us. The sound rose in the air, rolling and echoing for a very long time, much like common thunder.

"Astonishment and terror kept us silent for a little while; we then agreed to quit the coach, and take shelter in the house, the door of which remained open. A few heavy drops of rain then fell. On re-entering the hall, we found the servants standing aghast at the stroke, which had seemed to them to threaten to crush the whole building. A very heavy rain now came on, which lasted for a few minutes. We were all in fearful expectation of another explosion, but nothing followed. The rain ceased, and we set out. As we passed the gate which leads to the palace from Kensington, we stopped, and asked the sentinel what he had seen and felt. He told us, that he could give no distinct account, for that he was dazzled, and nearly stunned by the stroke, and was scarcely himself for a minute or two, but that it seemed to him that a vast cannon had been fired at him. In our way to town, we saw several severe flashes of lightning to the N. W., with very distant thunder; and, by the time we arrived in town, the sky was nearly clear, and the stars very bright.

"The succeeding day was bright sunshine, and for the season extremely hot; the thermometer being 84 in the shade, and free from reflected heat. In the evening, there was a severe thunderstorm, and heavy rain, but which did not cool the air; for both Saturday and Sunday were nearly as hot as Friday, and the nights

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uncommonly hot, though very bright starlight. Having been informed, that mischief was done at Kensington palace, by the tremendous flash I had witnessed, I went to view the spot. A large elm in the outer palace-yard, near the guard-house, and about 120 yards from the spot where our carriage stood, was struck in a manner rather uncommon. A main root, about the size of a man's thigh, was blown out of the ground, to the length of twelve feet from the trunk of the tree, and was broken into three pieces. The trunk of the tree was barked at intervals, not in a continued line, and this injury quitted the main stem at the lowest large branch, and followed that branch up to a fork where some decay appeared in the wood. Beyond that, no injury appeared, nor was the main stem or any other branch higher up affected. The whole appearance of the tree, as well as the sensation I felt from the explosion, lead me to think that the shock was from the earth to the passing cloud. The part of the palace directly opposite to the tree, is a long building with large arched windows. In these, 48 panes of glass were broken by the concussion. This building is about 50 yards from the tree.

"The sentinel at the Duke of Sussex's door was knocked down by the shock, and remained, as he said, senseless for some minutes. Another carriage had just quitted the door where we were, and which was perhaps still nearer the tree than we were. The horses stopped short, and remained motionless. The gentleman in the carriage, when he recovered from his surprise, spoke to his coachman, who, as well as the footman, declared themselves stunned and blinded. After a pause of a few minutes, they however recovered, and felt no further ill effects. I have been several times as near mischief in storms as I now was; but I am certain, that I never saw or heard any lightning or thunder which could be at all compared in tremendous severity to this: Indeed it was of a different kind from any other, as the sound was not sharp and crackling, as thunder very near usually is, but deep and heavy. Two of the gentlemen who were with me have been often in the southern parts of Europe, and the Mediterranean, where storms are much more severe than is usual in England; but they agreed with me, that they never had witnessed any thing at all like this. The effect in London, though the nearest part of the town is full two miles from the explosion, was very singular. Almost every body was waked by it, and waked with the idea of a cannon fired close to them. The watchmen in the streets, and the tollman at Hyde Park Corner, described the air as completely on fire, and the tremendous sound as being quite close to them. It is not improbable, that the discharge, whether to or from the cloud, took place in several parts at once. If the account in the papers of a sentinel being struck down near the Horse Guards was true, this must have been the case, and will account for the explosion having been so violent in London."

On the night between the 27th and the 28th of August, a dreadful waterspout descended at Hermajor and its vicinity, in Illyrian Carinthia. The water flowed into the market-place and its neighbourhood to such a height, as to enter the windows of the first floors. More than fifty persons were hurried away by the torrent, without the possibility of receiving assistance. All the bridges and twelve houses were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields.

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September.

On the 2d of the month, incessant flashes of lightning, without any thunder, were perceived in the east and south-east part of the heavens.

The weather during the whole of this month was remarkably fine.

October.

The weather during this month was very favourable for the completion of the harvest.

Some strong westerly winds prevailed, and were attended with rain, and a good deal of lightning, without thunder.

In consequence of the great degree of warmth which has prevailed during October, several apple trees produced a second show of blossom at the end of the month.

November.

The weather continued mild till the 7th, when the mercury in the thermometer stood at 25°.

The strong easterly gales which prevailed here about the 10th, occasioned great devastation, by raising the tides on the east coast of England. Along the low shores of Lincolnshire, from Wainfleet to Spalding, a distance of about thirty miles, the sea rose so high as to produce a great inundation. Thousands of sheep perished, and a great deal of damage was done. The rain came on at Boston, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and continued during the day, the wind blowing from E. S. E. From eleven o'clock till six in the evening, it blew extremely hard, and from six till nine, the wind blew a perfect hurricane. In consequence of this continued gale from one point, the tide came in with great rapidity in the evening, and half an hour before the expected time of high water, it rose four inches higher than it had been in the memory of man. But what was a very singular circumstance, the tide did not perceptibly subside for more than an hour after it reached its maximum. In the Marquis of Exeter's parks, at Hampstead, more than 100 large trees have been blown down, and 400 trees were destroyed in Walcott park, the seat of Neville Noel, Esq.

On the 25th of November, 1810, at half past one in the afternoon, three atmospheric stones fell perpendicularly, at Charsonville, in the department of Loiret. Their fall was accompanied with a succession of thunder-claps, which preceded them and lasted for some minutes. The noise of these explosions, in number three or four, followed by the roll produced by the echo, was heard as distinctly at Orleans as at the place where the stones fell. It is even said, that the noise was as loud at Montargis, Saltri, Vierzon, and Blois, as in each of these places it was the cause of some alarm, and was attributed to the explosion of a powder-mill. It is concluded that, in consequence of the great distances in the circle in which the noise was heard, the explosion took place at a height in the atmosphere almost incalculable. The stones were found within an extent of half a league of each other; and their fall, in a perpendicular direction, was without any apparent light or globe of fire attending them. One of the stones, which fell at Mortelle, it seems, had not been found. Another fell at Villeroi, and the third at Moulinbrûle. One of

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them weighed twenty pounds, and made a hole in the ground, in a vertical direction, just big enough to bury itself, at the same time that it threw up the earth eight or ten feet high. This stone was taken out about half an hour afterwards, being still hot enough to be held in the hand with some difficulty. It diffused a strong scent like that of gunpowder, which it retained till it was perfectly cold. The second stone made a hole similar to the other, in a vertical direction, and, being found eighteen hours after its fall, was quite cold. These stones were irregular in their shape, and their angles in general obtuse; they contained rather more globules of iron than those that fell at St Aigle, in Normandy; these globules are also rather larger, and the colour of the stone when first broken is somewhat clearer; it may be speedily oxyded, and is sufficiently dense and heavy to write upon glass. It is broken with difficulty, and comes to pieces very irregularly, and is very fine in the grain. Its exterior is about a quarter of a line in thickness, and its colour of a darkish grey. These stones are also traversed by some irregular black lines, strongly marked, from a half line to two lines thick, and which traverses them in a manner similar to the veins of certain rocks. Does not this fact seem to indicate that they existed prior to their fall; that they have been produced in the same manner as rocks, and were not formed in the atmosphere?

The preceding account, which we have taken without alteration from the *Journal de Physique*, gives a great degree of confirmation to the theory of meteoric stones which was lately proposed by Dr Brewster, namely, that they are the lesser fragments of a large planet which once existed between Mars and Jupiter, and of which Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, are the larger fragments. That these four planets are the remains of a larger body, is almost capable of demonstration; and it is surely not improbable, that the lesser fragments would fall upon the earth, when Mars was in the opposite part of the ecliptic.

December.

On the 20th a great deal of lightning appeared, after a rapid thaw, and a change of wind at half past 10 P. M., with heavy showers of rain, and a strong south-westerly gale. It continued for several hours with little intermission.

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TABLE, *showing the Quantity of Rain that fell at Edinburgh during the Year* 1810.

Days of the Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.	In. Pts.
1	0.01	. .	0.01	0.04	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.02	
2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.3	0.04				
3	. .	. .	0.05	0.05	. .	. .	0.02	0.23	0.03	. .	. .	0.04
4	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.25	0.02	. .	. .	0.01	0.03
5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.25	0.08	. .	0.01	0.04
6	. .	0.12	0.01	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	
7	0.01	. .	. .	0.1	. .	0.05	0.25					
8	. .	. .	. .	0.84	. .	. .	0.1	1.1	. .	. .	0.08	
9	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.81	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.21	
10	. .	. .	1.1	. .	. .	. .	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.31	
11	. .	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	0.01	0.05	0.01			
12	0.05	. .	0.27	. .	. .	0.08	0.45	0.04	. .	. .	. .	0.55
13	. .	0.02	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.7	0.41	0.04	. .	. .	0.21
14	. .	1.01	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.15	0.5	. .	. .	0.1	
15	1.25	. .	. .	0.15	. .	. .	0.07	1.3	. .	. .	0.18	
16	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.02	. .	0.05	0.04				
17	. .	. .	. .	0.12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.2
18	. .	0.02	. .	0.06	. .	. .	0.09	0.03	. .	0.05	. .	0.03
19	. .	. .	. .	0.03	. .	1.	0.08	. .	. .	0.09	0.65	
20	. .	. .	. .	0.02	. .	0.21	0.01	. .	. .	0.04	0.21	0.55
21	. .	. .	. .	0.02	0.15	. .	. .	0.02	. .	0.21	0.1	0.4
22	0.01	0.02	. .	. .	0.5	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.76	. .	0.05
23	. .	0.01	. .	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	0.01	. .	0.05	0.04
24	. .	0.03	. .	. .	0.25	. .	. .	0.03	. .	. .	. .	0.03
25	. .	0.02	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.1
26	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.04	. .	. .	0.02	0.4
27	. .	. .	0.04	. .	0.07	0.41	. .	. .	. .	0.03		
28	. .	. .	0.65	. .	. .	0.32	. .	. .	. .	0.01	0.86	
29	0.04	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.01	0.03	. .	. .	0.21	
30	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.05	0.06	0.02	. .	. .	0.05	
31	0.08	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.03	. .	. .	. .	0.4

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TABLE, *showing the Monthly Results of a Meteorological Journal kept at Nottingham by Dr Clarke in* 1810.

1810.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.		Winds.			
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	No. of Fair Days.	No. of Wet Days.	N. and N. E.	E. and S. E.	S. and S. W.	W. and N. W.
January,	53	18	36	10	30.36	29.75	30.05	0.29	26	5	5	9	17	8
February,	54	14	37	16	30.34	28.73	29.75	0.68	19	9	7	4	21	7
March,	59	30	43	10	30.10	28.88	29.62	0.41	19	12	17	9	14	11
April,	70	32	47	9	30.18	29.27	29.76	0.33	24	6	14	7	18	2
May,	68	29	47	15	30.33	29.05	29.86	1.05	23	8	26	4	7	6
June,	78	38	57	10	30.35	29.72	30.38	0.35	28	2	16	7	15	4
July,	77	42	57	15	29.95	29.40	29.75	0.31	12	19	9	4	12	5
August,	80	40	57	10	30.43	29.39	29.79	0.52	21	10	1	6	18	6
Sept.	82	39	56	11	30.38	29.71	30.10	0.31	28	2	17	6	10	5
October,	68	24	45	8	30.30	29.03	29.86	0.54	23	8	15	11	8	6
Nov.	53	26	38	10	30.12	28.86	29.44	0.55	25	5	11	10	8	7
Dec.	50	19	36	10	30.50	28.85	29.62	0.71	21	10	5	2	9	21

ANNUAL RESULTS.

THERMOMETER.

	Wind.
Highest Observation, Sept. 2d,	82° E.
Lowest Observation, Feb. 20th,	14° N.E.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours, February 19th and 20th,	16°
Annual Mean,	46°

BAROMETER.

		Wind.
Highest Observ. Dec. 31st,	30.50	N. E.
Lowest Observ. Feb. 19th,	28.73	S. W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours, May 20th,	1.05	
Annual Mean,	29.83	

Weather.	Days.
Fair,	269
Wet,	96
	365

Winds.	Times.
N. and N. E.	143
E. and S. E.	79
S. and S. W.	157
W. and N. W.	88
	467

Rain.	Inches.
Greatest Quantity in July,	3.85
Smallest ditto in September,	0.62
Total Quantity for the Year,	23.15

The Barometer is firmly fixed to a standard wall, on an elevation of 130 feet; and the Pluviameter, or Rain-gauge, is placed in a garden, 140 feet above the level of the sea.

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TABLE, *showing the Quantity of Rain that fell in different Parts of England and Scotland in the Year* 1810.

	England.														Scotland.					
1810.	Bristol.	Chichester.	London.	Chatsworth, Derbyshire.	Derby.	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.	Ferriby, Kingston upon Hull.	Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.	Manchester.	Lancaster.	Dalton, Lancashire.	Kendal.	Feltfoot, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.	Carlisle.	Nottingham.	Edinburgh.	Dalkeith.	othwell Castle.	Glasgow.	Largs.	Gordon Castle.
Jan.	no act.	0.28	0.26	0.58	1.10	1.14	0.64	0.89	1.39	2.17	2.85	2.68	4.87	1.84	1.05		2.280	1.770	1.743	3.740	1.08
Feb.	0.90	2.90	1.44	1.15	1.84	1.64	1.10	1.95	2.57	1.91	2.54	4.15	3.11	1.22	1.03		0.981	1.455	1.283	3.191	1.66
March,	2.30	2.84	2.54	2.10	1.50	1.71	0.94	3.45	3.19	2.37	6.03	4.26	8.00	3.80	1.40		2.843	2.467	1.687	4.051	2.22
April,	1.68	1.61	1.70	1.92	1.33	0.82	1.54	1.91	1.92	0.37	1.12	1.03	2.30	1.04	1.00		1.584	0.768	0.659	3.170	0.84
May,	1.42	1.46	1.04	2.89	3.20	2.40	2.66	3.13	1.41	0.12	0.75	0.81	0.60	0.53	2.60		1.435	0.707	0.510	0.732	1.32
June,	2.59	0.49	0.56	0.87	1.42	1.54	1.27	1.90	1.90	1.47	1.87	2.10	1.92	1.60	1.18		1.479	1.962	1.145	1.781	0.84
July,	1.55	4.72	3.78	2.28	3.01	3.50	3.77	4.41	5.50	3.14	3.89	3.49	4.55	3.24	3.85	*3.825	3.134	3.640	3.724	3.100	4.24
August,	4.52	3.07	2.46	2.92	3.40	4.13	4.33	3.18	5.00	3.58	4.18	4.54	4.75	3.22	2.61	3.140	3.100	2.410	2.874	3.244	3.77
Sept.	2.66	1.95	1.98	2.13	1.85	0.10	0.58	2.10	1.90	2.58	2.62	2.07	2.60	1.70	0.62	2.325	0.457	0.620	0.724	1.804	2.00
Oct.	2.66	3.31	1.92	1.73	2.52	2.40	2.21	1.88	4.68	4.00	4.70	3.97	5.43	3.12	2.72		1.570	1.807	1.176	2.399	1.49
Nov.	3.45	11.77	6.08	4.59	6.16	5.23	5.98	5.12	3.68	4.50	5.10	4.01	4.86	3.15	3.02	4.500	4.430	3.334	3.374	4.859	4.38
Dec.	6.80	4.53	2.94	4.87	2.26	3.47	3.95	4.30	6.03	6.47	7.19	8.41	8.28	4.30	2.07	2.825	2.340	4.070	2.534	6.643	2.05
Total,	30.53	38.93	26.70	27.98	29.59	28.08	28.97	34.22	39.17	32.68	42.84	41.52	51.27	28.76	23.15	16.615	25.636	25.010	21.433	38.714	25.89

* Including the three last days in June.

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GENERAL RESULTS.

			Inches.
CHICHESTER, greatest quantity of rain fell in		*November*,	11.77
KENDAL,	Ditto	*December*,	8.41
FELTFOOT, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland,	Ditto	*December*,	8.28
DALTON, Lancashire,	Ditto	*December*,	7.19
BRISTOL,	Ditto	*December*,	6.80
LARGS,	Ditto	*December*,	6.643
LANCASTER,	Ditto	*December*,	6.47
DERBY,	Ditto	*November*,	6.16
LONDON,	Ditto	*November*,	6.08
MANCHESTER,	Ditto	*December*,	6.03
FERRIBY, Kingston upon Hull,	Ditto	*November*,	5.98
HORNCASTLE, Lincolnshire,	Ditto	*November*,	5.23
HEATH, near Wakefield, Yorkshire,	Ditto	*November*,	5.12
CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire,	Ditto	*December*,	4.87
EDINBURGH,	Ditto	*November*,	4.500
DALKEITH,	Ditto	*November*,	4.430
GORDON CASTLE,	Ditto	*November*,	4.38
CARLISLE,	Ditto	*December*,	4.30
BOTHWELL CASTLE,	Ditto	*December*,	4.070
NOTTINGHAM,	Ditto	*July*,	3.85
GLASGOW,	Ditto	*July*,	3.724

The observations of the quantity of rain that fell in England were collected by the Reverend Dr Blanchard, of Nottingham. For the observations made in Scotland, we are indebted to Thomas Allan, Esq.

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LIFE

OF

DR BEDDOES.

THE evening of the 24th of December, 1808, terminated the active and conspicuous life of Dr Beddoes, of Clifton. His biography has been written in an elaborate form by Dr Stock, of Bristol, from whose able work several of the following incidents are taken.

Dr Beddoes was descended from part of a respectable Welsh family which had settled in Shropshire; he was born at Shiffnall, a small town in that county, on the 13th of April, 1760. A fondness for books, in preference to the common amusements of childhood, was very early noticed in him; at five years old he read well, and this love for study, and a remarkable promise of talent, led his grandfather, who, although an unlearned, was a shrewd and discerning man, to relinquish the original plan of bringing him up as a tanner, the family trade, and to fit him, by a liberal and university education, for one of the learned professions.

When he was nine years old, his grandfather was killed by a fall from a horse, by which his ribs were broken and thrust into the substance of the lungs. This accident often produces an effect which has a very striking appearance; the air which is drawn into the chest during breathing, finds its way through the wounds into the cellular substance of the lungs, and as this communicates with a similar substance which extends throughout the body, the air soon runs over the whole surface, and swells it out with a puffy and crackling tumour. This was the case in the present instance in a very unusual degree; the whole body and limbs were swollen with air, and the features of the face were almost obliterated by it. The strangeness of these appearances, combined with his affection for his grandfather, produced a strong impression on the mind of young Beddoes; he was never out of the sick room; he was always present at the consultations of the medical attendants, and attracted their notice by the acuteness of his inquiries; to the surgeon, who lived near, he attached himself particularly, and became fond of frequenting his shop and amusing himself with witnessing the preparation of the medicines. His companions called him the little doctor, and he himself, from this time, always declared that he would be a physician.

After his grandfather's death, he was put to the free grammar school

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at Bridgenorth; here he displayed the same indifference to the common amusements of his school-fellows which had been noticed in his earlier childhood; he was never seen with a book during play hours, but used to wander about amusing himself with his own thoughts; so that his companions would often inquire among themselves, "Why was he always thinking?" During this period his progress in the classical languages was so rapid, that, at the age of thirteen, when he left the free school, he was considered in acquirements fit for the university. At this time his appearance is said to have been unprepossessing, and his manners remarkable for shyness and reserve, feelings which were never entirely effaced in after life, notwithstanding the great intercourse with every variety of mankind into which he was led by his profession. This shyness of manner, as it is usually denominated, this disposition to shrink from close contact with others, this inability to look strangers in the face without uneasy feelings, which show themselves in the constrained expression of the countenance, arises from an anxiety to produce a favourable impression on others, combined with a fastidious dissatisfaction with our own powers and performances. It is generally caused by a familiar intercourse with the choice productions of the greatest minds, to which, as standards of comparison, we are continually referring our own thoughts and actions, and consequently are continually experiencing a painful perception of our own inferiority; hence it is a feeling of studious minds. It is most effectually removed by great intercourse with that description of persons who constitute the mass of mankind, which will withdraw the mind to new standards of comparison, and give us courage by making us perceive, that though we are weak the multitude is weaker.

From the free school at Bridgenorth, young Beddoes was removed to the Rev. Samuel Dickenson, rector of Plymhill, in Staffordshire, under whose care he applied with great assiduity to the improvement of his classical knowledge; his play hours were commonly employed in reading reviews. Mr Dickenson, speaking of his mind as it appeared at this time, describes him as remarkable for solidity of judgement, unenlivened by any brilliance of fancy; a curious fact, when it is known how this latter faculty put forth and expanded in after life. From the house of Mr Dickenson he was removed to Oxford, and was entered at Pembroke College in the year 1776, at sixteen years of age; the same habits of studiousness followed him here for which he had been remarkable throughout his infancy and boyhood; he avoided the idle breakfast parties, and the convivial meetings of the students; the lectures of the college tutor were attended by him as a duty, but they were attended regularly, and the strength of his understanding, and his unusual knowledge of the classical languages, speedily made their way into conspicuousness through the uncouthness of his appearance, and the awkwardness of his manners. Soon after entering the university, he began to study the modern languages with his customary avidity; in two months he learned to read French fluently, without the assistance of a master; and Italian and German afterwards yielded to his uncommon powers of acquisition. Beddoes, however, had a mind which was not likely to be contented by the study of languages. Dr Black,

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by his celebrated experiments on magnesia, had some time before drawn the attention of philosophers to the study of chemistry, and the interest on this subject had been kept up and heightened by the late discoveries of Dr Priestley. Beddoes was one among the many who, about this time, entered eagerly into the study of this improving science; and during one of his college vacations, which he spent at Cheney Longville, in Shropshire, where part of his family still resided, he amused his friends by a short course of lectures, in which he explained the late discoveries in chemistry, and illustrated his explanations by experiments. During these vacations his favourite amusements were shooting and whist; and he is said, at this time of his life, to have been one of the best whist players in England.

About the twenty-first year of his age he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he now ceased to reside regularly at the university, and came to London, where he attended lectures on anatomy, physiology, and medicine, &c. Physiology, which lets loose the thinking powers in a greater degree than any other department of medical study, became his favourite subject. The dissertations of Spallanzani were at this time little known in England; Beddoes, who was intimately familiar with the Italian language, translated them into English, added a short account of the literary life of the author, and published them in 1784, when he was twenty-four years old.

In the winter of 1783, during a short residence in Shropshire, a very destructive fever was raging among the poor of the neighbourhood. Beddoes was extensively consulted about it; the unexperienced science of the young physician was perceptibly superior to the unscientific experience of the neighbouring practitioners, and the poor of the neighbourhood almost worshipped him.

In the autumn of 1784, he removed to Edinburgh, where he spent three years in the medical studies of that university; he soon became conspicuous among the students, and in the second year of his residence there, he was elected president of the Royal Medical, and Natural History Societies. In the discussions, the speeches of Beddoes are said to have been short, and never remarkable for any of the graces of delivery; he was felt, however, to be a man of weight in them, for his remarks were always applicable, clear, and forcible, qualities which are somewhat rare in the extempore effusions of these societies.

In the year 1786, the third and last winter of his residence in Edinburgh, his medical studies were interrupted by a short visit to Oxford, for the purpose of receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, but he returned immediately afterwards to Edinburgh. At the conclusion of the session, before taking leave of Scotland, he accompanied a friend on a short tour to the Highlands. In the course of the journey he had occasion to spend two nights at a little inn in Perthshire, near to the river Tummel, and at the foot of the mountain Schehallian. A typhous fever was at this time raging in the neighbourhood, and the maid-servant of the inn had been ill with it six days. When Beddoes left her in the morning to ascend the mountain, she was delirious and in a state of great danger; but when he returned in the evening, he found her free from all symptoms of the fever, and ailing nothing but the weakness which it had left. In the day she had been left alone for some

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time, and in her delirium had escaped unobserved from the house, and had crawled to the brink of the river to relieve her distressing thirst; when she arrived here, she perceived at a distance a herd of cattle, with drovers, coming towards her to cross the bridge; to conceal her nakedness she immediately waded into the water up to her middle, and leaned against a fragment of rock; here she remained several minutes before she was discovered by the drovers, and when she was conveyed back again to the house, it was found that her fever and delirium had completely subsided.

In the autumn of the year 1787, Dr Beddoes went over to the continent and spent some time at Dijon, where he became acquainted with Guyton de Morveau; and at Paris, where he was delighted with the merit and modesty of Lavoisier, and the intellect and elegance of his wife. Towards the end of the year he returned to England, and the chemical lectureship at Oxford becoming vacant by the resignation of Dr Austin, he was without difficulty elected in his stead.

About this time, in the 27th year of his age, he first became acquainted with some of the most intimate and valuable friends of his after life; among these were Mr Reynolds, Mr Davies Giddy, now member of parliament, and Dr Darwin. With these gentlemen he kept up a frequent correspondence; with the latter chiefly on medical and philosophical subjects, and the proof sheets of the Zoonomia were regularly sent to him for his criticisms. Some of his familiar letters, which were written about this time, now and then contain passages of very great beauty and power. Thus, in a letter to Mrs Beddoes, describing a short excursion which he had been taking with two friends, one of whom was a sufferer from nervous complaints, he says, "While at Rhayader, the spirit of adventure decided us for the Devil's Bridge: this was leaving home far behind; we took a chaise, traversed long tracts of mountains, and called at most houses in these unfrequented solitudes. We passed no turnpike in fifty miles. There was often no track. At the Devil's Bridge we found wildernesses worthy of a gang of Salvador's banditti. Conceive declivities impenetrably covered with wood; deep ravines cut by rapid rivers; this mass of deep green; the sound of numerous waterfalls; and enclosing all, as if to shut out the world, bare mountains with their crested and corniced summits. The stillness of the woods contrasted strangely with the rapid motion and incessant roaring of the cataracts, of which one is above a hundred feet in length. The sensations excited by this combination are terribly sublime; in nervous people they would be painful. One of our party, as he was crossing the bridge, after a moonlight view of these woods and waters, felt as if a murderer was at his heels, with intent to throw his body into the depth below."

Dr Beddoes filled his new office of chemical lecturer at Oxford with great eclat; his lectures were fully attended; his talents gave a popularity to scientific pursuits, which had been long unknown in this theatre of his efforts; the fellow and the undergraduate were seen sitting side by side on his benches, and the old sleepy university was roused for a short period from its intellectual slumber.

In the year 1790, he published an analytical account of the writings of Mayow. The discovery of oxygen, about the same time, by Scheele, Priestly, and Lavoisier, had thrown a surprising light on the na-

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ture of combustion and respiration; this discovery was new to the living generation, but Beddoes found that it had been completely anticipated by Dr Mayow, an English physician, about the middle of the 17th century. The publications of Mayow had been unnoticed, or had been subsequently forgotten, and the fact had now been uttered to the world in apparent novelty. This is often the case with human knowledge; it is found and lost, and found again; like one of those rivers which, after flowing visibly over a certain distance, sink into the ground, and are lost for a time, but afterwards return to the surface of the earth, and again roll along in daylight. Beddoes, to use his own words, employed a few intervals of leisure to brush the dust off this great man's memory, and it is probable, that the frequency and the intentness with which the performance of this task led him to contemplate those phenomena which display the influence of the air we breathe, on life and health, contributed in a very considerable degree to produce his subsequent attempts to discover in artificial airs a new class of remedies for diseases, particularly for those of the lungs, to which they were immediately applied.

Dr Beddoes was fond of the study of mineralogy, and introduced a pretty copious account of it in his chemical lectures; he was a zealous Huttonian, and in 1791, he communicated to the Royal Society a paper, in which he endeavours to prove that the common divisions of mountains into primary and secondary, is to be rejected, and that both are of volcanic origin; in the same year, he sent another paper to the same society, relative to the conversion of cast into malleable iron; his intimate friend, Mr W. Reynolds, of Shropshire, was the proprietor of a very extensive iron manufactory, and here he made the observations which were the foundation of this essay. When the cast iron has been for some time in a melted state, it heaves and swells, and emits a blue flame; this appearance he explains, by supposing that cast iron contains oxygen and charcoal; that the oxygen combines with a portion of the charcoal to form fixed air; and that another portion of the charcoal is thrown out in an elastic form, that is, into inflammable air, and burns on the surface with a very deep blue flame, on account of the admixture of fixed air. This is surely not a very clear, or very satisfactory account of the phenomenon. Charcoal could not have been converted into an inflammable air without the admixture of hydrogen, and the source of this Dr Beddoes has not attempted to explain.

In the vacation of 1791, he accompanied his friend, Mr Davies Giddy, to his residence in Cornwall, and amused himself with inspecting the mineralogical curiosities of this county. On his way back, he met with an odd adventure in the stage coach, which shows that he had already begun to possess that conspicuousness which in after life he enjoyed so abundantly; the account of it occurs in a letter written by him to Mr D. Giddy, whom he had left in Cornwall. "At breakfast," says he, "I had the gratification of hearing an account of myself incognito. A young man, a templar, I think, said I was gone to town with Sir ———; that I had discovered three volcanoes in Cornwall, and was to explore Devonshire next summer. A lady asked if this was Dr Beddoes of Oxford, and if the author of the intelligence knew him. He replied in the negative. She add-

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ed, Neither did she; 'but I have heard, excepting what he may know about fossils, and such out of the way things, that he is perfectly stupid, and incurably heterodox; besides, he is so fat and short, that he might almost do for a show.' At first I encouraged the conversation, supposing that my appearance would ill correspond to the grave and dignified idea of a professor. But now I was afraid of being detected; especially as I had Strange on Basaltes in my hand, the plates of which they had been admiring. However, it passed off, and I heard a good deal more news of myself, which would not be worth repeating, if there was room for it."

Early in the next year he returned to Oxford; his lecture room was crowded, and a taste for natural science was perceptibly making its way among the students. At this time he was in high favour and esteem among all classes in the university. The French revolution had not yet occurred, to stir up in him those political sentiments which afterwards made him shunned by the friends of church and state; the members of the Common Room of Christ Church elected him as one of their members, and his society was courted by the highest dignitaries of the university.

Dr Darwin had about this time published his Loves of the Plants. It had attracted much notice and applause, and in a party of literary men, at which Dr Beddoes was present, it became the subject of conversation; one of the company asserted, that the style was incapable of imitation. Beddoes heard the remark in silence, and a few days afterwards produced, in the same company, part of a poem which he had been composing in the interim, on the expedition of Alexander to India, as a new production of Dr Darwin: the likeness was striking, and the deception was complete. It contains passages of very considerable power, and serves strikingly to exemplify the readiness and the variety of his talents. It was printed, but never published wholly; part of it, however, is to be found in the first volume of the Annual Anthology for 1799, and many of its finest passages are given in Dr Stock's account of his Life.

In the year 1792 the political changes which were taking place in France had already excited the strongest interest in this country. The revolution had occurred, the government was new modelled, and the most extraordinary experiments were going on, on the constitution of human society. The eyes of all England, and almost of all the world, were turned towards France; the minds of men were withdrawn from every other topic of thought, and every other department of study, by an unexampled intensity of interest in political subjects; throughout England the hour of news was marked by circles of politicians of all ranks awaiting with eager faces the arrival of information; at the debating club, the dinner party, and the ale-house, nothing was to be heard but political discussions; and whilst one party was led to advocate the conduct of France, by the prospect of the downfall of despotism, the correction of abuses, the alleviation of human wrongs, and the general diffusion of human happiness, the emigrants, who had sought refuge in every part of England, had, by the relation of their woes, stirred up in many the best feelings of our nature, into the bitterest animosity against the friends and the freedom of France. Beddoes had a mind which was not likely to remain unmoved amid this turbulence

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of human feelings; he enlisted among the friends of liberty with his accustomed zeal; but although he had often utterred his political sentiments with his usual point and energy of expression, it was some time before they attracted the full attention of the public in a printed form. An advertisement had appeared in the Shropshire newspaper, soliciting relief for the French emigrant clergy, but conveying at the same time the feelings of the church and state party, with all the vehemence of those times. Beddoes circulated a printed handbill in reply to this advertisement, in which he contradicted some of its statements, assailed the emigrant clergy in a body, attempted to palliate the bloody enormities of the revolutionary actors, argued against the principle on which relief had been solicited for the emigrant clergy, and glanced with an eye of ill will on our own ecclesiastical institutions. This handbill, as may easily be supposed, inflicted a serious injury on his public character; for it is impossible for any man to make war on the feelings of the widest and the wealthiest class of society, without injury to his temporal interests; it excited strong disapprobation in the neighbourhood in which it was circulated, and when he returned to Oxford, he perceived many an eye turned on him with an altered expression. This occurrence seems to have accelerated his resignation of the chemical lectureship. Some months before this, he had given notice to the vice chancellor of his intended retirement, and had at that time been requested, as one whose scientific name would have much weight, to draw up a memorial to the secretary of state, soliciting the annexation of a salary to the office of lecturer on chemistry. The memorial was prepared and transmitted through the chancellor to Mr Dundas; before, however, it had any effect, this unlucky handbill appeared, and effectually destroyed its efficacy.

Just before his retirement from the university, he completed the composition of two works, which had for some time occupied him; one, "Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, with Reflections upon Language;" the other "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Sea Scurvy, Consumption," &c. Both are the productions of a strong mind, and serve to exemplify not only the diversity of his acquirements, but that acuteness and force in the reasoning power, in which he excelled all his professional contemporaries, Darwin only excepted; who, making all due allowance for the unsatisfactoriness of many of his opinions, and after granting that in all his professional writings he displays more of the thinking than of the observing faculty, (a description of mind perhaps unsuitable to medical science,) probably brought to bear on medical topics a more gigantic understanding than ever before was admitted into the profession.

Of the above mentioned publications, the latter contains an explanation of that theory of pulmonary consumption, which led him afterwards a trial of the artificial gases. The florid cheek and the bright lip of consumptive patients, led him to conjecture the presence of too large a portion of oxygen in the constitution; and the temporary alleviation of the disease by pregnancy, during which the florid hue of the blood, which flowed through the placenta to the fœtus, rendered it probable that there was a considerable subtraction of oxygen from the constitution of the mother,

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induced him to conclude, that if the temporary subtraction could be rendered permanent, the disease might be cured.

As soon as he had delivered these works into the printer's hands, he resigned his office of lecturer on chemistry, retired altogether from Oxford, and went to pay a visit to his friend Mr Reynolds, at Ketley; here he drew up his justly admired tale of Isaac Jenkins, and matured his plan of founding an institution for breathing artificial airs, to which he had been led by the foregoing theory. The plan was expensive, and Beddoes testified the disinterestedness of his zeal, by the amount of his own contributions to it. Mr Reynolds, his brother Mr Joseph Reynolds, and Mr Yonge, each contributed two hundred pounds, to which Beddoes added a similar sum, together with all the fees which he might receive "pending the issue of the experiment," which are said to have been considerable. Having matured the plan and provided funds, it remained only to chuse a place for carrying it into execution. London was first thought of, and with this idea Dr Beddoes, Mr Yonge, and Mr Sadler the aeronaut set off for the metropolis in March, 1793; the hot wells, however, were subsequently preferred, because it "would secure the precious advantage of patients in all stages of consumption," and Bristol was chosen as the place of his own residence.

In the mean time, his little work on Calculus and Consumption was selling rapidly. The striking ingenuity of his theory, the novelty and promisingness of his remedies, the lively interest which every thing relating to pulmonary consumption excites in an English public, and the high character for science and intellect which he had earned, even before his medical publication, supplied his want of private connections: his book excited an unusual portion of attention, and the eyes of the public were early turned on him. At Bristol he soon became intimate with Mr Edgeworth and his family, and shortly afterwards was received as the avowed and accepted lover of one of his daughters.

At the institution for breathing the artificial airs, the first experiments were made on animals. It was found, that a kitten, which had been breathing an air containing a large proportion of oxygen, was drowned with more difficulty, and restored with more ease, than one which had breathed only the common atmosphere. This fact Dr Beddoes had anticipated; for in a published letter, addressed to Dr Darwin, he remarked, that if the florid complexion of a consumptive patient arose from the presence of a super-oxygenated state of the blood, such a person would require a longer time than another for drowning; Dr Beddoes himself, whose natural complexion was sallow and dingy, found it very much improved by breathing a highly oxygenated atmosphere, and hints, that, if used with caution, it might be safely employed as a cosmetic.

In 1794, before he had administered the artificial gases to any patient of his own, he published an Appendix to his former "Observations," consisting principally of cases in which they had been employed by several respectable physicians in different parts of the kingdom, and among others by Dr Withering, by Dr Ewart, of Bath, and Dr Parry; these cases, however, prove little that is satisfactory.

The rise of his reputation, and the extension of his practice, did not abate his activity as an author. He pub-

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lished a letter to Dr Darwin, explaining his theory and his treatment of consumption; a supplement to his Observations, which, besides letters from Withering, Ewart, and Parry, already alluded to, contained an analysis of a paper, by Lavoisier, on the air of crowded assemblies, and another, by Vauquelin, on the liver of the skate; he sent a paper to the fourth volume of the Medical Facts and Observations, in which a case of phlegmonous inflammation leads to some reasonings on the influence of heat and cold on the living system, and he kept up a frequent and interesting correspondence with Darwin on subjects of geology, and particularly on some parts of the Zoonomia, which was then printing. Darwin had stated, (Zoonomia, vol. i. sect. 14. p. 151. 8vo edit.) that "when the idea of solidity is excited, a part of the extensive organ of touch is compressed by some external body, and this part of the sensorium so compressed, exactly resembles in figure the figure of the body that compressed it; hence when we acquire the idea of solidity, we acquire at the same time the idea of figure; and this idea of figure, or this motion of a part of the organ of touch, exactly resembles in its figure, the figure of the body that occasions it, and thus exactly acquaints us with this property of the external world." Against this account of the origin of our ideas, Beddoes contended with much clearness and acuteness. "If I press my finger (says he in his letter to Darwin) against the edge of the table, its salient angle will form a retiring angle; but do the nerves of touch move in the form of a salient angle? and (he continues, alluding to page 159 of the same section, where Darwin gives the same account of the origin of our visible ideas of figure,) I am equally unable to comprehend how the stimulated part of the retina can exactly resemble the visible figure of the whole tree in miniature. With the figure in the eye taken out of the orbit we are all acquainted; but what has this to do with the fibrous motions of the retina?" To this Darwin replied, "If you allow an idea of perception to be a part of the extremity of the nerve of touch or sight stimulated into action, that part must have figure, and that figure must resemble the figure of the body acting on it. If I lay a triangle of ivory on a sheet of paper, the part of the paper pressed on must resemble the figure of the triangle pressing on it." In another letter on the same subject, Beddoes says, "I perceive the figure at the bottom of the eye to resemble the shadow projected from the tree, but of the manner of contraction of the retina, I have no direct nor indirect sensible knowledge; from the fibrous structure of the retina, I should conjecture that the effect of the stimulus extended beyond the portion of the organ of sense to which it is applied." Darwin would not easily give up his opinion. "I assert (says he in reply) that ideas are parts of the extremities of nerves of sense, which may be conceived like the points of the nap of velvet, and not longitudinal fibres laid horizontally, as may be showed by the images left in the eye not extending beyond their corresponding objects; these parts have extension and consequent figure." Notwithstanding the dexterous way in which Darwin thus obviates one of the difficulties stated by Beddoes, it is clear that he has not replied satisfactorily to the former objection, that the salient angle of the table will produce a retiring angle in the organ of touch. Darwin seems to have been

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somewhat ruffled by this attack on one of his favourite notions, for he says in one of his letters to Beddoes, "I do not think that you still see that what you say about the figure of an idea are *words without meaning*." He was even so anxious on this subject, that he wrote to Mr Kier, the chemist, to get his opinion on the point.

Besides these numerous pursuits, which kept his mind in a continued state of occupation and activity, he published a "Guide for Self Preservation and Parental Affection." It is a popular work, as the title implies; but it serves to display that eagerness which he always felt to put the public in possession of the means of avoiding disease, and exemplifies the felicity with which he could convey the most unfamiliar knowledge to the minds of his readers. Two whole editions and part of a third sold rapidly.

In March, 1793, he went over to Ireland, married the daughter of Mr Edgeworth, to whom he had been for some time attached, and then returned to England and to his professional pursuits.

About this time, at the solicitation of Dr Parr and others, he undertook to prepare a new edition of the works of John Brown, for the benefit of his surviving family; it was not published till 1795. Dr Darwin, whom he had consulted about the best means of executing the task, advised him "to white-wash the old building as it stands, and to put a neat portico to it by way of preface commendatory, and to cover the irregularities by shrubberies of myrtle and orange flower, not to pull down and rebuild any part of it, as it would be easier to make a new one." This advice Beddoes very prudently took, and in the "preface commendatory," has given an interesting account of Brown's instructive life, a life which strikingly exemplifies the insufficiency of genius as a guide to prosperity, unless joined with discretion and decorous manners. Brown's practice, as is well known, was never either large or lucrative; and Beddoes, after quoting the remark of Johnson, that in a great city reputation is for the most part totally casual, indulges in a long digression and in severe animadversion on the success of physicians, and lays it down as a maxim, that "if a physician has attained great eminence without having made some assignable improvement in physic, if he has neither executed nor promoted any designs tending to this end, he may be safely set down as the narrow-minded creature of artifice, or the spoiled child of chance." In many of these remarks, there is more of wit and ill-nature than of truth; it is easy to conceive, that a man may have neither the time nor the peculiar talents for forming new contrivances, yet possess a remarkable felicity in the application of old ones. A physician may never have made any "assignable improvement in physic," and yet, in almost every professional visit he pays, may display so much quickness and discrimination, with so nice a judgement in the adaptation of his remedies, as to make him thoroughly deserving of his extensive employment and his high eminence. The problem of medical success is not so difficult to solve; a forwardness of disposition, a habit of conspicuousness, is one of the surest roads to employment in a city like London. The number of persons who, from the previous enjoyment of health, or from a changeableness of disposition, are attached to no medical adviser, is incalculably large

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in a populous city, and it is curious to observe by what slight motives many of these are guided in the choice of a physician; such persons naturally resort to those whose names perpetually strike their eye or ear, whose lectures are advertised in the newspapers, whose publications are exposed at the windows of the booksellers, and are read and discussed by half literary invalids. Whilst this edition of Brown was preparing, Beddoes published an account of his pneumatic scheme, under the title of "Proposals for the Improvement of Medicine," and the first and second part of his Considerations on the Medicinal Use and Production of Factitious Airs.

The edition of Brown's works was no sooner published, than it was followed by a translation from the Spanish of Gimbernat's New Method of Operating for Femoral Hernia, with an appendix, in which the inoculation of the small-pox is advised to be performed with matter diluted with water, as a means of procuring a mild disease. Soon after this, he published a third part of his Considerations on Factitious Airs, consisting chiefly of cases in which they had been employed by his professional correspondents. Practice seems now to have been coming in rapidly, for in a letter written about this time, he complains that his leisure was interrupted by a concourse of patients. These new occupations, however, did not give an entire repose to his restless pen. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, had attracted the public attention by the powers and the peculiarities of their poetical writings, and had endeavoured to excite the imagination and feelings by incidents more familiar and homely than those which had been commonly employed by former poets. These novelties produced different effects on different minds. Objects of taste require to be frequently presented to the mind before they acquire the power of exciting their peculiar pleasures; an infant will refuse the finest wines that could be presented to the palate, and the mind must undergo a sort of education before it is capable of feeling the pleasures of poetry, painting, and music; the humour of a familiar wag has more power over our risibility than the jokes of a stranger, and an old and favourite tune strikes us with more instantaneous delight, than one with which we are unacquainted. Feelings of pleasure require time before they attach themselves to new objects, and this time varies with different dispositions. Beddoes was not pleased with these novelties of composition, and attempted to ridicule their style by a parody, which was inserted in the Annual Anthology, without the editors being at all aware of the intention of its author. As soon, however, as it was known, revenge was meditated, and the thought was so well conceived that it is a pity it was never executed. The parody contains some beauty joined with some nonsense; it begins with a remarkably distinct and striking picture of a groupe round a cottage fire in winter, and suddenly passes to some low images and mean reflections. This striking difference between the beauty of the beginning and the absurdity of the conclusion, was to have been the point of attack. Yriarte, the Spanish poet, has a fable, in which an ass finds a flute on the ground, snuffs at it, and makes it sound—

The sweet sounds vibrate shrill and clear
Along his longitude of ear;
Bravo! exclaims the enraptured brute,
How masterly I play the flute!

The fable, a little altered, would have represented well the difference

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between the beginning and end of the parody. While the ass breathed through the flute, it gave only its own sweet tones; but he was so delighted with what he had done, that he concluded by breaking out into his own natural bray.

At the latter end of 1796, Dr Beddoes published the fourth and fifth parts of his "Considerations on Factitious Airs," which, beside much miscellaneous matter, not directly connected with the main topic of the book, contained the first proposal made in England for curing syphilis with nitric acid. The efficacy of mercury in this disease was believed to depend on the oxygen with which it was combined, and it was supposed that any other substance, which would part with oxygen as readily to the constitution, would be equally serviceable. With this view, the nitric acid was exhibited by Mr Scott, of Bombay, whose reports, containing an account of the first experimental attempt to realize this idea, were included in the Considerations on Factitious Airs. The remedy excited much expectation, but its more extended employment has shown its feeble and imperfect virtues.

Notwithstanding Beddoes had written so much on the employment of artificial gases in disease, he had made but little use of them in his own practice. Patients had never yet been admitted at the Pneumatic Institution, owing to the deficiency of the subscriptions; and, in order to accelerate the fulfilment of the scheme, he published, early in 1797, suggestions toward setting on foot the projected establishment for ascertaining the powers of factitious airs in medicine. The subscription, however, would have been still inadequate to its purpose, if the late Mr T. Wedgewood had not offered 1000l. to secure the immediate execution of the plan, wisely observing, that "it was worth while to expend the sum subscribed, in order to assure us that elastic fluids would not be serviceable as medicines." This liberal offer removed all pecuniary obstacles, and in 1798 the institution was opened for the reception of patients. Dr Beddoes, however, found that he required some assistance in the preparation of the airs. His friend Mr Giddy had become acquainted with a young man who was educating as a country surgeon in Cornwall, and whose talents and scientific zeal had attracted the notice of the neighbourhood. Mr Giddy was delighted with the modesty and genius of his young acquaintance, and persuaded him to transmit to Dr Beddoes a letter containing some thoughts on the French theory of caloric, and some experiments which he had made, proving that heat was not a substance. Beddoes instantly saw the merits of the mind which was presented to his notice, and he invited him to become his assistant at the Pneumatic Institution. The invitation was accepted, and Mr Davy removed to Bristol. The correct discrimination displayed in this early appreciation of Mr Davy's genius, has since been abundantly proved by the discoveries which he has achieved, and the fame which he has won,—discoveries so brilliant, and fame so truly enviable, as to have afforded a reasonable ground for the sarcastic observation, that the best discovery Dr Beddoes ever made was Davy.

The trials of the artificial airs at the Pneumatic Institution led to the following results:—Priestly had said, that breathing pure oxygen air made him feel light and cheerful. M. Cail-

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lens, a French physician, is said by Chaptal to have made his phthisical patients breathe it with great advantage. Fourcroy, on the contrary, found that it increased the fever and arterial action, and was highly injurious. Dr Ewart, of Bath, caused two consumptive patients to breathe an atmosphere which contained a quantity of carbonic acid gas with considerable advantage. Pilatre de Rosier himself breathed hydrogen or inflammable air, and as he was expiring it from his mouth set it on fire, so as to exhibit a specimen of a live gas lamp. A mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, when set on fire, is well known by chemists to explode with considerable violence; nevertheless this fearless philosopher inhaled a mixture of these airs, and set fire to them as they issued from his mouth; the explosion was violent, and he thought had knocked out his teeth. It may be breathed during several inspirations without injury, and is returned from the lungs nearly unchanged. Such was the state of knowledge concerning the influence of artificial airs when taken into the lungs, before the foundation of the Pneumatic Institution; here it was found that an atmosphere containing an additional quantity of oxygen in some instances cured the white swelling of the knee joint, and healed old ulcers rapidly; it was useful in chlorosis, hypochondriacis melancholia; it relieved the difficult breathing in asthma, hydrothorax, and other diseases; it was useful in effects of over doses of opium, in paralysis, simple debility, and even in leprosy and other obstinate cutaneous diseases. In short, it appears to be a powerful excitant, to have been useful in diseases of defective, and injurious in those of excessive action. Carbonic acid also was tried at the Pneumatic Institution; Mr Davy attempted to breathe it undiluted, but as soon as it arrived at the top of the windpipe, the epiglottis closed with painful sensation, and prevented its entering the lungs; diluted with common air, it was found to relieve phthisis, agreeably to the experience of Dr Ewart. The inspiration of hydrogen produced vertigo, and a consequent retardation of the circulation; it was useful in catarrh, phthisis, and sometimes in asthma; it appeared also to be in some degree an anodyne. The most powerful artificial air, however, that has yet been respired, is made by a mixture of carbonic and hydrogen gas, (the hydro carbonate;) Mr Davy ventured to inhale it in its pure undiluted state: "The first inspiration produced a sort of numbness and loss of feeling in the chest and about the pectoral muscles; after the second, he lost all power of perceiving external things, and had no distinct sensation except terrible oppression on the chest. During the third inspiration, he seemed to himself to be sinking into annihilation, and had just power enough to drop the mouth-piece from his unclosed lips. A short interval passed, during which he respired common air before the objects about him were distinguishable. On recollecting himself, he faintly articulated, 'I do not think I shall die.' The pulse was thread-like, and beat with excessive quickness. In less than a minute he was able to walk, but nausea, vertigo, and an excruciating headache returned at intervals during the remainder of the day, and he continued feeble and exhausted till the succeeding evening." Such was the effect the undiluted hydro-carbonate produced on the healthy constitution. In a less concentrated form, it is said to have been

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decidedly useful in bleeding from the lungs, and in pulmonary consumption; it rendered the pulse slow, the breathing easier, the breath and expectoration less fœtid, and performed several cures. The medicinal efficacy of the nitrous oxyd, the intoxicating gas, became the subject of experiment; it is said to have produced some astonishing cures in palsy, unconnected with fulness of the blood-vessels of the head, to have been a specific in cases of simple debility, and in many cases to have been a most triumphant remedy. Such was the result of the trials made at the Pneumatic Institution. After a time the employment of the gases was discontinued, the establishment deviated from its original object, and was converted into a common dispensary. Beddoes seems to have abandoned the use of these remedies for no very good or explicable reason, and the professional public seems to have lost sight of them altogether. It is probable that they have been abandoned for no good reason, and that we are far from having ascertained their full efficacy in diseases; it is to be feared, however, that the unusual trouble which they exhibit will prevent their being tried and resorted to; so powerful is indolence, that the very fear of death is often unable to overcome it.

Shortly after this Dr Beddoes published his "Essay on the Causes, Early Signs, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption." He had been taught by painful experience the inefficacy of medicine in that full-formed stage of the disease, in which patients are usually brought for medical advice; and as it was so difficult of cure, he was led to inquire what could be done toward its prevention. This and his succeeding writings on the same subject are the most valuable of all his publications. It is true, they have not led to the discovery of a specific for the cure of this fearful malady, but an observer such as Beddoes, (for a want of the talent for observation was not the vice of his mind,) could not mark the progress of this disease in so many instances, and for so many years of the most watchful attention, without gaining a mass of information, whose value cannot be appreciated from any single specimen of it. Fifty thousand is said to be a low computation of the victims to consumption in our island. In one of his publications, entitled "Rules of the Institution for the Sick and Drooping Poor," he calls on the reader to "ascend one of the high hills by which Bristol is surrounded; to remark how closely the buildings are crowded together for an extent of some miles; to descend from the eminence, and walk through its populous streets; to calculate the multitudes that are met on the walk, and the still greater multitudes who are at the same time within the houses; and when the imagination has thus grasped the idea of an immense assemblage of human beings, he is reminded that a number equal to this assemblage perishes annually in our own island of this devouring malady." It is a dreadful truth, that we know of no mode of treating this disease possessed of any tolerable efficacy; our present remedies are almost wholly unavailing, and although the inquiries of Dr Beddoes have led rather to negative than positive discoveries, we surely owe no trifling debt of gratitude to the man who devoted the principal portion of a life of almost unexampled activity and zeal to discovering a cure for this deadly and devastating disease. The object of this essay on the Causes and Preven-

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tion of Consumption, was to show the climates and the classes of people which were exempt from consumption. "Could a doctrine of exemption," says he, "be established, we should only have to adopt as nearly as possible into our own conduct the circumstances on which exemption depends; on the other hand, if it shall appear that there are whole descriptions of persons peculiarly liable to the complaint, we may stand a chance of collecting from their history a lesson equally valuable on the habits to be avoided." The facts contained in the essay are many of them of infinite value, and cannot be too often presented to our minds; butchers, who eat much meat, and who are frequently exposed to the effluvia of putrid animal substances, makers of catgut and stable boys, who in the latter circumstance resemble butchers,—fisherwomen and sailors, whose laborious occupation in the open air generates robustness of constitution, are almost entirely exempt from this disease; on the contrary, tailors and shoemakers, whose employments require bodily inactivity, and are carried on in close rooms,—stone-cutters, who are continually inhaling into their lungs the fine particles rubbed off during the division of the stone,—needle-pointers, weavers, spinners, carpet-manufacturers, whose employments comprehend both the evils of confinement and inactivity, and the inhalation of foreign substances, are the most common victims to consumption. The practical inference that is drawn from these facts is, that we should imitate those habits of the exempted classes on which their exemption appears to depend; that we should endeavour, by the use of animal food, and strong and frequent exercise in the open air, to generate that robustness of constitution which prevents the access of consumption. Beddoes conducted this inquiry with admirable ability, and there is much reason for believing that the search after a preventative, rather than a cure, for this disease, is still the most promising means of encroaching on its fatality. Among the climates within our reach, Dr Beddoes prefers Egypt, Bengal, and the West Indies; he expresses doubts about the utility of Lisbon, Italy, and Madeira, and conjectures that the benefit which is sometimes experienced by those who go to these places is attributable rather to the voyage than to the climate. Lisbon is now much less frequently resorted to by patients than formerly; and the tombstones of strangers in the churchyards of Madeira afford but unfavourable testimony to the healing influence of its climate. This essay contains his first proposal for the employment of foxglove as a remedy for consumption; it was already known to have the power of producing the absorption and expulsion of dropsical fluids, and the recovery of some cases of consumption during its use led him to hope, with his usual intensity of belief, that it was able to effect the absorption and expulsion of those minute tumours or tubercles in the substance of the lungs, with which consumption in its worst form commences.

The next object on which he expended his activity and zeal, was to ascertain the virtues of the nitric acid, as a remedy for syphilis: he published several volumes of reports of his own trials, as well as those of his medical friends. On this subject, his most mature opinion appears to be contained in a letter, in which he says that nitrous acid seems to fail in more syphilitic cases than mercury; but it

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ed on Dr Beddoes at Clifton. The account which he gives of the interview is amusing. "After visiting the infirmary, I was desirous of seeing the Pneumatic Institution. This institution was, several years ago, established by subscription; as, at that time, a flattering idea prevailed, that the application of various gases afforded particular remedies, especially in affections of the chest. Since that hope has been (at least to a considerable extent) disappointed, it is simply employed as a dispensary. From time to time, however, some pneumatic experiments are still made there. The celebrated Dr Beddoes presides over this institution with considerable zeal: indeed it is indebted to him for its origin. I was very anxious to become personally acquainted with a physician of whom such various opinions are entertained both abroad and at home. With this view I had procured several letters of introduction to him: amongst others, I was favoured with one from his father-in-law, Mr Edgeworth, with whom, and with his interesting family, I became acquainted at the house of Madame Lavoisier in Paris. Dr Beddoes does not properly live in Bristol, but in the adjoining village of Clifton. All his acquaintance had told me before hand, that I should find in Dr Beddoes a man, whose *premier abord* was rather repulsive. On entering his house, I gave the servant my introductory letters, that his master might be somewhat prepared, and not taken by surprise. After waiting about half a quarter of an hour, Dr Beddoes appeared with several books under his arm. The first words that he addressed to me were, 'Which Dr Frank are you? for there are a great many of you.' Before I could answer him, he laid before me, in a row, several books, all written by Franks, constantly asking as he turned them over, 'Is that you? Is that you?' The first that met my eye, was a Materia Medica, by Solomon Frank. I protested against this being mine. Then followed some of the works which I had written in elucidation of the Brunonian system. Having now recognised me, Brown became the first topic of our conversation. We were soon agreed upon what was worthy of praise and what of censure in that system. The conversation shortly after turned upon foreign medical literature, when I soon found that Dr Beddoes reads German as well as he does English, and is intimately acquainted with all our best authors. Among all the theories applied at present to the practice of medicine, that of Reill pleases him best. Dr Beddoes, in his conversation, which grew every moment more interesting, showed the same fire and animation that are observable in his writings."

In 1808 he set on foot a course of popular lectures on anatomy. Mr Davy, as was to be expected, had removed to London, and a Mr Alcock had succeeded him. By this gentleman the principal part of the discourse was delivered, but the introductory lecture was written by Dr Beddoes. It is printed in Dr Stock's account of his life, and contains some remarkable instances of his powers of exposition.

He was now arrived at the 46th year of his age; many persons of consequence had solicited him to remove to London, and the wide field which this wealthy and immense metropolis held out to his ambition at last induced him to take their advice, and to make arrangements for his re-

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moval. In the summer of 1806, however, he had been seized with symptoms of water in the chest. He was attended by Dr Stock and Dr Craufuird. As soon as he was aware of the nature of his complaint, for at first he obstinately denied it, he gave himself up as a lost man. With some difficulty his medical friends prevailed on him to consent to the application of boiling-hot water, as a means of raising a blister more sure and rapid than the Spanish fly; the symptoms, particularly the difficulty of breathing, had become so urgent as to render them unwilling to rely on so tardy and uncertain a remedy as the latter. "A napkin well heated was rolled up and forced into a pint cup, which it completely filled, leaving a convex surface rising about half an inch above the top. Boiling water was then poured on the napkin till it was thoroughly wetted; it was then hastily inverted, and held for exactly thirty seconds to the side." This application relieved him, and he began slowly to recover; but the attack seems to have somewhat diminished his activity, and he resolved to defer his removal to London, at least until the complete restoration of his strength.

Dr Beddoes had, since his illness of 1806, recovered to an uncommonly good state of health, which lasted uninterruptedly till the autumn of 1808, when he was attacked by symptoms very similar to his former ones. Those which indicated disorder of the liver particularly attracted the attention of his medical attendants and himself; leeches were applied to his right side; mercurial ointment was rubbed in till it produced some soreness of the gums, and he experienced a partial and temporary relief; some degree of inflammation of the chest followed, but it yielded to appropriate remedies, and on the 29th of November he was so far recovered as to be able to take a short journey into Wales. He returned in good spirits, and when talking about his health, expressed his conviction that his lungs were sound and vigorous. His breathing was never entirely free even in his best health, but during his late excursion he had mounted a steep Welsh hill with uncommon ease; his countenance, however, told a different tale; it was pale and fallen, and indicated strongly that all was not well within. On the 11th of December he visited a patient from home for the last time, but he still continued to give advice at his own house, and, with a few slight exceptions, seemed to enjoy his usual vigour of understanding. From the 14th of this same month, he began to suffer severely, although silently; he moved frequently from one apartment to another, to free himself from a weight and oppression in his chest, but in vain. On the 21st he felt and appeared much better, and remarked to his medical friend Mr King, "If this be not one of the lightings up before death, I am certainly better." On the 22d, in the evening, a stove was erected in his hall, and he was resolved to see it done himself; the pipe was conducted up the centre of the staircase, and he ascended to the top of the house to see it conveyed through the roof; during this exertion, his servants remarked that he was extremely feeble. The next day he was worse; at night he appeared very uneasy, and early in the morning his breathing became so difficult, that Dr Craufuird was called up to him. Some squill and foxglove were given him without relief. His medical friends left him at eight, but two hours afterwards were sent for again, and

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has cured many that were incurable by that remedy. It is probable, however, that many of these cases were not genuine instances of syphilis, but rather those anomalous diseases which were formerly alluded to by Mr John Hunter, and have since been more copiously treated of by Mr Abernethy. Much mystery, however, hangs over the subject.

In the year 1801, Dr Beddoes published his "Essay on the Medical and Domestic Management of Consumption, on the Powers of Digitalis, and on the Cure of Scrophula." It was well known that consumptive coughs become more quiet in a warm apartment, but are re-excited by the cold air of a staircase; that they are often less troublesome during the night, when the door of the apartment is shut and the curtains drawn close around the bed, than during the day, when the patient sits in a large room and is exposed to fresh cold air in a variety of ways; that consumption is alleviated by the warmth of summer, and sometimes cured by resorting to a warm climate. The chief object of this essay, therefore, was to recommend that consumptive patients should be kept during the cold part of the year in an artificial temperature, equal to that of a warm climate; it contained several cases of consumption, in the treatment of which this was chiefly relied on. In some instances, the patients were kept in apartments secured by double doors and double windows against the outward air, and warmed throughout by stoves; in others, they were kept in apartments with cows; the bodies and the breath of the animals communicated a considerable warmth to the air, which was increased by the aid of stoves. The oddity of this latter contrivance, to which Beddoes was led by the practice of a French physician, attracted much notice in the neighbourhood, and appeared strikingly ludicrous to those who were quick at the perception of absurdity, without having the mind to follow him through the train of thought which had led to its adoption. On the poor vulgar, it operated differently; they imagined that the cows would imbibe something unhealthy from the patients and impart it to the milk, and that they and their children would thus swallow consumption in their morning mess. They once actually collected in considerable crowds, and when the cows approached which were going on this extraordinary duty, endeavoured to frighten them away by loud screaming and shouts.

This book has had a slow but a considerable influence on the practice of the profession, and few now of our ablest physicians conduct the treatment of a consumptive case without very considerable attention to artificial warmth. Consumptive patients who are not confined to their apartments during the cold seasons experience numberless injuries from the outward air; a breeze of wind will ruffle and agitate them, and produce a feverish flush of some continuance; every chill from the air is followed by heat and perspiration, constituting short fever fits, which slowly wear away all the strength; the cold air renders the cough more frequent; and thus, by producing a perpetual agitation of the lungs, prevents the healing of their ulcerated portions, enlarges their magnitude, and gives greater rapidity and certainty to the fatal termination. A practice of a similar nature seems to have been long practised in the West Indies. Finke (Medicinische Geographie Erstà Band, 464,) says, "that the negroes who are con-

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sidered consumptive are sent into the sugar houses to breathe the warm vapour, which rises in such clouds from the pans as to darken the work rooms, and that in two months they commonly recover." It is an important fact, that the attendants in these warm apartments of Dr Beddoes, who were frequently passing from the heated into the cold air, were not particularly liable to catch cold, and that the patients themselves, on leaving their rooms to go abroad, seemed to have lost for a time their sensibility to the chilliness of the atmosphere. There are many other analogous facts which render it probable that we overrate the injuriousness of variations of temperature. A native of a tropical climate bears his first winter in Europe better than his subsequent ones. The workmen in the manufactories of crown glass, who are perpetually passing from the outward air into a temperature much above 100°, are not particularly subject to pulmonary disease; nor is the Russian boor, who passes from his winter hut, which, from heat and moisture, resembles a vapour bath, into an air many degrees below zero. It is probable that the prevalence of consumption in England is attributable much less to varieties of temperature, and much more to deficiencies of clothing, than is commonly suspected; thus the Scotch have become far more liable to it since they left off the warm woollen plaid for the cotton dresses of modern times; and the Dutch, notwithstanding the inclemency of their climate and the coldness of their apartments, scarcely know what it is,—an enviable ignorance, attributable to the unwieldly warmth of their clothing: consumption is no where so prevalent as among the Scotch, English, and French, the worst clad of all the people of Europe, but enjoying a climate comparatively temperate.

There is a curious piece of private history connected with the printing of this volume, which deserves to be known, because it throws enormous light on the structure of Dr Beddoes' mind. When the manuscript was first sent to the press, the title of the book was, "A speedy and certain Cure for Pulmonary Consumption;" as the printing proceeded, he came to a more sober estimate of the value of the new remedy, and ordered the title to be altered to "Speedy Relief, and probable Cure for Consumption." It was subsequently changed to "Probable Relief, and possible Cure," &c., and at last shrunk into its present modesty of expression.

Soon after the publication of this volume, Dr Beddoes began the publication of his popular Essays on Health; one appeared every month, and they amounted in all to eleven in number. Their object is not that of a domestic system of medicine, that is, to teach unprofessional persons how to cure diseases, but to expose to the uninstructed public the various unsuspected sources of danger to the constitution; to show them how disease advances with a slow and muffled step, for weeks and months and years, and to teach them to avert what human knowledge is unable to cure. This is the most voluminous of all the publications of Dr Beddoes, and that too in which the powers of his mind are perhaps best exposed in all their variety and richness; but it is impossible here to follow him through its multifarious topics.

During the year 1803, Dr Joseph Frank, of Vienna, who was on a tour through several parts of Europe, call-

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This, however, is not to be wondered at; whenever we desire to win others, we always employ those means which we observe to have an influence on ourselves; the art of persuasiveness always begins with self-observation, and the consequence of this is, that the nearer our own feelings resemble those of the world in general, the greater is the chance that our inferences will be correct, and our measures effectual. It is easy therefore to see why a man of genius, whose mental habits have led him away from popular sympathy, should insensibly neglect the employment of a multitude of trifles, which have no power over him, but which greatly interest and affect the generality of mankind. Beside this, the talents of Beddoes, like those of every extraordinary mind, were too large to be measured by the multitude; they never perceive the difference between those minds which are a little above them, and those which are much above them; just as travellers in the valley suppose all the mountains above them of nearly an equal height, nor can they perceive, until they have ascended the tops of some, the greater height and vaster magnitude of others.

Dr Beddoes disliked general visiting; when in the company of intelligent strangers, in whose society he delighted, he was habitually silent, and was always more anxious to gain knowledge from others than to make a parade of his own; with all his powers and his knowledge, he never aimed at becoming a conversationist, a character for which he was unfitted by his shyness and reserve. A large mixed party was not the theatre in which he shone; it was only in a small circle of literary friends that he enjoyed sufficient unreservedness of feeling, to make a full display of his powers. He was fond of the society of accomplished women, among whom he would often unbend and indulge in sallies of great wit and liveliness. In the relations of domestic life, his conduct was irreproachable; he never suffered his literary pursuits to exclude his family from his apartments. Many of his most celebrated publications were composed whilst his wife was conversing with a friend on one side, and his infant daughter was playing tricks and making noises on the other. There is a singular story told of him, which strikingly shows how little he thought about many things which are the most interesting to the generality of mankind. He had been absent in Wales for two or three weeks without having mentioned to his family the object of his journey; on his return, a gentleman called on him, and finding that he was not at home, requested to see Mrs Beddoes. After a little common conversation, he congratulated her on the late accession to her fortune, at which she expressed surprise and ignorance: the fact was, that the doctor had been down into Wales to attend on his dying father, who had bequeathed to him a fortune of very considerable amount, without mentioning to Mrs Beddoes either the cause or the result of his journey.

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ACCOUNT

OF

A SINGULAR WOODEN COFFIN.

On the 9th May last,* a discovery of an extraordinary nature was made in an enclosure called the Laav-park, on the farm of Mill of Williamston, in the parish of Culsamond, Aberdeenshire. In preparing the field for potatoes, the plough (at a spot from which a large cairn of stones had been removed about 30 years ago,) struck against something which impeded its progress. On examination, this proved to be a wooden coffin, of uncommon size and shape, and of the rudest conceivable workmanship. It had been made from the trunk of a tree of black oak, divided into three parts of unequal lengths, each of which had been split through the middle with wedges; the whole consisting of six parts, and resembling the body and shafts of a cart. The sides had been sunk into the ground about 13 or 14 inches, and about the middle of them, grooves were made, on which the bottom rested. The bottom was laid on a bed of fine blue clay, about 3½ inches thick. The gabel-pieces were sunk into large holes, filled with fine blue sand brought from a distance; the whole surrounded with a double row of stones, and carefully covered over with an immense quantity of moss, also brought from a distance. The coffin was laid due east and west, the head of it east; and what appears very curious, the projecting parts of the sides rested on an oval hard substance, composed of earth and clay, in which too was a considerable mixture of ashes, and which evidently had undergone the action of a very strong fire. This can be accounted for in no other way, but by supposing that on this part of the grave the funeral pile had been erected. In a corner of the inside of the coffin, towards the head of it, had been placed an urn, which was broken in the digging out. Its contents, which, owing to this, were mixed with the surrounding earth, had undoubtedly been the bones and ashes of some person whose dead body had been burnt and deposited there. The urn had been formed of a mixture of clay and sand, narrow at the bottom, very wide at the top, and about 10 or 11 inches deep. There was a large round hole at one of the extremities of each of the sides, but not the least appearance of any iron tool on any part of the coffin.

* 1812.

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found him much worse; the hot-water blister was now applied, but with little relief. Dr Craufuird left him again late in the morning, promising to see him again soon; Beddoes endeavoured to thank him for his kind attention, but his heart was too full; he could not speak, and the tears ran down his cheeks. At half past three in the afternoon Dr Craufuird returned to him; he was sitting up, but he had scarcely any pulse, and death was in his face. "I suppose," said he to Dr Craufuird, "you are fully aware this cannot last long?" Dr Craufuird evaded the question as well as he could, and advised him to lie down; he then conversed on a medical topic with his usual precision; his symptoms, however, became rapidly worse, and at six o'clock in the evening he died.

The body was examined by Mr John Estlin, of Bristol. The pericardium was so much enlarged, as to occupy much of the right side of the thorax; it was thickened, and had formed extensive adhesions to the lining membrane of the chest. The right lung was uncommonly large; soft, but of the natural structure; the left lung was almost obliterated; all that remained of it was a small, hard, and irregular substance, without any vestige of the natural structure of lungs; the heart was natural; the pericardium was nearly filled with a bloody fluid; the left pulmonary veins and arteries belonging to the obliterated lung, were wholly obliterated; the liver was healthy; the gall bladder was converted into a small bunch of a thick and corrugated membrane, and its duct was impervious; the stomach was large, and inflamed through its upper half. The dissection, however, was performed in a hasty and imperfect way, partly out of tenderness to the feelings of Mrs Beddoes, who was in the house during the operation, and partly from an incident somewhat singular. There existed no likeness of him, and Bird the painter had been sent for to preserve one after his death; the gentlemen knew nothing of this, and when they entered the room, expecting to find the body ready for them, they found it sitting up in the bed, in the clothes which the doctor usually wore, the hair newly dressed, and the hand placed on a table with a book by it. The operator had been intimately acquainted with Dr Beddoes; it is not surprising, therefore, that such an incident should deprive him of his collectedness.

Whatever his professional brethren may think of the actual accessions which the healing art has derived from the labours of Dr Beddoes, he was unquestionably the first physician of his time, Darwin only excepted, in knowledge and powers of understanding. He was complete master of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and German; he was familiar with general literature; he was intimately acquainted with mineralogy and chemistry, and every department of professional science; he had performed the practical duties of his profession with a zeal and activity rarely equalled; and the degree in which he was gifted with the highest faculties of the understanding, is best shown by the argumentativeness and eloquence of his numerous writings. That his powers were great, no impartial person who is acquainted with all that he has done can deny; and if, in perusing his life, there appears a disproportion between the quantity of effort and that of success, it is probable that the fault lies rather in the subject than in the man; medical

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discoveries are not to be taken by storm, but are to be gained by more slow and formal approaches.

Perhaps the mind of Dr Beddoes was not exactly suited to the profession in which he was cast. Many of his extraordinary powers, which would have been eminently serviceable if he had been thrown into a different theatre of exertion, were thoroughly useless in the pursuits to which he was dedicated: his fancy served only to give liveliness to his writings, not correctness to his opinions; and his intellect was far more comprehensive than his usual subjects demanded. Medical reasonings consist of short and simple trains of thought, and do not require that commanding power of reasoning which displays itself in passing skilfully through all the turnings and windings of a long and intricate argument, and which is in its true element when engaged in the subtilties of metaphysics, or the complexities of politics. The proper faculty for the physician is that of observation; that of perceiving, as Beddoes himself has well said, not merely where the hour-hand of nature's church-clock points, but also the run of her second and third hands. Beddoes was an admirable observer; his defect, as a medical writer, consisted in an over expectancy of disposition, but this very defect was probably the cause of one of his greatest merits,—his vast and perpetual activity, which enabled him to comprehend within the term of his own life the exertion of many common lives. From 1784, the date of his first publication, to the period of his death, a term of 24 years, there were only five years in which his pen was unproductive; but the fruitfulness of the others made up amply for this defect. This perpetual activity would probably not have existed, if it had not been for this over expectancy of disposition which we have remarked; he would not have hunted so keenly, if the game had not been valued so highly.

As a medical practitioner, Dr Beddoes is said to have been eminently successful. In the common forms of disease, of which the nature is clear and the remedies notorious and efficacious, the difference between such a man as Dr Beddoes and an ordinary physician is not felt; but in obscure cases, where the symptoms are numerous, indistinct, and contradictory, when the medical observer is at sea, without the chart and compass of nosology, the extraordinary resources of a superior mind must be of infinite value; in cases of this description, therefore, it is said that his success was extraordinary. He was remarkably attentive, and patient in inquiring after symptoms, and in the investigation and treatment of the disease, displayed the same earnestness and zeal in the chamber of the sick, which appear so conspicuously in his writings.

The impression which Dr Beddoes made on the contiguous public among which he lived, was always strong in degree, but very different in kind. Those who had employed him long enough to sound the depth of his value, almost worshipped him; his appearance, however, was uncouth, and his manners to strangers cold and repulsive. Notwithstanding, therefore, that his abilities and learning were notorious, and that the unpleasingness of his first appearance soon yielded to a great and visible earnestness for the welfare of his patients, he is said never to have been a popular practitioner, or at least that the superiority of his talents did not produce a commensurate superiority of popularity.

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THE

MAGIC MIRROR.

ADDRESSED TO

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

BY

JOHN WILSON.*

I.

METHOUGHT beneath a castle huge I stood,
That seem'd to grow out of a rock sublime,
Through the dominion of its solitude
Augustly frowning at the rage of Time.
Its lofty minarets, indistinct and dim,
Look'd through the brooding clouds; and, as a smile
Of passing sunlight showed these structures grim
Burning like fire, I could have thought the while
That they were warriors keeping watch on high,
All motionless, and sheath'd in radiant panoply.

II.

What mortal feet these rampart heights might scale!
Lo! like black atoms mingling in the sky,
The far-off rooks and their fleet shadows sail;
Scarce hears the soul their melancholy cry.
What lovely colours bathed the frowning brow
Of that imperial mansion! Radiant green,
And purple fading in a yellow glow!
Oh! lovelier ne'er on mossy bank was seen
In vernal joy; while bands of charter'd flowers
Revell'd like fairy sprites along their palace towers.

* Author of "The Isle of Palms," &c., lately published.

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III.

Down sunk the draw-bridge with a thund'ring shock;
And in an instant, ere the eye could know,
Bound the stern castle to th' opposing rock,
And hung in calmness o'er the flood below;—
A roaring flood, that, born amid the hills,
Forced his lone path through many a darksome glen,
Till join'd by all his tributary rills,
From lake and tarn, from marish and from fen,
He left his empire with a kingly glee,
And fiercely bade recoil the billows of the sea.

IV.

I felt it was a dream; nor wish'd to wake:
Though dim and pale by fits the vision grew;
And oft that ocean dwindled to a lake,
And cliff and castle from the clouds withdrew.
Oft, all I heard was but a gentle swell,
Like the wild music of the summer leaves;
Till, like an army mustering in the dell,
The blasts came rushing from their pine-clad caves,
And swept the silence of the scene away,
Even like a city storm'd upon the Sabbath day.*

V.

Though strange my dream, I knew the Scottish strand,
And the bold frith that, rolling fiercely bright,
Far-distant faded mid that mountain land,
As mid dark clouds a sudden shower of light.
Long have my lips been mute in Scotland's praise!
Now is the hour for inspiration's song!
The shadowy stories of departed days
Before my tranced soul in tumult throng,
And I with fearless voice on them will call,
From camp and battle-field, from princely bower and hall.

VI.

With only my still shadow by my side,
And Nature's lifeless things that slept around,
I seem'd to be; when, from the portal wide,
Startling as sudden light, or wandering sound,
Onwards a Figure came, with stately brow,
And, as he glanced upon the ruin'd pile
A look of regal pride, "Say, who art thou,
(His countenance brightning with a scornful smile,
He sternly cried,) whose footsteps rash profane
The wild romantic realm where I have willed to reign?"

* This image is from an unpublished poem of Mr Coleridge.

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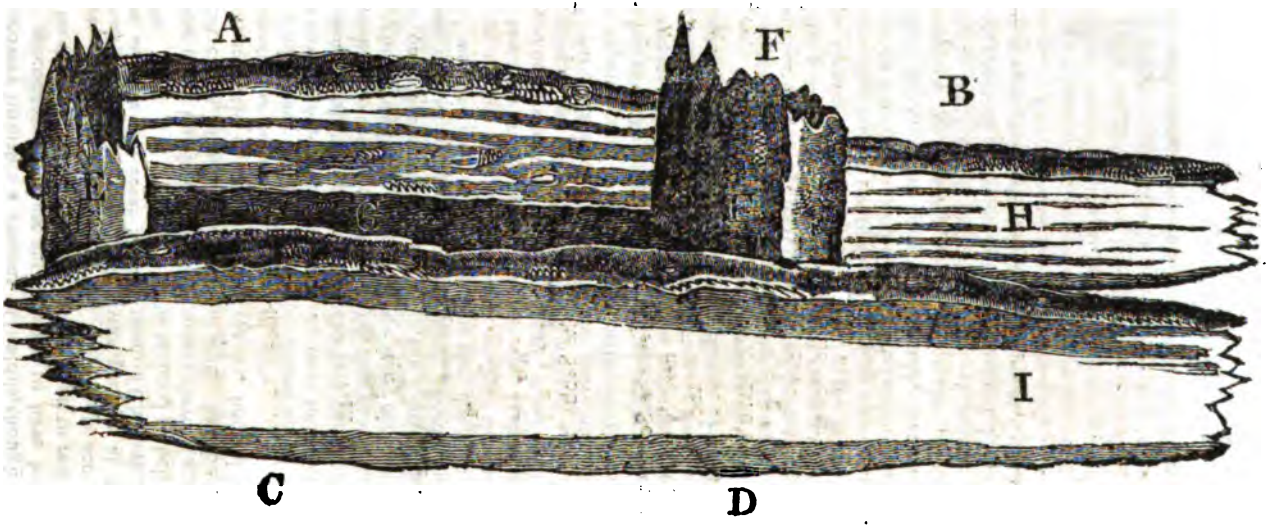

A, B, and C, D, sides of the coffin, each being 11 feet 7 inches long, and about 27 inches broad.
E and F, the gables, each 3 feet high, being that part of the tree next to the root, their girth measuring 7 feet 6 inches.
G, part of the bottom-breadth of it, and of the cover or lid, 2 feet 3 inches, length 5 feet 8 inches.
H and I, the projecting extremities of the sides.

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This discovery furnishes a curious subject of speculation for those antiquaries who deal in

——graves, and worms, and epitaphs,
And that small portion of the barren earth,
That serves as paste and cover to our bones.

Amid the many hundred barrows, tumuli, and cairns, which have been opened, either in the course of antiquarian research, or for other purposes, we are not aware that any wooden coffins have ever been discovered. Their contents usually are urns, either deposited in little compartments formed of upright stones in the centre of the barrow, or the stone coffins known by the name of Kist-Vaen, or Cromlechs. But we have not found an instance during the age of barrows, that is, during the four or five first centuries, of wood being employed in forming a receptacle for the reliques of the dead. So much with respect to the actual experience of modern antiquaries; but even the records of ancient discoveries help us only to two instances, and in each case they referred to persons of the highest importance.

Most readers will remember, if not from Leland or Camden, at least from the beautiful poem of Warton, entitled "The Grave of King Arthur," the romantic discovery of the tomb of that prince, by Henry II., in the abbey of Glastonbury. The body was found, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, at the depth of 16 feet from the surface, enclosed in the hollowed trunk of an oak, in *quercu cavata*, says Giraldus, though Leland supposes the wood to have been alder, as better calculated to resist wet.

Chiflet, an accurate antiquary, who was present at the opening of the tomb of Childeric, King of the Franks, is inclined to believe, from the fragments there discovered, that the royal coffin had been composed of oak planks, hooped together with bands of iron.

These are the only two instances we have found of wooden coffins, at the very early period to which, considering its contents and construction, we must necessarily refer that found in the Laav-park. The name of the place affords but little ground for further conjecture; it is pronounced Liav, like the double Ll of the Welch, or the Italian *gli*, and may be the same word with the Gaelic *Llamh*, signifying a hand. It may have been the grave of a chieftain, bearing the epithet of red-hand, strong-hand, fair-hand, or the like, though the adjective has been lost through time; *Llamh-dearg*, or the like, being a natural appellative of an ancient chieftain. The division in the coffin was probably intended to separate the reliques of the chief from those of his family, or of the victims which were often sacrificed at the funeral of such a personage.

But without wearying our readers with farther conjecture, we have only to add, that the historical antiquary owes the preservation of this very curious relique to the care of the Reverend Mr Ellis, minister of the gospel at Culsamond.

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HISTORY

OF

LOPE DE AGUIRRE.

The history of Aguirre's crimes has never before been published in England, and though often alluded to, is by no means generally known among the Spaniards themselves: Ulloa and the authors of the Mercurio Peruano, speak of it in such a manner as to shew that they were ignorant even of the principal circumstances. It is an extraordinary case of guilt and madness. Power, which intoxicates weak men, makes wicked ones mad; this truth has not been sufficiently observed, but it is proved by the Annals of Newgate as well as by those of the Roman emperors.

An account of these extraordinary transactions, which is mentioned by Acosta, was written by a Jesuit who was in the expedition, being at that time a lad. There can be little doubt that this is the source from whence Pedro Simon (who has related them more at length than any other writer) obtained his information. The authorities from which the following narrative has been formed, are referred to minutely at the end of every paragraph.

In the year 1560, the river Orellana became the scene of one of the strangest tragedies in American history. A horde of Brazilians, wandering first in search of some resting place, beyond the reach of the Portugueze, and then flying before the enemies whom they provoked on their march, found their way, after a ten years travel, into the province of Quito. The Peruvian Spaniards were never without rumours of mighty kingdoms in the interior, abounding with gold, and offering as easy a prey as the great empire which they had already conquered; and a tale in confirmation of these hopes was soon bruited abroad, as the report which these Brazilians had related of their route. It was said that they had passed through a country of the Omaguas, full of large towns, in which there were whole streets of goldsmiths; here they had been kindly received, and the inhabitants seeing iron in their possession, asked where they had obtained it; when it was replied, from a nation of white men with beards, who dwelt on the shores of the sea towards the east,—they made answer, that such another nation dwelt to the westward, gave them shields which were covered with gold and set with emeralds in exchange for their iron, and besought them to tell these white men in the west to come and carry on the same sort of trade with them.* Two Portugueze were with these

* Pedro de Magalhaens, quoted by Berredo, 1. § 84.

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wanderers, and it is not unlikely that they contributed to delude a people who were eager to be deluded.*

A great stir was occasioned in Peru by this account. The Marquis de Canete, then viceroy, was solicited to send out an expedition for the conquest of El Dorado, now, it was thought, surely to be found; and he was glad of an occasion to rid the country of those turbulent spirits, from whom new rebellions were else to be apprehended. Nor is it unlikely that the viceroy himself partook of the general credulity; he furnished money for the expedition from the treasury, and some on his own account, which he borrowed; and he appointed Pedro de Orsua, a knight of Navarre, to the command, a tried and enterprising man. The miserable fate of Gonzalo Pizarro's army had warned Orsua against attempting to proceed by land; he fixed upon a new settlement, called Santa Cruz de Capocoba,† as the place of rendezvous for his followers, and there upon the Rio de los Motilones began to build two brigantines and nine flat-bottomed barks, each capable of carrying two hundred men and forty horse. This river, which rises at the back of Tamay-bamba, in the province of Guanuco, was so called from a tribe who, contrary to the ordinary fashion of the Indians, wore the hair cut short. The tribe still exists, but the river is no longer known by this name,—it is one of the sources of the Guallaga.‡ The force which was raised consisted of three hundred Spaniards, about forty of whom were men of rank, and an hundred mestizos. So many of these adventurers had borne a part in the late rebellions, that the government began to fear the consequences of its own policy, seeing them thus collected; and there were not wanting malicious men, who endeavoured to render Orsua himself suspected. Orsua's own friends were with more reason alarmed for his safety; and one of them wrote to him, beseeching him not wilfully to shut his eyes to the danger, but to dismiss a few of those adventurers, from whom the greatest mischief was to be apprehended, naming, in particular, a certain Don Martin, Lorenzo de Zalduendo, Lope de Aguirre, Juan Alonso de la Vandera, Christoval de Chaves, and a few others. "If," said this true friend, whose name was Pedro de Linasco, "you are unwilling to dismiss them because of their poverty, do not let that feeling of compassion prevent you, but send them to me; and I will support them to the best of my means, till you have advanced into your con-

* P. Simon, 6. 1. § 2.

† Ulloa says, "a village called Llamas was, according to the most credible accounts, the place where Orsua embarked. He places it on a river which rises in the mountains of Moyo-bamba, and in the middle of its course to the Gualaga." (Book 6. C. 5. Engl. transl. p. 366.) This river is probably the Rio de Moyo-bamba: the village is not marked in the great Spanish map. In the same chapter, (p. 384,) Ulloa says, "the first news of Orsua was, that he and the greatest part of his men were killed in an ambuscade by the Indians, a catastrophe entirely owing to his own ill conduct." It is singular that this author could have been so ignorant of so remarkable a history. Ulloa is ranked far above his deserts: he is neither a judicious nor a well-informed writer, except in points of science. Unquestionably these are of great, but not of paramount importance. A very scientific man may be a very dull one.

‡ Herrera, Hist. Gen. l. 9. c. 12.

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quest, and may recal them when you can safely give them employment, and confer upon them whatever benefits you may be disposed to give." Linasco also besought him not to take with him his mistress D. Ines de Atienza, a beautiful widow. The thing itself, he said, was wrong; it was an ill example for his people, and might draw after it worse consequences than he could suppose; and he offered to provide a proper situation for her, and to manage the business so that she should not suppose it was by Orsua's will that she was left behind.* His advice was given in vain; Orsua indeed sent back Don Martin, but he persevered in his intention of taking Ines with him, and returned no answer to Linasco's letter.

In other respects Orsua proceeded with great prudence. While the brigantines and other vessels were on the stocks, he sent forward his friend and confidant Garcia de Arze with thirty men, ordering him to proceed about twenty leagues down to the province of the Caperuzos, or hooded Indians, there to collect what provisions he could, and wait for Juan de Vargas; proceed with him to the river Cocama, and there remain, laying in whatever stores that part of the country could supply, till the rest of the expedition joined them. Instead of adhering to these instructions, Arze went above two hundred leagues down, past the mouth of the Cocama, and of many other streams, and then landed on an island of the river, which was called Garcias after his name. His men arrived here, hungry and half-starved,—they had been glad to eat caymans upon the way, which he killed with his harquebuss, for he was famous for his skill as a marksman. Here they fortified themselves with a palisade, and the natives, after suffering severely in repeated attacks, sent a party with a present of provisions, as a peace-offering. These adventurers always suspected treachery, because they were always ready to perpetrate it themselves: they got these unsuspicious Indians into a hut, fell upon them, and massacred above forty. This act of cruelty terrified the whole country; all who thought themselves within reach of the Spaniards abandoned their dwelling-places, and Arze was thus enabled to procure subsistence for his people for three months, till Orsua joined him here.†

Vargas and his detachment set out in one of the brigantines as soon as it was completed, and in canoes. Disappointed of meeting Arze, they advanced to the Cocama, and there, pursuant to his instructions, their leader, leaving the less able hands in the brigantine, turned up that river to seek for provisions. He rowed up two-and-twenty days, without finding anything more than sufficed for immediate use; then some better settlements were found, where there was abundance of maize. Vargas took all that could be embarked in all the canoes he could find, carried off as many of the inhabitants as he could, both male and female, for the use, as it was called, of the expedition! and then returned to the brigantine, where in the mean time three Spaniards and many Indians had died of hunger and the unwholesome climate. They remained two long months expecting Orsua: the patience of the men was worn out; some proposed to kill Vargas, and make their way up the Cocama to Peru, others thought it better to leave him there, and go on to make

* P. Simon, 6. 4. § 1.

† P. Simon, 6. 4. § 2. 3.

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discoveries, for they were more than a hundred, and thought themselves strong enough. But no bolder spirit took the lead among them, and their plans of mutiny and murder proceeded no farther.*

Orsua meantime had so won the settlers at Santa Cruz by his generous qualities, that they one and all consented to abandon the settlement, and share his fortunes. But when his vessels were launched and loaded, six of his new flat-bottomed barks proved useless; the wood had not been seasoned, indeed in that wet country it had not been possible to season it; it was brittle also, and when the barks were hauled ashore to be repaired, they cracked in such a manner as to render any repair hopeless. To remain was ruinous, when every day's delay would consume provisions which could not be replaced. They were compelled therefore to leave behind great part of their baggage and most of their live stock, and of three hundred horses could only embark forty; the rest were abandoned there to run wild. The men clamoured loudly at thus losing the little property they possessed, and insisted upon rather returning to Peru. Orsua, however, threatening some and soothing others, flattered them all with hopes of the glorious conquests they were about to make; and added, that the loss was his, not theirs; inasmuch as he, being their leader, was bound to satisfy them amply for all, when it should please God to conduct them to that happy land of which they were in quest.† These representations succeeded so well, that not a single man deserted him.

They departed from the now forsaken settlement on the 26th of September, 1560, and on the second day left the mountains behind them, and entered the flat country. On the third the brigantine touched upon a shoal, and a piece of its keel was broken off. The crew were left to repair the damage how they could, and Orsua proceeded to the province of the Caperuzos, where he had sent Zalduendo a few days before him to collect provisions. Two days afterwards the brigantine arrived; it was then thoroughly repaired, and sent forward to join Vargas at the Cocama, for Orsua apprehended that the men there would be discontented at his long tarriance. He with the smaller vessels proceeded more leisurely, landing every night and sleeping on shore, because of the danger there was from shallows and sunken trees in the darkness. A hundred and fifty leagues below the place of his embarkation, the Guallaga‡ falls into the river of the Bracamoros, as it was then called, the Nuevo Maranon of the present maps. These streams rise in the same province, and at little distance from each other; but the latter takes a wide sweep in its course, and is as broad again as the Guallaga where it receives it. Here Orsua halted, and sent a party up the stream in search of food; but the country was uninhabited as far as they thought it prudent to ascend. A hundred leagues farther on they reached Vargas, whose people, since the arrival of the brigantine, had been joyfully ex-

* P. Simon, 6. 5. § 1. 2.

† P. Simon, 6. 5. § 3. Herrera, Hist. Gen. l. 9. c. 12.

‡ Five leagues above its junction, Condamine embarked at Laguna, the principal of the Maynas missions. He estimated the width of the Guallaga at about 250 *toises*.

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pecting this junction. The Cocama of that day must be the Pegueno.* From thence they proceeded in great alarm for the safety of Arze, of whom neither party as yet knew any thing.†

By this time Vargas's brigantine was rotten, so utterly unserviceable was the timber of that country, and they had scarcely renewed their voyage before it was found necessary to abandon her, and distribute the crew and cargo among the other boats. They past the mouth of the Ucayali, and eight days after their departure from the Cocama reached the island where Arze and his companions had quartered themselves, to the equal joy of both parties. These were the first habitations which they had seen since they left the Caperuzo Indians. The natives here were a strong and well-made race. They wore a single garment of cotton; its texture was good, and it was painted with many colours. Their principal food was fish, maize, and mandioc, of which they made their banqueting drink; they had potatoes also, and other roots and pulse. Their dwellings were large and square; their weapon, the wooden spear and throwing stick. Papa was the title of their chief. Here Orsua got more canoes for his people to supply the loss of the brigantine. Here too, finding it impossible to attend to the whole command of such an armament himself, he named Vargas to be his lieutenant-general, and D. Fernando de Guzman to be alferez-general, or chief standard-bearer, and they once more set forth, the whole armament being now reassembled.‡

A little below Garcia's Island the Napo falls in, by which Orellana entered the great stream. The neighbouring settlements were all deserted, in consequence of Arze's cruelty: food however was found in the fields which they cultivated, and poultry which they had left in their flight,—among these latter were European fowls. After some days they came to a settlement called Carari, on the southern bank. Here also the natives fled, but some of them only kept aloof in their canoes watching the strangers, and a cazique came to them, after three or four days, with a present of provisions; beads, knives, and looking-glasses were given him in return, and trade was presently established. Orsua, well knowing of what importance it was that the natives should be their friends, and how probable it was that his own men would soon make them enemies by their misconduct, gave orders that no man upon pain of death should carry on any traffic with the Indians except in his presence, and through his hands, for by this means he would see that all parties were satisfied, and that provisions should be properly distributed to those who were most necessitous. Notwithstanding these orders, some of his people took by violence

* Or Tigre. Here Condamine found a new reduction of the Yameos, then just reclaimed from the woods. Their language, he says, is inexpressibly difficult, and their mode of pronunciation still more extraordinary than their language, for they draw in their breath while they speak, and scarcely give any sound to the vowels. Words which seem, in their articulation, to consist of only three or four syllables, cannot be written, even imperfectly, in less than nine or ten. As an example, he adds, their word for the number three, *poettarrarorincouroac*, "heureusement pour ceux qui ont à faire à eux, leur arithmetique ne va pas plus loin." It is a little unfortunate for M. Condamine's accuracy, that so many vowel sounds should be marked in this example. These people use the sarbacan, and poison its darts.—P. 64.

† P. Simon, 5. 3. § 4. 6. 6. § 1.

‡ P. Simon, 5. 6. § 1—4.

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what they could find; and during the whole of their voyage through this province, the inhabitants never remained confidently in their habitations, but removed their wives and children, and then came off to them in canoes.*

Here Orsua thought it best to halt and send a party into the country for a few days, in hope of hearing some tidings in that direction of the golden kingdom which he sought. Pedro Galeas had the command of this detachment. They went along the shores of a lake which communicated with the river, and found a path leading through the woods, where, just when the time allotted for advancing was at an end, they spied some Indians laden with provisions. These people instantly upon seeing them threw down their burthens and fled, and the Spaniards could only catch one woman, whose appearance and language denoted that she was not of any tribe which they had seen before. They understood from her signs, that her country was five days journey distant, and they took her with them to Orsua. That commander had by this time begun to perceive what a set of desperate wretches he had collected together. The first indication of discontent came from a man named Alonso de Montoya; it was discovered that he had laid a plot to steal some of the canoes, and stores for his purpose, and make his way with his accomplices back to Peru. Orsua inflicted no heavier chastisement upon him than to secure him for a time with an iron collar. His mode of punishing other offences was to make the offenders pull at the oar for certain days,—a labour which was probably always at other times performed by the unfortunate Indians. This ill effect followed, that the other soldiers, some perhaps in mere mockery, and others with a worse intent, taunted them at their toil, asking what they were better than galley-slaves. Galeas had brought no intelligence to induce them to strike inland, nor could any thing be learnt from the Indians whom they had yet seen concerning the golden land of the Omaguas. Nothing therefore was to be done but to proceed down the river on their search, after a longer tarriance than had been intended, because here their last wretched brigantine went to the bottom, and they were obliged to collect more canoes. The peopled country continued from the time they reached it at Garcia's Island, about a hundred and fifty leagues according to their computation, which track they supposed to consist of the provinces called Caricuri and Manicuri. Having come from Peru, they did not recollect that this country was too savage to have any division of provinces; these were the names of settlements or of chiefs, and all the inhabitants were of the same tribe. Their villages were some four or six leagues apart, and the whole population was not thought to exceed twelve thousand. Some little gold they wore in ear and nose jewels; fortunately for them it was but little, and their country afforded no temptation to detain these adventurers. The plague of insects was very great: gnats of every kind in innumerable swarms tormented the Spaniards.†

Improvidently Orsua left this peopled country without inquiring where it ended, or how long the desert continued through which he was to pass. For nine days, therefore, they suffered severely for want of provisions, having only what fish they could catch,

* P. Simon, 5. 6. § 4. 5. 7. § 1. 2

† P. Simon, 6. 7. § 3. 4.

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tortoises and their eggs, and spinage and purslane,* which, fortunately for them, the country produced. On the tenth they reached a village. Immediately on their appearance, the women, children, and property, such as it was, were hurried into canoes, and sent down the stream, and the men stood to their arms, ready to defend their houses manfully. Orsua landed at the head of a party small enough to shew that no attack was intended on his part, yet strong enough for security. He advanced at their head, with his harquebuss in one hand and a white cloth in the other, which he held out as a token of peace. The sign was understood, a chief came forward and took the cloth; the Spaniards were led to the square or open place of the settlement, and Orsua, by intelligible signs, requested that lodgings should be allotted to him and his people during their stay in one part of the village, while the inhabitants with their families abode safely in the other. To this they willingly acceded; the strangers were lodged in the best huts, and Orsua gave orders that no man on pain of death should enter the dwellings of the Indians, nor offer them any injury. This place was called Machifaro. The people differed both in language and fashions from the last tribe.† They kept tortoises in stews near their houses, securing them by little palisades, and provisions of every kind were abundant.

From hence Galeas was sent a second time to explore the country; he went by water, entered a great lake upon which he soon lost sight of land, then making for the shore lest he should lose himself, kept coasting along for some days, without seeing any habitation or marks of man, till it was time to return from his fruitless adventure. During his absence, there had been a war at Machifaro. A desert track, of nine days journey in length, even with the help of a rapid stream, was not sufficient interval of distance to keep two savage tribes in peace. The Carari Indians had long been at deadly enmity with these remote neighbours, and now supposing that the passage of the Spaniards would have so alarmed them as to engage their whole attention, they thought it a happy opportunity to wreak their vengeance. Accordingly one night they arrived before Machifaro. Here they perceived marks of the strangers, and therefore delayed their attack till day-break, lest they might rashly provoke enemies whom they had no intention to offend, and whom they knew themselves unequal to cope with. In the morning, seeing that their suspicion was well founded, they retired; but as they began their way up the river, they blew their horns and set up their war cry in bravado, that their enemies might know they had been to look at them. This roused the sleeping tribe, and the chief hastened to Orsua, and besought him to assist in pursuing these invaders. Orsua's new friends had not more claim on him for assistance than his old ones, but destruction was sport to these adventurers, and Vargas, with fifty harquebussiers, was

* Stedman also found wild purslane in great quantities in the woods of Guiana. "It differs from the common only in growing nearer the ground, the leaves being less and more of a blackish green. It may be eaten as a sallad, or stewed, without reserve, being not only a cooling and agreeable food, but reckoned an excellent antidote against the scurvy."—Vol. 2. p. 123.

† P. Simon, 6. 8. § 12.

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sent to accompany the Machifarans. They knew the country, and, taking a shorter channel than was known to their enemies, got before them, and thus cut off their retreat. The Cararies prepared confidently for battle till they perceived the Spaniards; then they made signs of peace, reminding their former guests that there was no enmity between them, and that they did not expect hostility at their hands. A discharge of musquetry was the reply which they received, and they had no alternative but to leave their canoes, and strike into the woods, where the Spaniards supposed they would all perish for hunger before they could reach their own country.*

Great care had been taken to furnish this expedition with guides. There went in it some of the Brazilians upon whose information it had been undertaken; one of the Portugueze who had been with them in their long travels, and even one or two of Orellana's companions; all, however, were at a loss; the latter, because it was now so long since their first voyage, and of so long a voyage under such circumstances it was not possible that any distinct local recollections could be preserved; the former, because they could not verify the false accounts which they had given; all they could say was, that they supposed the country of the Omaguas was near. This, as they had now advanced more than seven hundred leagues, Orsua thought probable, and believing himself near his own government, he deemed it advisable, now while there was leisure for such regulations, to settle the few arrangements which still remained incomplete. Of these the most important was what related to spiritual affairs: the clergy of the expedition did not agree with each other; the best way to remedy this discord, he thought, would be to put an end to that equality among them which was the cause; and holding himself to be the representative of the king, and therefore authorized to confer ecclesiastical dignities, he appointed Alonso Henao to be *Superior Provisor, Cura* and *Vicario* of the expedition. The first act of the new superior was, to pronounce excommunication against all persons who might have appropriated to themselves any of the articles of traffic belonging to the governor, and by him provided for the public use. This measure occasioned great murmurs; it was said publicly that Orsua had given the priest his powers for no other purpose, and that he had no authority to confer any ecclesiastical office. Murmurs reached his ears, as it was designed they should do; he, however, gave no heed to them, and the Provisor continued to exercise his functions. Another cause of discontent arose from the conduct of the soldiers toward the natives; for the Indians, alarmed at the consumption made by these long-abiding guests, secreted their food; and the adventurers, fearing another track of desert country, were not contented with feeding well while they stayed, but each laid violent hands on all the provisions he could find, to lay up store for himself. Some of these offenders Orsua put in confinement; among them was a mestizo servant of Guzman, his alferez.†

The length of way which they had voyaged without hearing any tidings of El Dorado, had, by this time, deadened the hopes of the most ardent, and murmurs went abroad that

* P. Simon, 6. 8. 4.

† P. Simon, 6. 9. § 1. 2. 6. 8. § 2.

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it was better to return, and make their way back to Peru, lest they should all perish. These murmurs were instigated by a party, whose object in first joining the expedition was to turn back, under Orsua or any other leader, and attempt the conquest of Peru, like Gonzalo Pizarro, and Francisco Hernandez Giron, that the old days of anarchy and the sword might be renewed. Zalduendo, Aguirre, Vandera, and Chaves, the men of whom Orsua had been especially warned by his friend Linasco, were among the foremost of this party. Concealing their own views, they laboured to indispose others to the service; and Orsua, perceiving the growing disaffection, thought it advisable to call together those who seemed most averse to proceeding, and set before them the disgrace and ignominy of thus lightly abandoning the enterprize in which they had embarked. "What province of the Indies," said he, "has ever been conquered without labour, and difficulty, and long patience? Even if the youngest of us were to grow grey upon this adventure before it be completed, the immense riches which we shall obtain would be an ample recompence for all."* His fearless confidence persuaded those who had not other purposes in view, and the agitators, therefore, now resolved upon his murder.

Zalduendo and Vandera had both set their eyes upon Orsua's mistress, a mischief which Linasco had foreseen, and against which he had prophetically warned his ill-fated friend. One of the complaints urged with most effect against him was, that he doted upon this woman as though she had bewitched him; that she, not Orsua, commanded the army; that the men were condemned to the oar for the slightest offences like galley-slaves, only that they might row her canoe; that Orsua was dallying with her when he should be providing for the weal of the expedition; and that, instead of lodging in the midst of the army as behoved him, he always took up his quarters apart, that he might not be disturbed in his dalliance. A strong party of conspirators was formed; they were all of low birth and situation, and a leader was wanting respectable enough in both to give some show of authority to their proceedings; but the men of rank were personally attached to their general. The arrest of Guzman's mestizo servant afforded a pretext for sounding his master. D. Fernando de Guzman was a native of Seville, and of good family; he was in his twenty-sixth year; his person was fine, his manners good, his nature not evil; but his want of principle and intellect made him first the tool, and then the victim of worse men than himself. The conspirators began with him by affecting zeal for the king's service, and the good of the expedition, which, they said, was likely to be destroyed by Orsua's misconduct; they dwelt upon the general's severity, and especially the arrest of Guzman's mestizo, without any consideration of the rank and authority of his master; and they won over the weak young man to their wishes. A council was then held; Guzman and his friends proposed to leave Orsua here, continue their way down the river, and then return to Peru by the usual route; Zalduendo and Aguirre were for putting Orsua and Vargas, his lieutenant, to death; and returning, not merely for the sake of returning, but to seize the country, and make Guzman its lord. He had neither virtue nor understand-

* P. Simon, 6. 8. § 3. 4.

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ing to take the alarm at this desperate proposal; drunk with ambition, he consented to the measures which these wretches advised; the sentence of death was past, and they determined that, on the first opportunity, it should be executed.*

These things could not be carried on so secretly as not to excite some suspicion in the general's friends, though none could suspect the extent of the treason which was meditated. They warned him that there was mischief afoot, and besought him always to have a guard of those in whom he could confide about his person; but to have his friends always about him would prevent him from being alone with Donna Ines, and he would give no heed to this advice. It was needless, he said; there were so many men of Biscay and Navarre in the army, that he had only to speak a word in Basque and he was safe.† A more awful warning was given him, had it but reached his ear. Juan Gomez de Guevara, a Comendador of the order of Alcantara, who was an elderly man of high character, and one of his best friends, was at a late hour enjoying the freshness of the night air before his lodging, which was next to the general's, when a figure past him in the shade, and presently he heard a voice exclaim, "Pedro de Orsua, Governor of Omagua and El Dorado, God have mercy upon thee!" Guevara followed the figure, but it was gone; he supposed it to be supernatural, and when he communicated this warning to some of Orsua's friends, they, having the same belief, agreed not to mention it to him, because he was at that time indisposed. It was on the night after the murder had been resolved that the voice was heard; most probably one of the conspirators, startled at being hurried beyond the limits of guilt which he had proposed to himself, thought thus to alarm the general, and put him on his guard.‡

While they remained at Machifaro, the conspirators could find no opportunity for effecting their purpose. The day after Christmas they departed, and the same night reached another village of the same name, about eight leagues distant: the inhabitants had forsaken it, they therefore took possession and quartered themselves there; and Orsua again sent a detachment to explore the country, under Sancho Pizarro. He had chosen a body of trusty men for this service, and gave the command to one of his friends; these, therefore, were so many opponents out of the conspirators' way, and they resolved not to let the occasion pass. The night of New-year's-day was fixed upon for the murder, because that being a festival, it was thought there would be less guard than usual, little as there was at any time. His good angel made one effort more to save him. A negro of Vandera's discovered what had been determined; and, at the risk of his own life, found means to go to Orsua's lodging, to tell him of his danger. Orsua had brought his base with him in that unhappy woman; he was alone with her when the negro arrived; even on such an errand the man could not obtain admittance; he dared not tarry, and therefore imparted his intelligence to a black slave of the general's; and the slave, being perhaps in the conspiracy, or,

* P. Simon, 6. 9. § 3. 4. 6. 10. § 1. 6. 22. § 4. † Herrera, Hist Gen. l. 9. c. 12.
‡ P. Simon, 6. 10. § 2.

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it may be, hating his master, never delivered the important charge with which he had been intrusted. When it was night, the chief conspirators assembled, and sent a mestizo, in Guzman's name, to beg a little oil at Orsua's; a pretext this for discovering whether he was alone. At a late hour they sallied out; Montoya and Chaves, eager to be the murderers, got before the rest, and found Orsua in his hammock, talking with a page. He asked them what they wanted at such an hour, and they ran him through. Wounded as he was, he rose to take his shield and sword, but by this time the others entered, and he had scarcely cried out vainly, Confession! confession! and exclaimed, *Miserere mei Deus!* God have mercy upon me! before he was slain. The murderers immediately sallied out, crying Liberty! liberty! Long live the King! the tyrant is slain! Awakened by the cry, Vargas put on his arms, and went out towards Orsua's lodging, with his sword and shield, and the ineffectual wand of authority in his hand. The conspirators, who were now in search of him, met their victim, and surrounded him; his weapons were taken from him, and they disarmed him; the armour was hardly off when Martin Perez stabbed him with such violence in the ribs, that the sword, passing clean through, wounded the man severely who was disarming him on the other side.*

This done, the murderers returned to the governor's quarters, where by this time the rest of their party had assembled. Here also all the others who heard the uproar hastened, with intent to stand by Orsua, but, as they arrived singly and without order, they were forced into the ranks of the mutineers, no man daring to resist, because each felt himself alone. When the greater part of the army were thus collected, some of the ringleaders sallied out with a sufficient body in search of the rest, who still remained at their quarters; and drawing out some by threats, some by promises, and finding others ready enough to join, brought them all to the governor's house to behold his dead body, and implicate themselves in the guilt by assisting in burying it, which was done with no other ceremony than that of digging a hole in the hut where he had been murdered, and laying his corpse and his lieutenant's one upon the other. The chiefs of the mutiny then nominated Guzman to be their general, and Aguirre his master of the camp; they filled up no other offices, because, they said, the next business was to kill Orsua's friends and favourites. This Guzman forbade; he thought it well to begin with affecting clemency, and his nature was not bad enough to delight in inflicting death. Order, however, was given, that no man should speak in a low voice on pain of death, lest a plot should be laid for taking vengeance, and the men were not allowed to separate that night. The little store of wine was brought out which Orsua had taken with him for his own use and for the sacrament, and it was distributed among them, that they might make merry after their work of murder: thus passed this miserable night. In the morning they proceeded to make their new arrangements. Vandera was made captain of the guard; Villena, chief standard bearer; Zalduendo, a captain of infantry; offices

* P. Simon, 6. 10. § 3. 4.

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were created for the most respectable of Orsua's friends, which they dared not refuse; but Diego de Valcaçar, when he was appointed *justicia mayor* of the camp, as he accepted the wand of office, protested that he received it in the name of his lord K. Philip, and of no other. One danger yet remained to be avoided; Sancho Pizarro was not returned from his expedition; watch was set that none might carry tidings to him, lest he and his party should come with an intention of revenging Orsua, and be joined by those whose assent to the measures of the mutineers was caused by compulsion. Their precaution succeeded; Pizarro was surprised and surrounded on his return; he was told that the office of *sargento mayor* had been reserved for him, and saw no alternative but to accept it with feigned satisfaction. He had discovered nothing but two deserted villages in the woods, beyond which there was no track of man.*

Guzman next assembled the chief persons of the army to deliberate upon their future proceedings. He delivered it as his own opinion, that they should prosecute the discovery and conquest of El Dorado; and then, if they succeeded, the king would easily pardon what they had done; and he advised that a paper should be drawn up in their justification, containing a statement and evidence that Orsua was ruining the expedition by his sloth and negligence, and that the only way to prevent the army from turning back in disgust, had been to inflict upon him and his lieutenant their merited punishment; and this, he said, should be signed by every man in the camp. Vandera and Montoya approved of this measure; Aguirre remained silent, and they who were of his faction imitated him; the process, therefore, was framed, and the army assembled to affix their signatures. Guzman began as general; the pen was then given to the master of the camp as second in rank, and he signed himself Lope de Aguirre, Traitor. As soon as this was seen, a general murmur arose, for the boldest were astonished; there were some who remonstrated with him, but he turned to the assembly, and said, "Cavaliers, what folly is this, as if what we have done were mere pastime, and not the action of resolute and sober men! Have we not put to death the king's governor, one who represented his person, and had with him full powers and authority, and are we now to pretend to acquit ourselves of all fault by means of papers and processes which we ourselves have drawn up, as if the king and his judges would not understand how such processes are made? We have all been concerned in killing the governor, and have all rejoiced in his death; if it be otherwise, let any one lay his hand upon his heart and say so; we, therefore, have all been traitors. Suppose, then, we were to find this land of which we are in search, and were to conquer it and settle it, and it were to be ten times richer than Peru, and to be better settled than New Spain, and the king were to derive greater profit from it than from all the rest of the Indies,—the first bachelor and lawyerling † who should arrive with a commission from his majesty to make inquiry into our conduct, would cut off all our heads: this would be the reward we should reap for our services. My advice, there-

* P. Simon, 6. 11.

† Letradillo.

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fore, is, that as our lives are forfeited, we should sell them dearly, and be beforehand with those who would destroy us, by going to a good land, which we all well know, and where we have friends enough, who, when they see with what intent we have returned, will receive us with open arms, and join with us, and stand by us to die in our defence. This is the course which it behoves us to take, and for this reason have I signed myself Traitor." As soon as Aguirre had ended his speech, Villena rose to applaud it; and he added, that whosoever gave other advice to the general, could give it with no other intent than that of ruining him. It was not plausible that Vandera could hear this in silence. He immediately replied, that it was no treason to kill Orsua, because it had been for the public good, and for the service of the king; and so it would be acknowledged after they should have happily accomplished the expedition, which, under his misconduct, would have been frustrated. "The king," said he, "will not only pass over this necessary action, but will even reward us with his royal bounty: this is my opinion, and if any one says I am a traitor for holding it, that man is a liar, and I will fight him to the utterance upon this quarrel." At this Aguirre and his partizans were greatly moved, and some tumult would have ensued if Guzman and others had not interfered. Vandera, however, when the uproar had subsided, added, "Determine on what course you will, but let no man suppose that what I have said has been from any fear of death; I shall do as the rest do, that you may know I have as good a neck for the gallows as the best of ye."* Here the conference ended, and the meeting was broken up without coming to any resolution.

Five days after the murder, they set forth on their way, as if to accomplish the object of the expedition in obedience to Guzman's will. Aguirre made no opposition, for the course which he designed to take was down the river; but he contrived to sink one of their flat-bottomed boats before they set out, and another when they anchored at night, before a deserted village. This made it absolutely necessary to build new vessels, and here they halted for that purpose. Every thing had been removed from the village, so that not even pots were to be found for dressing their food. On the opposite side of the river, which was here a league across, the mandioc grew wild; this they were obliged to dig themselves and prepare, for by this time almost all the Indians of both sexes, whom they had brought from Peru, or seized upon the way, were dead, killed by hard labour and want of sufficient food. They were not skilful enough to catch any quantity of fish, or perhaps fish were not to be caught in that part of the river: wild fruits, such, says Pedro Simon, as are rather monkey's food than man's, were their chief subsistence, when they had devoured their dogs, horses, and the poultry which had been brought out to stock the new provinces. Aguirre and his party encouraged the people to consume them, that any plan of conquest might thus be rendered impracticable. Here this monster, who had hitherto only kept pace with many others in guilt, began to display his appetite for blood. Arze was his first victim, merely be-

* P. Simon, c. 12.

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cause he had been a friend of Orsua's. Aguirre ordered him to be strangled, telling Guzman that it was for the good of the army. Valcaçar was the next on whom he laid hands: the loyal protestation which he had made when he accepted the wand of justice was well remembered, though it had not been openly noticed at the time. He was seized in his bed, but, as they were leading him to execution, he broke from them, and, in the hope of at least exciting tumult enough to favour his escape, cried out, Long live the King! Long live the King! There was none to join him; the few who were loyal in their hçarts were completely subjected by terror, and, as his only chance, he ran into the river. Search was made for him in the morning, and, as Guzman caused it to be proclaimed that he should not be injured, he came from his hiding place, thus for the time escaping.*

The work of retribution was now beginning. Two of the wretches who had been among the foremost instigators of Orsua's murder, were put to death by Aguirre on a mere report that they were conspiring against Guzman. Disputes arose between him and Vandera concerning their respective offices, which was the highest; the general, who favoured Vandera, thought to determine it by making him camp-master also, and appointing his rival to the inferior rank of captain of cavalry, making Zalduendo at the same time captain of the guard. There were not wanting men who told him that Aguirre was not to be offended with impunity, however he might dissemble his resentment, and they offered to prevent all farther mischief by killing him; but Guzman thought to conciliate him, and therefore contracted that his brother, D. Martin de Guzman, who was left in Peru, should marry a mestiza daughter whom Aguirre had brought with him. A large robe of rich silk, which had been Orsua's, was given her as the spousal present; and from this time the general treated her as his sister-in-law, and honoured her father with the title of Don. This man, so unhappily notorious in history, had supported himself in Peru by the trade of breaking-in horses. In the rebellion of Don Sebastian de Castilla, he had borne so active a part that he was sentenced to death, and would assuredly have been executed could he have been taken; but when a pardon was offered to all offenders who would join the king's standard against Giron, he took advantage of the proclamation, and came from his hiding place. For some subsequent villainy, he was again condemned, together with Zalduendo, and would have been hanged at Cuzco; but he broke prison, and remained in the woods till he found an opportunity of joining Orsua. His hope was, that Orsua would rebel; being disappointed in this, he laid a plan for murdering him, and electing as leader that D. Martin, who, in consequence of Linasco's advice, and perhaps of some suspicion of such views, had been banished from the army. The general irregularity of his conduct was such, that in Peru he was commonly called Aguirre *el loco*, the madman; and assuredly his after atrocities were such, that it is only to madness they can be imputed.†

This projected marriage brought about no reconciliation between Aguirre and Vandera, and each was determined to rid himself of the other.

* P. Simon, 6.13. § 1—3. † P. Simon. 6. 13. § 3. 4.—6. 14. § 1. 2.—6. 52. § 2.

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Vandera repeatedly went out in search of his enemy, meaning to fall upon him and kill him; but Aguirre was never without his adherents at hand, neither by day nor night, and he even slept in his arms. His own measures were better laid. There was a rivalry between Vandera and Zalduendo for Donna Ines; the latter therefore leagued with Aguirre, and they raised a report that Vandera designed to murder Guzman, and make himself general. Weak as he was, Guzman did not believe a report which was known to originate in Aguirre, till Zalduendo asserted with an oath, that he had proof of the intention from Vandera's own lips, and that the office of camp-master, when this second mutiny should have succeeded, was to be given to Christoval Hernandez, a man who had infamously distinguished himself in the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro, and Giron. Guilt had made Guzman suspicious, and suspicion made him cruel: he invited these two men to a game at cards, instructed Aguirre when to come in with a band of assassins, and thus murdered them as treacherously as they had murdered Orsua. The main mover of the mischief was then restored to his office of camp-master.*

The next measure which was taken by this man's advice, was to convoke the army, when Guzman harangued them. "It might be," he said, "that, as a few individual cavaliers had named him to be their general, their choice had not the general approbation to confirm it; but it was fitting that, when there were so many good soldiers, the command should be given to one who was chosen with the common consent;" he therefore resigned his authority, laid down the partisan which he carried, as if it were the wand of office, and requested the army would proceed to a fresh election, promising faithfully to obey whatever person they should chuse. All the officers whom he had appointed, in like manner, laid down the badges of their respective situations. The termination of this farce was what had been expected; some were in the secret, some were duped by it; they who were neither dupes nor accomplices perceived the snare which was laid for them, and all with one accord called upon Guzman to resume the command. He then declared that his intention was to make himself master of Peru, and that he required an oath from all his followers, that they would carry on war against the King of Castille in that country, with fire and sword, and that they would be true and loyal to him their general in all things; "but," said he, "it is not my wish to force the inclination of any man: if there be any among ye who are not willing to join in this rebellion against the king, from any scruples of conscience, let them forthwith avow their minds; if they are enough in number to defend themselves, we will leave them in some part of the country, with their full and fair proportion of arms and stores; should they be too few for this, we will take them on with us as our brethren, and leave them at the first friendly settlement we come to, to dispose of themselves in whatever manner they may think best. Let no man be afraid to declare himself openly, for, on my word and faith, he shall receive no injury for so doing." Even in this army, composed as it was of the refuse ruffians of

* P. Simon, 6. 14. § 3. 4.

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Peru, three men were found not so credulous as to believe the promises of Guzman, but honest enough to incur the certain consequences of avowing their loyalty, for they would rather die, they said, than become traitors.* Their names were, Francisco Vazquez, Juan de Cabannas, and Juan de Vargas Zapata. It was immediately remarked, that, as they did not mean to follow the war, they could have no occasion for arms, and their weapons were taken from them.

On the following day, the oath was administered. The provisor had not courage enough to refuse officiating, and he therefore held in his hands the travelling altar, and the missal upon it, on which he administered the oath of treason. They were then called upon to sign their names; this form was less scrupulously exacted; some could not write, and some thinking, if things ended unsuccessfully, it might avail them to plead that their hands were not set to this paper, kept back, while others crowded forward to add their signatures to the covenant. Aguirre was not yet satisfied; he convoked another meeting, declared that they would not rest contented with the conquest of Peru, but would seize all the Indies; that a king was necessary for such a kingdom, and therefore it behoved them at once to elect Guzman for their lord and prince. "I," said he, "for my part, do thus publicly renounce my allegiance to the King of Spain, and elect D. Fernando de Guzman to be my prince, king, and liege lord; in token whereof I now go to kiss his hand. They who do not follow my example have other thoughts in their hearts than what their words and their oath have manifested!" No farther threat was needful; they followed him, willingly the most part, and the others with dissembled will, to Guzman's quarters, who, not suffering them to kiss his hand, embraced them one by one. The new king immediately appointed his household; he had his chamberlain, his high steward, his carver, his pages, and his gentlemen, to all of whom he assigned salaries upon the treasury of Peru. He was served at table with all the puppetry of a real court, and his orders were now issued in the name of D. Fernando de Guzman, by the grace of God, King of Terra-Firma and Peru, and heard hat-in-hand. The plan of their campaign was now arranged; they proposed to make for the island of Margarita, where they knew no resistance could be made, and where they could stock themselves with provisions. There they would remain not more than four days, and, taking as many adventurers as might chuse to join them, proceed towards Nombre de Dios, land during the night in the river Saor, seize the passes of the Sierra de Capira, and thus cut off all communication with Panama; then turn upon the city, and utterly destroy it. Their next business was to get possession of Panama and all the ships in its harbour; there they expected to be joined by many volunteers from Veragua and Nicaragua, and by the negroes who were then in insurrection; and from thence taking with them the artillery of these two cities, they would proceed to Peru, where, even if the alarm should have arrived before them, there were no troops capable of resisting such a force. Such was their confidence of success, that grants of land were soli-

* P. Simon, 6. 13. § 3. 4. 16. § 1. 2.

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cited and given, and these ruffians agreed among themselves what women they would take from their husbands and fathers, settling every thing beforehand, that there might be no disputes upon that subject.*

They remained three months at this place, which they called *Pueblo de los Vergantines*, because of the two brigantines which they built there, each of three hundred tons. The hulks were by that time finished, and without waiting to lay the decks, probably because provisions were scarce, they proceeded on their way. Aguirre well knew that, in spite of oaths and signatures, there were many in the expedition utterly averse to his plans of treason, and who would gladly remain in the first good country they should find; and fearing that this opinion would prevail should they reach that land of the Omaguas of which they had set out in search, and which, according to their Brazilian guides, was now near and upon the southern bank, he struck into a northern branch of the river on the day after their departure. This brought them, in three days, to a few deserted houses in a marshy country, where the air swarmed with musquitos, and where there appeared nothing convenient for human life. The houses were thatched with straw, which was remarkable, because for many leagues they had seen no savannahs where it could have grown, and all the dwellings which they had for a long time past were covered with some species of palm leaf. A few natives, too infirm to fly with the rest, were found here; but no inquiry was made of them concerning the country, for Aguirre and his party did not chuse to obtain information, and the others feared to ask any thing, lest it should be inferred that their wish was to settle. Here they remained eight days, while Montoya was sent with a squadron of canoes to seek for food. The river abounded with fish, which the natives, recovering from their alarm, brought to traffic with; they were naked, but their arms and language like those of the Machifarans. At this place it happened that Pedro Alonso Casto, who had been Orsua's alguazil, complained to one of his friends, that some office which he had asked for had been refused him, and, stroking his beard, repeated a line from Virgil, *Audaces Fortuna juvat, timidosque repellit*,—Fortune favours the bold and repulses the fearful. One of Aguirre's blood-hounds overheard this, and carried him the intelligence, and he ordered them both to be strangled. As soon as Guzman heard of this order, he sent to forbid the execution, but Casto was already dead; his companion escaped for that time.†

A day's voyage from hence brought them to the most extensive settlement which they had yet seen; it was an island between the river and the inundated lowlands, in length nearly two leagues, and with a line of houses the whole way; in the broadest part it was scarcely a cross-bow shot across. The natives fled, but were soon tempted to return, for the sake of trafficking with the soldiers and stealing from them, in which they were equally bold and skilful. The punishment of such as were detected neither deterred nor offended them,—their companions brought manatees, tortoises, and other food as a ransom, and as soon as the

* P. Simon, 6. 18. § 4. 19. § 1.

† P. Simon, 17. 1. 2. 3. 18. § 1. 2.

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prisoner was at liberty he began to steal again. They hired themselves to do any menial service; and such was their cupidity, that though some of their countrymen were wantonly killed by the tyrannical masters whom they served, it seemed to make no impression upon the rest. Here it is said that taverns were found,—the same thing is said in Orellana's voyage, and there also they are placed about the same part of the river; the fact is to be suspected, because it accords so little with savage life.* Yet these people seem to have been thoroughly possessed with the love of gain, and the drinking-house would be one of the first establishments of trade. They had collected a great quantity of cedar trees, as the stream brought them down, for canoes, and for the timber work of their houses, and this determined the Spaniards to finish their brigantines here with these materials.

The wretched king of this tragedy, whose part was now soon to be terminated, chose for his court the largest and most commodious houses, which happened to be at the farthest end of the island. Montoya was quartered at the upper end, two leagues off, and Aguirre chose his station in the middle, where he had the brigantines moored close to his lodging, in order, as he said, that the work might be carried on with more dispatch under his immediate eye. The vessels were decked here, and their sides raised, and they were ballasted, to fit them for the sea which they were to encounter. There were some five or six carpenters in the expedition, and twenty negroes who understood the same business. Besides these it was only a few others who could be employed in this work; the rest had leisure for reflection. By this time Guzman was fully sensible of his own danger from Aguirre; the puppet work of his mock royalty began to seem what it was; fear overpowered ambition; and, in this mood of mind, he relapsed into the opinion that the surest measure he could adopt would be to pursue the conquest, and, by his services, make atonement for what had been done. In this opinion all his friends were of one accord for their own sakes; for though his guilt might have been too great to be forgiven, theirs would be overlooked. A secret consultation was held in his quarters; they resolved to find out the Omaguas, in pursuance of the object on which they had embarked, and to put Aguirre to death; because it was now manifest, that while he lived nothing could be done contrary to his pleasure. They proposed to send for him immediately, and put the sentence in effect without delay. His hour was not yet come; and Montoya observed, that this course would be dangerous; for, without doubt, he would be accompanied by some of his friends, and could not be slain without more bloodshed than was desirable. Better, said he, defer it till we are again embarked, and then the first time that he comes alone on board the prince's brigantine, he may be dispatched without difficulty or danger.† Fatally for all who were present this advice prevailed; it suited Guzman, whose crimes proceeded more from a weak intellect than a corrupt heart, and who was sick of guilt, because of the misery which he now knew to be its consequence.

Had not these men been infatuated to their own destruction, they must have seen that Aguirre was daily ta-

* P. Simon, 6. 19. § 2. 3.

† P. Simon, 6. 19. § 4. 20. § 1. 2.

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king measures to secure and strengthen himself. If any man in whom he could not confide wore good arms, he took them from him, on pretence that they were not kept clean as they should be, and gave them to one of his own adherents, till he had, in a manner, disarmed all who might be likely to oppose him among the common men. He new modelled the army, that no captain might have more than forty soldiers under him; this he did, that he might select his own company, and so pack the others that the men might be his security against their captains. Guzman's chamberlain,* Gonzalo Duarte, was the only person who made any attempt to check him in his career, and he besought the chief to give orders that no sentence should be pronounced by any other voice than his own. The instant Aguirre heard this, he ordered Duarte to be seized and strangled, but Guzman came in person and delivered him. Upon this Aguirre hastened like a madman to his presence, threw himself upon the ground, and protested that he would never rise till Duarte was delivered up to him to be punished for his many and heavy offences; otherwise, he said, they might take his head there as he lay, and he offered his sword for the purpose. Guzman, instead of seizing the opportunity, ordered him to calm himself and rise; they who were present interfered to effect a reconciliation, and Duarte himself said that he had little deserved this at Aguirre's hand, having so well kept his secret: "For when," said he, "before our embarkation, you would have killed Orsua, and made Don Martin general, friend as I was to Orsua, I never revealed your intention, nor did I ever till now let the secret pass my lips." This seemed to pacify the wretch; he acknowledged that Duarte had kept his secret faithfully, and promised to requite him for it; and thus this disturbance ended without blood.†

Zalduendo was the next victim; the murder of Vandera had left him without a rival for Donna Ines, and he had obtained her for his mistress. There was in the expedition a mestiza woman, by name Donna Maria de Soto, who was her friend and companion, and Zalduendo, wishing to accommodate them as well as he could, now that the brigantines were completed, asked leave of Aguirre to put some beds on board for them. Brutal in every thing, he replied, that there should be no beds on board, for they took up room, which was wanting for things of more importance. When Zalduendo returned to the women after this fruitless application, he broke out in expressions of anger at the unexpected disappointment, and his words were presently reported to Aguirre, who had his spies everywhere. It was also told him, that on the preceding day, when Donna Ines was weeping over the funeral of a mestiza girl, she had exclaimed, "God forgive thee, my child! thou wilt have many companions before many days are over!" This was sufficient provocation for a wretch who delighted in murder, and he immediately assembled his ruffians. Zalduendo hearing this, knew to what end they were collected, and hastened to Guzman to tell him of his fears, and entreat protection. Guzman bade him be under no apprehensions, and sent one of his captains to Aguirre to pacify him, and obtain from him assurance that he

* Mayordome Mayor.

† P. Simon, 6. 20. § 3. 4.

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intended no violence. The captain met Aguirre with his band of assassins on the way; they heard his bidding, and learning from it where their victim had sought refuge, proceeded to Guzman's quarters, and, in spite of his commands, cries, and even supplications, murdered Zalduendo before his face. The wretch then dispatched a mestizo, named Francisco Carrion, and Anton Llamoso, one of his serjeants, to kill D. Ines, that no farther mischief might rise on her account. Not glutted with killing her, these ruffians repeatedly stabbed her after she was dead, as if they took an unnatural delight in mangling what had been so beautiful. They then divided her effects, which were of considerable value, between them, as the wages of their bloody work. Aguirre, meantime, remained with Guzman, and replied to the indignant reproofs and exclamations of the mock king by fresh insults, telling him he knew nothing about the management of an army, and that if he had had any proper sense of caution, he would never have trusted a Sevillian, knowing what a rascally race they were; this to Guzman, who was a man of Seville himself. He bade him be more wary for the future, and if he ever chose to hold a council of war, to let him know it in time, that he might bring with him fifty trusty men in arms, ready for whatever might happen, for they were in the midst of enemies. After venting his rage in such advice as this, and in coarse jests of insolent malignity, he left his presence. As it was not, however, yet his intention to throw off all show of respect to the puppet which he had set up, he soon returned, and said that his excellency had no just reason to complain of what he had done in his own defence, for Zalduendo would have killed him had he not been beforehand with him; and though both were Guzman's friends, yet he who survived was the most faithful, and the best able to serve and protect him on all occasions. With such speeches he reconciled himself to this wretched chief, who remained rather panic-struck than appeased, and who from that hour never lost the deadly paleness which then came upon him, nor ever again smiled or made a show of cheerfulness, but had the countenance of one aghast;* neither had he sense or courage left to take any measures against the outrageous tyranny of Aguirre, or make one struggle in his own defence.

This pusillanimity accelerated his destruction. Guiral and Villena, two of his friends, who had been of the secret council where Aguirre's death was determined, believing that such a secret could not long be kept, thought to escape the consequences of discovery by themselves betraying it to Aguirre. The intimation startled him, for till now he had despised Guzman too much ever to think of him with fear; but now, when he was summoned to a council, he made answer, that it was no season for calling councils, and that he must be excused. The brigantines were now completed; he ordered all the canoes to be moored by them, giving especial command that not one should be removed from that station without his permision; and he embarked his own baggage and that of his adherents, meaning, in case his designs should be anticipated, to get on board, and leave Guzman with his

* P. Simon, 6. 21. 1—4.

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party upon the island. Two nights before the time fixed for the departure of the army, he collected his adherents; and, having set a guard to cut off all communication with the lower end of the island, where Guzman was quartered, which, on so narrow a slip of land, was easily effected, he told them he had occasion for their help to chastise certain captains who were rebellious against the prince, wherefore he requested that they would follow him, and do as they were bound. With that, he led them to the quarters of Montoya, and Miguel Boledo, the admiral, which were at the upper end of the island, broke in upon them, and stabbed them. This done, he turned back, telling his people that the same work was to be done at the other extremity of the encampment, and he named the persons who were to be put to death there, and appointed ten of them to each murder. It was remarked, that perhaps they might mistake one another in the darkness, and some mischief might ensue, so he agreed to wait till day-break, having set such guard that no alarm could be conveyed. Nevertheless, such was his precaution, that, instead of passing the night on shore, he and the rest of his men went on board the brigantines, where they kept watch, ready at a moment's notice to cut their cables, and fall down the stream. At morning they landed to complete their purpose: two of his most intimate confidants were made acquainted with the design of killing Guzman, and charged with the execution of it; their names were Juan de Aguirre and Martin Perez. It seems as if he did not dare let this intention be generally known, for, as they were on their way to head quarters, the wretch told his ruffians to have especial reverence towards their prince; and if his excellency, being of a tender nature, and not knowing the treason his captains had committed, should endeavour to protect them, they were to be careful not by any chance to wound him while they were executing their duty. The first victim whom they dispatched was Henao, the priest who had administered their oath of treason. They then entered Guzman's lodgings; he was in bed, but starting up at their coming, and seeing Aguirre, he exclaimed, "What is all this, my father?" for by this term he was accustomed to call him since the marriage had been contracted. The wretch bade his excellency fear nothing, and past on to the inner apartment, where he slew Serrano, Duarte, and Balthasar Cortes Cano; meantime the two confidants discharged their harquebusses into the body of Guzman, and afterwards repeatedly stabbed him; thus concluding his miserable and disgraceful part of royalty.*

That same morning Aguirre assembled the army, and being armed at all points, and surrounded by eighty of his friends, who were armed in like manner, he proclaimed what he had done, saying, it was necessary for the success of their undertaking, which Guzman and his partizans would have ruined by their misconduct; and that it could not displease the soldiers to have him for their general, because they must long have perceived how solicitous he was for their interests. Thus did he take upon himself the nominal, as he had long exercised the actual authority, unelected, and meaning, as he had

* P. Simon, 6. 21, 4. 6. 22.

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won it by blood, so by blood to maintain it. And now he gave his soldiers the name of Maranones, a word of his own invention, which, being equally derived from one of the names of the great river, and from *marana*, a trick, intrigue, or fraud, marks at once the baseness and the obduracy of a mind which, in the midst of murder, could thus make its profligacy the matter of a jest. New appointments were made necessary by this new revolution: Perez, who had been one of the murderers of Guzman, was promoted to the rank of camp-master; Carrion, the mestizo, who had massacred and mangled Donna Ines, was made chief alguazil. Only two of the former officers were permitted to retain their situation, Pizarro and Galeas. The Comendador Guevara was deprived of his captaincy; Aguirre said it did not suit with his profession to follow the war in which they were engaged, and promised to give him twenty thousand pieces when they should reach Nombre de Dios, and then send him to Spain. Still suspicious of the fate he so well deserved, though he had well nigh disarmed all but his own adherents, he issued the same orders as after Orsua's assassination, that there should be no talking in secret, and continued on board the brigantines till, two days afterwards, they left this *Pueblo de la Matanza*, or place of the slaughter, as they themselves named it.*

He kept the left shore of the river, and took the left branch whenever it divided, to avoid the land of the Omaguas; and when smokes were seen by day and fires by night in some fair savannahs lying under the mountains, so that it seemed there were large settlements there, and the Brazilian guides declared that was the country which they were seeking, he forbade † all persons to talk on the subject upon pain of death. In eight days they got among the islands of the stream; there were many yguanas in the houses fastened by the neck, and thus reserved for food. Aguirre's people, as if they had caught the purposeless ferocity of their leader, attacked the natives, instead of conciliating them; a man and woman were all whom they could catch. One Juan Gonsalez Serrato wished to see the effect of their poisoned arrows, and accordingly taking one from the Indian, pricked him with it in the leg; the unhappy victim of the experiment died the next day. They stopt at a settlement where they found good store of provisions. The natives kept aloof in their canoes, and often threatened to attack them, but never ventured to make the attempt. Having taken one of them, Aguirre gave him some trinkets and set him at liberty, instructing him by signs that it was his wish to treat with them upon friendly terms. In reply, they sent two men, one of

* 6. 23. 1—3.

† A little exaggeration converted this into a new proof of the existence of El Dorado. Menasseh Ben Israel, who would fain find the Ten Tribes in this undiscovered kingdom, says that Aguirre sailed two days and nights between lofty white houses on both sides of the river, not daring to land because of the number of habitations, and hearing constantly the noise of hammers, which seemed to be the sound of working silversmiths. He refers to the poem of Juan de Castellanos; and it is remarkable that he calls Aguirre *un soldado valiente*, without hinting at his crimes. If Castellanos spoke of him in the same manner, it is an extraordinary instance of ignorance.—*Esperanza de Israel*, p. 32.

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whom was lame, the other maimed and crooked, and these ambassadors promised that their countrymen would soon follow them in peace. The country round about was high and dry savannah, surrounded with a forest of cork trees. The tribe was called Arnaquinas; they were naked, excellent archers, and cannibals.* They saw here a few nails and trifling instruments of iron, and the broken hilt of a sword; maize, mandioc, and *tunas*, were in great abundance, as were also fruits and fish. The tide evidently reached this place; it was expedient therefore to prepare for the sea, and here Aguirre masted and rigged his vessels, for there was good timber at hand, and plants from which they manufactured cordage; sheets and cotton garments enough were found to supply the sails. This was the occupation of twelve days,—a length of time which could not be past by Aguirre without some murder. A Fleming, named Monteverde, was found strangled one morning, with this billet upon him, *Por amotinador-cillo*, for a *mutineerkin*. Cabanas was put to death next, one of the three men who had refused to take the oath of treason; then he murdered Diego de Truxillo, a captain, and Juan Gonzalez, the sargento-mayor: his plea was, that they were plotting against him; in fact, they were popular in the army, and Aguirre feared every man who seemed to have a friend. During their stay here he remained on board one brigantine, and Perez in the other; and all except those in whom he had full confidence were kept ashore. One other murder was committed here, the only one of which Aguirre was not the author. Madrigal stabbed Serrato, who had been Guzman's chief alguazil, treacherously in the back. This base assassination was perpetrated in Aguirre's presence, who neither attempted to prevent nor to punish it. Here the Brazilian guides, knowing now the way to their own country, wisely made their escape.†

They laid in what store of provisions could be collected, and took some jars of good pottery to hold water. Before they set out, Aguirre took all their weapons from those soldiers of whom he had any doubt, then he set sail. They had not proceeded far, when it came into his head that he would have the Comendador Guevara killed. Llamoso, who was sent to commit this murder, began stabbing him with a blunt sword; but when the old knight besought him not to butcher him so cruelly with that weapon, he took from him his own dagger, and giving him several wounds with it, threw him overboard while yet living; when crying out for confession, the water soon closed over him. The manner of this murder served Aguirre and his camp-master Perez for matter of mirth and mockery when the two brigantines came together. In six days, they came to

* It is said that they had their temples, wherein there was a table on each side; on the one the figures of the sun and of a man, on the other those of the moon and of a woman. Blood was lying about these altars, and the Spaniards inferred that human sacrifices were offered there. There can be little doubt that this account is false. Throughout the whole extent of country where the Topi and Guarani tribes are spread, no traces of a ritual religion have been found; not is there, from the Plata to the Orinoco, any other implement of indigenous superstition than the *maraca*.

† P Simon, 6. 25. 4. 6. 24. 1—3.

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some houses on the bank, which were well fortified, having loop holes for the archers. Four Spaniards were wounded in an attempt to enter one; when a stronger force approached the Indians fled. They found cakes of salt there, a thing which they had not seen before upon their way. The length of their voyage to this place they calculated at thirteen hundred leagues.*

They now got among the labyrinthine channels and islands near the mouth of the river, and stopt at a little settlement, where the natives were naked, but wore a sandal of skins to preserve their feet from the heated ground. Their hair was sheared in circles, one within another, lessening to the crown of the head. And here Aguirre committed what Pedro Simon calls the worst of his cruelties, for he left among these people above an hundred Indians of both sexes, many of whom were Christians, whom he had brought from Peru, and who were sure either to be killed and eaten by the cannibals, among whom they were thus abandoned, or to perish in that low and unwholesome country. His reason was, that they crowded the brigantines, and that there would not be provision and water enough for all. When this determination was made known, Pedro Gutierrez and Diego Palomo were heard saying to each other, the servants are to be left here, it is best therefore to do it at once. A negro who overheard them reported this to Aguirre. The words must have meant either an intention of deserting, or, more probably, of delivering themselves by putting the tyrant to death, and he therefore ordered both to be strangled. Palomo earnestly entreated that he might be left among the Indians, to instruct them in the Christian faith,—an argument which had no more weight with Aguirre than might have been foreseen. As they drew nearer the sea their dangers increased; the brigantines often struck upon sand-banks, a canoe with three Spaniards and several of their Indians was upset and lost; and many of the servants whom they retained were surprised and swept away by the sudden tide, while collecting shell-fish upon the shoals, which were left dry at ebb; at length, however, early in July, they reached the open sea. From the day when they began their voyage, late in September, till they reached the place of Tortoises, as they called it, in December, they had had very few showers; but, during the other six months, much and heavy rain, with thunder storms and violent winds. The whole number of Indians whom they had seen they did not suppose to be more than fifteen thousand; no gold had been seen among them except a few trinkets in the provinces of Carari and Machifaro; but earthen vessels, well made and polished, were found everywhere. Their voyage, exclusive of the time which they had halted, occupied ninety-four days.†

A new suspicion now came upon Aguirre. He feared lest his camp-master Perez should desert with the other brigantine, and therefore took from it its compass, ordering the men to follow his vessel, and he would direct their course: nor was any resistance made to this act of suspicious tyranny, though its consequences might so probably have been fatal to all on board, had the vessels by any chance been separated. Provi-

* P. Simon, 6. 24—4. 6. 25—1.

† P. Simon, 6. 25. 2—4. 6. 26. 1—3.

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tions soon became scarce; the daily allowance of water was less than the quarter of a pint, and maize was counted out by grains; but Aguirre and those on whom he relied had no want. In seventeen days they came in sight of the island of Margarita. There was no pilot on board who knew its principal port, that of Pampatare, but as the brigantines drew little water, and it was fair weather, they approached the shore. A rough tide however separated them. Aguirre anchored in what was then called Paraguache, but now Traitors' Harbour, in remembrance of this event; Perez in a port two leagues farther north, and four from the town.*

Hardly had the tyrant come to anchor, when he ordered Guiral and Diego de Alcaraz to be strangled; the former cried out so loudly for confession while they were endeavouring to pass the cord round his neck, that the murderer, fearful lest his cries should be heard on shore, and excite alarm there, stabbed him. Aguirre landed in the evening; he sent a soldier named Rodriguez, with some Indians of the island as his guides, to find out the camp-master, and bid him come forthwith with all his people to join him, ordering him to strangle Pizarro by the way. At the same time he dispatched Diego Tirado to the city of Margarita, to say that they were come down the Orellana, and were in great distress for provisions, and to request a supply. The sight of his vessels in the offing had occasioned some stir in the island; it was feared at first that they were French pirates,—then supposed, when their size was perceived, that they were for the pearl fishery; but the manner in which they approached the coast made it evident that they were strangers. Some Indians were dispatched in a canoe to reconnoitre them; they did not arrive till Aguirre had anchored, and then he laid hands on them to serve as guides. Meantime some Spaniards set out by land to see who these strangers were. They met Tirado and his small party on the way, from whom all that could be learnt was, that they were come there by stress of weather, and in great want; and they proceeded to the port where Aguirre had landed with all his sick, and a few only of his sound friends, the rest remaining on board and below deck. When they had greeted each other, the traitor told his tale, that they had set out from Peru in search of certain rich countries, which they had not been able to discover; and thus having lost themselves, they had by God's mercy arrived there before all had perished, as in a short time they otherwise must have done. He besought them, therefore, to supply them with meat and other necessaries for their money, that he might as soon as possible set off for Nombre de Dios, on his way back to Peru.†

Two cattle, the nearest which could be found, were immediately slaughtered and given to these suffering adventurers, as they appeared to be. In return for the good-will which was manifested in offering this instant supply, Aguirre gave the chief person of the party a scarlet cloak with gold lace, and a cup of silver gilt. This beginning so well satisfied the visitors, that they resolved to remain there that night, and they dispatched a letter to Don Juan de Villandrando, whose unhappy fortune it was to be at that time governor of

* P. Simon, 6. 26. 4.

† P. Simon, 6. 26. 4. 6. 27. 1. 2.

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the island, telling him that these were adventurers from Peru, who wanted provisions, but seemed to abound with riches, and to part with them liberally. Tirado had told only of the distress of the new-comers; the account of their riches excited a livelier interest, and the governor, with Manuel Rodriguez, one of the alcaldes, Andres de Salamanca, a regidor, and three or four others of the most respectable men in the city, set out toward the port soon after midnight, chusing that time for the sake of avoiding the almost intolerable heat of the day. They were joined upon the road by many others, whom the same curiosity and hope of gain attracted, and at sunrise they arrived. Aguirre had still kept his main strength concealed on board; being now apprised that the governor was come to visit him, he received him with officious humility, and his people at the same time took the islanders' horses, and tied them to the trees at some little distance, so that it would not be possible to mount them suddenly and ride off. Presently the traitor, having gone on board to give his people orders what to do, came to the governor, and, after a preamble of lying courtesy, said to him, that the soldiers of Peru, experienced as they were in war, prided themselves more upon wearing good arms than costly apparel, though even of that they had always the best; and that they now requested permission of him to land, and bring their arms with them, which would else be rusting in the brigantine; perhaps too some sports might be held with them, with the help of these gentlemen. The governor, a young man, and fond of such spectacles himself, gave his consent. "Come, my Maranones," said Aguirre then, raising his voice so as to be heard on board, "sharpen your arms, and clean your harquebusses, which are damp with the sea, for you have leave from the governor to land with them, and if he had not given you leave, you would have taken it!" Upon this they appeared upon deck, and fired a salute; then began to land more weapons than there were men to use. The governor, startled at the sight of a greater force than he had expected, and at such preparation, drew back a little and talked with his friends; but Aguirre gave them no time for deliberation. He advanced towards him with his men in battle array: "Sirs," said he, "we are bound for Peru, as we told you, a land where there is never any want of wars and disturbances, and we are informed that you mean to impede our voyage, because you do not think we are going with any intention of serving the king; your lordships, therefore, must lay down your arms and be our prisoners, to the end that you may give us as good a welcome and as good treatment as is reasonable, and furnish us with all things necessary for our progress." It was in vain that the governor and his people laid hands to their swords; spears, partisans, and harquebusses were at their breasts; they had no alternative but to yield. Some of the Maranones untied their horses, mounted them, and took possession of the road, that no intelligence might be conveyed to the city; and they disarmed all the islanders they met, and took their horses from them.*

Then Aguirre commanded his people to proceed in good order towards the city: he himself mounted the go-

* P. Simon, 6. 27. 3—5. 6. 28. 1.

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vernor's horse, and invited him to get up behind; but the governor, indignant at his own misconduct, and the situation in which he found himself, refused. Upon this Aguirre, who, with the usual coarseness of his nature, seems to have intended this offer as a courtesy, said, we will go on foot then, and alighted. They had not advanced far before they met the crew of the other brigantine coming to join them, with the camp-master Perez, who, in obedience to his orders, had put Pizarro to death by the way. Aguirre soon becoming heated with the march, remounted, and again asked the governor to get up behind, who now accepted the offer, fatigue and perhaps fear overcoming his sense of shame. All whom they met they disarmed. Perez, at the head of a strong party, pricked forward, and entered the city, crying, Liberty, liberty! Lope de Aguirre for ever! They took possession of the fortress, then scoured the streets in troops, disarming all the inhabitants, and committing whatever outrages* they pleased. Aguirre was not long behind this advanced guard. Having placed his prisoner under good watch in the fortress, he went out into the public square, and there ordered his men to cut down the gallows; but the gallows was made of guaiacan, an iron-wood, and they broke their axes upon it to no purpose. Next he proceeded to the treasury, forced the doors, broke open the royal chest, seized all the gold and pearls which it contained, which were of considerable amount, and destroyed the books. Then he issued a proclamation, ordering every inhabitant of the island to appear before him with all his arms of whatever kind, offensive or defensive, on pain of death; and forbidding any one of them to go out of the city without his permission, under the same penalty. He then sent a pipe of wine to the fortress, where it was emptied in two hours. An inventory was made of all the goods in the city, and the owners forbidden to touch any part of them as they valued their livee. While Aguirre was thus intent on plunder, he was not unmindful of more important measures; and he ordered all the boats and canoes belonging to the island to be broken up, that no person might carry intelligence of his designs to the main.†

This miserable day was but the beginning of misery to the inhabitants of Margarita. The greater were the excesses of the Maranones the better was Aguirre pleased, and they who were the most atrocious were his favourites. Upon their fidelity he could have no reliance, and therefore he encouraged them to commit crimes which he thought would make them faithful to him, by cutting off all hopes of pardon. Many of the soldiers of the island offered to enlist under him, and serve him as zealously as his own people; he paid them in advance with his spoils, and they soon pledged themselves to his service by their crimes. This was a source of fresh misfortunes to the unhappy islanders; for these wretches, knowing the country, hunted out the secret places where they had hid-

* Herrera says, that Aguirre protected the women, and would not suffer the ruffians of his company to offer them any wrong. If this be true, it is the only instance of humanity in this execrable wretch; but Pedro Simon, in enumerating the evils which the islanders suffered, speaks of their daughters being dishonoured.

† P. Simon, 6. 28. 2—4.

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den their property, or their wives and children. These men informed Aguirre, that there was then at Maracapana, on the opposite main, a provincial of the Dominicans, by name Fr. Francisco Montesinos, employed in converting the natives, and that he had a large ship there, which might easily be taken, and in which they might safely sail to Nombre de Dios. Upon this he dispatched Pedro de Monguia, with eighteen men, in one of the brigantines, to seize the vessel. On the way they fell in with a bark belonging to a merchant of the island, whom Aguirre had threatened to put to death, if the bark was not found: four of the party got into it, and returned to Margarita. The rest, when they drew nigh Maracapana, feeling themselves out of the tyrant's reach, began to talk of the desperate treason in which they were engaged; a few of them would still have persisted in it, but the majority overruled them, and, instead of seizing the provincial's ship, they told him all that had happened, and offered to obey him in any manner which he should think best for the king's service. The provincial resolved immediately to go with the news to Burburata and to Hispaniola, and to pass by Margarita on the way, in hopes of being able to effect something against the traitor.*

Aguirre meantime, not doubting that Monguia would succeed in capturing the ship, ordered the islanders to bring him six hundred sheep, and a certain number of bullocks for salting, and to make him mandioc bread for the voyage, that he might be ready to embark without loss of time; each of the inhabitants was to furnish his quotum. The tyrant, with a capriciousness like madness, called these poor people together, and told them they must now have perceived that he and his companions had not come to that island to remain there or do them any displeasure, but rather with a desire to serve them in all ways. "God is my witness," said he, "that I did not think to tarry here longer than four days; but my ships were in such condition that it was not possible to proceed with them; and now that it has pleased God to provide this vessel for me of the reverend father provincial's, I must needs wait for it, rather than build others, which would detain me here much longer. As soon as it comes we shall depart, and this is the reason why I have entreated you to get my sea stores ready. And the reason why I have secured the Senor Governor, and those other cavaliers, is, that we might more certainly and easily be supplied for our money; for neither I nor my soldiers wish to have any thing that is not paid for to its full value. Now I am well assured, that to please us, or perhaps for fear, things are sold at less than their wonted price; for when a fowl is sold for two reales, it is plain that that must be to the seller's loss; and other things go at the like abasement. I command, therefore, that no fowl be sold to the soldiers for less than three reales, and every thing in the same proportion; and I pledge my faith and word, that at my departure full satisfaction shall be made for all that you have done or shall do for us!" Such a speech only added to the grief of these unhappy people; it was so serious, and yet so evident a mockery, that it made the character of this strange tyrant more unaccountable, and therefore more

* P. Simon, 6. 29. 1—3.

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dreadful. For while he thus talked of fair prices, and pretended to fix a minimum for their sakes, his soldiers were living at free quarters, and committing every form of atrocity. In these occupations they past the day, and by night lay upon the ground and below the fortress; the climate required no covering, and this rabble, says Pedro Simon, had all their lives enjoyed little better bedding.*

It was reported to Aguirre, that Enriquez de Orellana, one of the captains, had said he was drunk the day they entered Margarita. This was sufficient provocation; the offender was hung and his commission given to Llamoso. Terrified at this and so many other motiveless executions, four soldiers determined to desert, little as the chance was of escaping upon so small an island; their names were, Francisco Vasquez, Gonzalo de Zuniga, Juan de Villatoro, and Luys Sanchez del Castillo. The tyrant fell into a paroxysm of rage when he heard that they were fled; he sent for the governor, and threatened to destroy him and the whole island if these deserters were not discovered and delivered up, and he offered two hundred pieces as a reward for each that should be brought in. The wretched governor issued orders for the strictest search; the soldiers of the garrison, who had lately entered the traitor's service, were sent to hunt through the island, and fear and covetousness interested so many in the search, that Villatoro and Castillo were found. Aguirre sent them instantly to execution, and fastened a paper on the gallows with this writing:—"These men have been hung for being loyal servants of the King of Castille;" and as he stood looking at their dead bodies, "Let us see," said he, "if the King of Castille can bring them to life again." Undismayed by their fate, an inhabitant of the city attempted to escape, and succeeded. Aguirre, after the keenest search had been made in vain, ordered his house to be rased to the ground, his fields ploughed up, all his cattle butchered, and very thing which had belonged to him to be utterly destroyed. Yet so much was he afraid that others should follow his example, and perhaps seize his remaining brigantine, that he had it drawn ashore. If the provincial's ship should escape him, he expected some other would put into the island, of which he might make prize.†

Aguirre's conversation to his soldiers was of what their proceedings were to be when, after this happy beginning, they should land upon the main. They were to kill all the Dominicans and Franciscans, and all religioners of every order except the Mercenarios, because, he said, they opposed the necessary liberty of the soldiers in reducing the natives to subjection; they then were to put to a cruel death all the bishops, viceroys, presidents, *oydores*, governors, lawyers, and *procuradores*, on whom they could lay hands, because these people had totally destroyed the Indies. All knights and men of family were also to be slain, because they restrained the soldiers; and lastly, all common strumpets and women of loose character were to be executed without mercy, in vengeance for the mischief which Orsua's mistress had occasioned. Sufficient proof of his readiness to perpetrate these bloody resolutions was almost daily given by some new murder. A captain, by name Joanes

* P. Simon, 6. 29. 3. 4.

† P. Simon, 6. 30. 1—4.

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de Turriaga,* was beloved by the men, and would occasionally have some of the poorer soldiers at his table; this was interpreted into the beginning of a plot, and Aguirre sent his blood-hound the camp-master to dispatch him. Perez took with him a party of assassins, and entered his lodgings at a time when he was sitting at supper. Turriaga, having no suspicion of the fate to which he had been sentenced, rose to welcome him; but he had hardly uncovered his head in the act of salutation, before he was shot and stabbed almost at the same moment. He was a Biscayan by birth, and though this did not avail to save his life, the capricious tyrant buried him with all the honours of war for his country's sake.†

The time in which Monguia might have returned with the provincial's ship had now elapsed, and Aguirre began to be uneasy at his delay. This he manifested with the usual brutality of his nature, swearing that if the friar had either taken or slain his people, he would execute the most terrible vengeance upon that island that had ever been heard of, for he would put man, woman, and child to the sword, and make the streets of Margarita run with blood; after which he would destroy the city, not leaving one stone upon another, and set fire to all the plantations: and for the friar, if he could catch him, he would flea him alive, and make a drum of his skin. The furious gestures with which he accompanied these threats, foaming at the mouth with rage, made him appear like one possessed, and the wretched islanders began to despair of ever escaping alive from this frantic tyrant. Greatly did they rejoice when the ship appeared in sight: but this joy was of short duration, for presently a negro arrived in a canoe from Maracapana, who told Aguirre all that had happened there, and that the provincial having given the alarm along the coast, was coming to attack him if he found opportunity. Upon this he immediately ordered all the inhabitants to be confined in the fortress, men, women, and children alike; many of them he laid in irons, and double fetters were put upon the governor and the other chief persons. The ship meantime was nearing the island, and he was assured that, from the course held, she must make a haven called Puerto de Piedras, five leagues from the city. Aguirre immediately stationed horsemen along the whole of the way, to inform him by signals when the ship came to anchor. As soon as this intelligence was communicated, he prepared to march against the provincial; but, before he set out, his diabolical mind was seized with a new fit of cruelty. He ordered the governor, and those persons whom he had first made prisoners, being the chief magistrates of the city, to be brought from the apartment where they were confined into a lower hall. They, suspecting that they were led to death, came with a mortal melancholy in their countenances, which the tyrant perceived, and bade them have no fear, giving them his word, that, even if the friar were to land more men than there were trees and thistles on the island, and he himself and all his companions were to perish, not one of the priso-

* This is probably the person whom Herrera called Pedro de Yturriaga, and says that Aguirre put him to death for looking at him with an evil eye.

† P. Simon, 6. 30. 3. 6. 31. 1.

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mers should be hurt. This was just as night had set in; about midnight he sent Carrion, the murderer of Donna Ines, with a set of fit companions, to strangle these persons, whose lives he had so lately and so solemnly promised to preserve. Their dead bodies were covered with mats;—Aguirre assembled his soldiers in the hall,—the mats at his command were then removed, and the bodies exposed by the light of torches. "Here, my Maranones," said the tyrant, "you see another of the king's governors, and these his magistrates, lying dead. Let no man among you deceive himself with any hopes of pardon for such crimes as we have committed, nor suffer himself to be deceived by fair promises. In no part of the world can you possibly be safe, except in my company; for if it were possible that the king himself could pardon you, the friends and relations of those whom you have slain would prosecute their revenge till you were destroyed. Stand you then by me, as I will stand by you; let us run one fortune, and against such a union no force can be brought which we are not strong enough to overthrow." He then ordered two graves to be dug in the hall, and there the bodies were thrown in and covered up; Perez, the camp-master, was left in charge of the fortress and the prisoners, and Aguirre set out at day-break, with eighty harquebussers, towards the Puerto de Piedras.*

When he reached the port, the provincial had made sail towards the city, which at that time stood by the principal harbour, but was afterwards removed three leagues inland. Aguirre marched back in haste, that he might get there before him. Perez came out with the remainder of the army to welcome him on his return, as if he had been long absent; he fired a salute at meeting him, and he entered the fortress with him hand in hand, where every thing was found as the traitor had left it. But it was now the camp-master's lot to undergo that fate which he had been instrumental in bringing upon so many others. It was told Aguirre by Christoval Garcia, a captain of infantry, that after his departure Perez had feasted a party of soldiers in the fortress, drum and trumpet sounding, where they had agreed to kill their general, and sail away for France; a mestizo page of Garcia's confirmed this testimony. Whether there was any foundation for this charge, or the whole was a calumny devised by Garcia, in the hope of succeeding to his rank, cannot now be known. A trifling circumstance served as some corroboration. During Aguirre's absence, some of the soldiers in the city were talking together, and asking who was to take the command in case he should be slain or taken by the provincial, upon which Perez answered, "Here am I, who can do my duty if the old man should fail." Enough was proved; the tyrant called for one Chaves, a lad with scarcely a hair upon his chin, who was yet old enough in crimes to be charged with such an office, and bade him get some companions, and put the camp-master to death as soon as he entered the fortress, whither he sent to call him. Perez, little suspecting that his hour was come, hastened in obedience to the summons, and Chaves getting behind him, shot him with a harquebuss. The wound was not immediately mortal,—the other mur-

* P. Simon, 6. 31. 2—4. 6. 32. 1—4.

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derers fell on him, and he ran from them about the fort, crying out for confession, and shrieking with agony, his bowels coming out as he ran, till he fell at length, and Chaves dispatched him by cutting his throat. The prisoners hearing his shrieks, expected that this was the commencement of the general massacre which Aguirre had threatened; they hid themselves under the beds and in holes and corners, and some threw themselves from the windows and battlements. The soldiers in the square were not less astonished, hearing his cries, and being ignorant of the cause. Aguirre spoke to them from a window, telling them not to be alarmed at what they had heard, for he had been obliged to put his son and camp-master Martin Perez to death for conspiracy against him. Llamoso, who had been named as an accomplice in this plot, happened to pass by as he was speaking. "They tell me, my son," said Aguirre, "that you also were in the conspiracy; was this then your friendship, and this all the regard you have for the great love which I have borne you?" Chaves and his comrades, whose weapons were yet red and reeking from the last murder, expected that they were now to have another victim, and drew near him, looking up to Aguirre for the signal to strike. But Llamoso, as of all these wretches he most resembled his master in ferociousness, so was he the only one who was sincerely and faithfully attached to him; and of this attachment Aguirre seems to have been sensible, by the manner in which he addressed him. He protested his innocence with the most horrid imprecations. The countenance of the suspicious tyrant did not yet relax; and Llamoso, in the strong passion of his fear, and his indignation at the charge, exclaimed, "As for this traitor, who would have committed such a crime, I will drink his blood!" and throwing himself on the ground, he applied his mouth to a wound in the camp-master's head, and began to suck in the blood and brains, like a dog ravenous with hunger. The very murderers who stood by him drew back, sickening at the sight, and Aguirre no longer entertained a doubt of his fidelity.*

Contrary winds detained the provincial two days on his passage from Puerto de Piedras to the port of the city. On the third morning he lay to about half a league from shore, to be out of reach of shot. Aguirre drew up upon the beach to oppose his landing, with six pieces of cannon. The troops from on board came in boats near enough to carry on a war of words with the rebels, till Aguirre, seeing this was all the war he had to expect, grew weary, and, returning to the fortress, wrote a letter to the provincial. This letter, which is in all its parts characteristic of the writer, began thus:—"Very magnificent and reverend sir, I should rather have received your paternity with palm-branches and flowers, than with harquebusses and artillery."—After a few other compliments it proceeded—"We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to discover and settle there, some of us maimed, some halt, and some of sound body, hoping, after the hard life we had endured in Peru, to find some land, however miserable, wherein we might rest these wretched bodies, which have more seams in them than a pilgrim's coat;

* P. Simon, 6. 35. 1—3.

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and this hope having failed, here we are brought into such plight by the river, the sea, and hunger, that they who come against us must make account that they have to fight with the ghosts of dead men. And if the soldiers of your paternity call us traitors, you ought to correct them; for to attack Don Philip King of Castille, is the enterprise of generous and great minds: if we had any base occupations, we might have found maintenance thereby; but it is our loss to know no other trade than that of making bullets and sharpening lances, which is the money that passes current here; and if you want any of such small change yonder, we will supply you with it." Then he spoke of those who had deserted him, and were now with the provincial, saying, he would send him copies of all the papers which they had signed, when each man, of his free choice, threw off his allegiance to Spain, and took the oaths to Don Fernando de Guzman. He then recapitulated the various acts of treason which these deserters had committed. Of one he said, "Gutierrez is a man who when there is any thing to eat is diligent, and in time of battle always runs away; but his hand-writing cannot run away. There is only one of them whom I wish we had here, and that is Salguero; we want him greatly to take care of these sheep for us, a business which he understands well. I kiss the hands of my good friends Martin Bruno, and Anton Perez, and Andres Diaz. For Monguia and Artiaga, God forgive them their sins, for if they were alive, I hold it impossible that they should have renounced me. I beseech your paternity to certify me of their life or death, though I could wish we were altogether, and your paternity were our patriarch. Write me an answer, and let us treat each other well, and so let the war go on; for as for those who are traitors, God will give them their punishment, and the king will restore his loyal subjects to life, though indeed we have not yet seen that he has raised any of them from the dead, nor healed their wounds."*

To this strange letter the provincial replied, advising Aguirre to return to his allegiance, or if he persisted in his rebellion, exhorting him, as a christian, to respect the churches and the honour of women, and beseeching him for the love of that Lord God, who would one day require strict account for all, that he would cease to shed blood and perpetrate cruelties in that island. Having sent this answer, he sailed for Maracapana, and then for Hispaniola, to carry the alarm, making no farther attempt to reduce the Maranones than this mischievous appearance before the island, which proved the occasion of so many deaths. While Aguirre was waiting for the letter, it was told him that two of his men were sitting under the shade of some high thistles upon the beach, and that it was supposed they were hiding themselves in the hope of deserting to the ship; upon this charge they were both hanged. The tyrant now began to devise other means for quitting Margarita; one of his brigantines he had lost, and had destroyed the other, lest more of his people should desert in her. There were only three small barks in his possession, and these were not sufficient to carry them and their stores; there happened, however, to be a ship upon

* P. Simon, 6. 35. 4. 6. 36. 1. 2.

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the stocks, which the late governor had been building. The carpenters who had been employed upon it had secreted themselves; Aguirre urged the inhabitants to seek for them, and promised them good treatment if they would come and complete the work: eager to rid themselves of the tyrant and his ruffians, the poor islanders made diligent search; some of them were found, and the work went on. Meantime some new act of rage or cruelty was every day perpetrated, for every inhabitant fled who could, and if Aguirre could not wreak his vengeance upon them in person, it fell upon their possessions; their houses were rased, their flocks and herds slaughtered, their plantations burnt or rooted up. There was a cousin-german of Orsua, by name Martin Diaz de Armendaniz, who, from the time of the first mutiny, had been kept disarmed, and as a prisoner. The tyrant had given him permission to remain here in the island, ordering him to go out of the city, and remain peaceably at a farm as long as the army continued there. But no mood of mercy lasted long in this immitigable wretch, and he now sent to have him strangled.*

Next he would have three banners made, which were of black silk, bearing bloody swords laid across, to signify the slaughter which he should make, and the mourning which he should occasion; and in one of his strange humours he would have these banners consecrated in the church, as if they were designed to be carried against the enemies of the faith. The day of the assumption of the Virgin Mary was fixed upon for this ceremony, and Aguirre marched at the head of his whole force to church. On the way he happened to see an old king of spades lying in the street, upon which he began kicking it like an idiot, swearing at the King of Castille; then took it up, and, with demonstrations of violent rage, tore it in pieces. After this folly, he proceeded and heard high mass; and taking the banners from the poor terrified priest who had officiated, delivered them to his captains, and made them an harangue, charging them to respect the women and the † churches, and in all other things to follow their own inclinations; for they had made a new king, and might therefore make new laws for themselves.‡

There was among the Maranones one Alonso de Villena, who had borne a distinguished part in all their mutinies and cruelties, but who had now unintentionally incurred the displeasure of Aguirre, and received from him words of severe reprehension. Villena well knew that Aguirre's displeasure would not long be satisfied with venting itself in words alone, and finding himself thus in danger, resolved if he could escape to secure a pardon for his past offences. With this intent, he spread abroad a report among the inhabitants that he intended to kill Aguirre, not that the man had courage enough to set his life upon the hazard, but in order that they might willingly assist in concealing him, which else they would not have done, and that they might after-

* P. Simon, 6. 36. 3. 4. 6 37. 1.

† Pedro Simon here observes, how infinitely thankful we ought to be to God that these tyrants did not take it in their heads to introduce any heretical opinions; there being so much reason to apprehend this among other miserable effects of their unbridled licentiousness.

‡ P. Simon, 6. 37. 2. 3.

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wards report it in his favour. The report was not long in reaching Aguirre: this Villena expected; he had his intelligencers upon the watch, and as soon as orders were given to put him to death, escaped by a postern, and got into the woods. His escape, and the stratagem which he had practised, occasioned many deaths; two of his comrades were the first victims. Juan de Aguirre was sent to dispatch them: he stabbed the one and strangled the other. Then Anna de Roxas suffered, a respectable woman, in whose house Villena had quartered himself. Because she had not given information of designs which in reality she had never known, the tyrant sent her to the gallows; and as she was hanging there half dead, his ruffians shot at her as a mark, the wretch himself looking on, and applauding those who took the surest aim. Her husband, a sickly old man, was at a farm in the country, and Paniagua, the *Barrachel*, or provost-marshal of the camp, was sent to execute him also: this blood-hound finding a Dominican priest with him, strangled him too, without any orders for this additional murder. Aguirre, when he heard this, as if he had been ashamed that any one should anticipate him in wickedness, rejoiced that he had found a fellow who had no scruples at murdering a priest, and sent him to execute another Dominican, to whom he had lately thought proper to confess. The friar, discharging his duty, had given him such admonition as his state of life required, and now suffered for an offence which he had thus been compelled to commit. There was an old soldier among the Maranones, by name Sumorostro; age and the hardships of the voyage had made him infirm, and that infirmity perhaps had wakened him to a sense of humanity; he went to Aguirre, and, saying that he was too old and feeble to bear the fatigues of war, requested permission to remain in the island. The tyrant told him he was perfectly at liberty so to do, and wished him well; but as the old man went away rejoicing in his answer, Aguirre made a sign to some of his ruffians, and bade them follow and secure him from any vengeance which the islanders and magistrates might be disposed to take when they were gone. They understood the look which accompanied this speech, carried Sumorostro to the gallows, and there left him hanging, as an example to all who might think of asking for their dismissal. The list of executions was closed by that of another woman, because a soldier who lodged in her house had deserted. His tyranny now assumed a different character; he sent for a youth of the city, and after severely reprimanding him for not having waited upon him to pay his respects and bid him welcome upon his arrival, ordered him to be shaved,—a signal to one of his ruffians to smear his face with ordure; and the youth was then commanded to requite the barber with two couple of fowls for his trouble. The same beastly jest was then practised upon one of his soldiers, one Alonso Cayado, a man of better nature than the rest, who retired as much as possible from the sight of the murders which were daily perpetrated. Having thus incurred the displeasure of the tyrant, he was happy in feeling no heavier effects from it.*

The ship was now launched, and they were ready to embark, when a

* P. Simon, 6. 37. 4. 6. 38. 1—3.

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bolder enemy than the provincial came against them. One Francisco Faxardo, of Caraccas, having heard the alarm, collected a few settlers from that neighbourhood, and a large force of Indian archers, and crossed over to Margarita in canoes. He came in happy time for Pedro Alonso Galeas, one of the few friends of Orsua whom the tyrant had still spared. Aguirre meeting him one day, asked him if he had a banner, and being answered that he had not, gave him silk to make one. A few days afterwards he met him again, and asked if he had a drum. Galeas replied, he had only the case, but no parchment. "By God's life," exclaimed the fierce tyrant, "if I lay hands on you I will make your skin into parchment, and cover it with that!" Galeas made the best excuse he could, and parted from him, not without great fear. Presently one of his friends past him, and without stopping, said as he passed, "Take care, Pedro Alonso; they want to kill you." He waited for no further warning; but escaped out of the town in the darkness, and got to the beach just as Faxardo came to shore. They landed and took possession of a little eminence, within hearing of the fort, from whence he called out to Aguirre's men, promising to protect and favour all who would come over to the king's banners. The tyrant had his men within walls, and was too vigilant for any to desert from him; he did not venture to attack Faxardo, because he could not tell what force he might have brought; on the water he had no fear of him, but he dared not venture through the gate of the fortress to embark. He therefore broke a way out through the wall above the water, and made his men descend by a ladder, and embark, immediately; he himself, with a few of his chosen friends, remaining the last on shore. Yet even these last minutes were to have their murder. His admiral, Alonso Rodriguez, a wretch who had been conspicuous in this long series of crimes, had offended Aguirre, by saying that three horses and a mule which he had sent on board took up too much room. It now happened that as they were at the water edge, he told him to draw back or the waves would wet him; and the tyrant instantly drew his sword, as if he had been insulted, and wounded him in the arm. His first impulse seemed to be sorrow that he had thus indulged his anger, and he gave orders that the wound should be dressed; but presently recollecting that such an injury was not likely to be forgotten, he bade them put Rodriguez to death. This done, he forced the parish priest of Margarita on board, and then set sail. He had remained forty days in the island,—the havoc that he made there was not recovered in half a century; his force when he arrived was about two hundred men, he departed with only a hundred and fifty, among whom were twelve or thirteen of those who had enlisted with him: many more had joined him, but had deserted in time, and his own number had been thus lessened as much by his own cruelty as by desertion.*

Hitherto it had been his intention to make for Nombre de Dios, cross to Panama, and from thence invade Peru. But now recollecting that these cities on the isthmus must have received the alarm, and that the passes would be occupied, he at once determined upon an enterprize infi-

* P. Simon, 6. 45. 3. 6. 38. 4. 6. 39. 1. 2.

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nitely more difficult,—that of landing at Burburata, and proceeding through the Nuevo Reyno de Granada and Popayan, conquering as he went. Yet at the moment when he resolved upon this desperate attempt, so little was his confidence in his people that he would not trust any vessel but his own with needle or chart, ordering them to follow him. There was so little wind that they were eight days upon a passage which was usually performed in two; the madman sometimes accused his pilots and seamen for this, sometimes his Maker, and vented his impatience in the strangest blasphemies. Sometimes he declared that if God had made heaven for such a set of poor wretches as those who were in his company, he never wished to go there; sometimes he would look up to the sky, and exclaim, "God, if thou hast any good to do me, do it at once, and keep salvation for your saints!" at other times, seeing that the calm still continued, he would swear that God was a turncoat, for first he had been on their side, and now was gone over to the king's. On the eighth evening they anchored in the port of Burburata, and immediately landed. As the last action which Aguirre had committed before his embarkation was a murder, so here a murder was the first when he got to shore. A Portugueze, one of those who had joined him in Margarita, asked when he landed, whether this was an island or the main-land, and as if ignorance was a crime, the tyrant ordered him to be slain. The houses had all been forsaken, for the alarm was general along the coast, and as soon as his vessels appeared in sight, all the inhabitants fled; there was a merchant ship in the harbour, which the owners sunk on his approach, having taken all out of it which they could remove; it was in shoal water, so that part of the works were dry. Aguirre set fire to it, and they took their lodging that night upon the beach by its light. The tyrant was not without hope that the inhabitants would come to him, and bring refreshments to conciliate him; finding however that none appeared, he sent a party in the morning to search the town. They found only Francisco Martin there, one of Monguia's detachment, who had deserted from the provincial with the intention of rejoining the Maranones as soon as any opportunity offered. Aguirre joyfully received him, and understanding that there were some of his companions in the neighbourhood who were of the same intentions, sent him in search of them, promising them great rewards for their fidelity.†

At noon he ordered his men to quarter themselves in the town; he himself remained behind them with his trustiest friends, and set fire to the vessels. Yet while he was thus imitating Cortes, and cutting off all means of retreat, he thought it necessary to have a guard for his person, a precaution which he had never before required; for here, he thought, on the main-land, they who were loyal in their hearts might reasonably hope to escape, and it was to be apprehended that some of them, encouraged by this hope, might attempt his life. Francisco Martin returned from an unsuccessful search after his comrades, not having discovered one. Parties were then sent to bring in horses for the baggage: in this they had little success; they caught ninety, but most were brood-mares, which had never

† P. Simon, 6. 39. 2. 4. 6. 40. 4. 6. 41. 1. 2.

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been broken in; and some of the soldiers fell upon stakes covered with earth, which the Indians had laid for them, at the inhabitants' desire, and returned severely hurt.* At this the tyrant was so incensed, that he ordered war to be proclaimed with fire and sword against the King of Castille, declaring that every person who did not voluntarily join him should be put to death, and commanding his soldiers to give no quarter on pain of death themselves. This proclamation was made with drum and trumpet through the streets of Burburata. Meantime one party of his marauders came to some plantations of Benito de Chaves, the alcalde of Burburata, who had retired there with his wife and daughter, a young woman, married to Don Julian de Mendoza; the Maranones left them, and taking all the booty they could carry, took Chaves also, that he might give information respecting the country. Another party brought in an unhappy merchant, by name Pedro Nunez, of whom Aguirre asked what the people of the land said of him and his companions. The merchant was afraid to answer, till being persuaded by promises of impunity, he replied, that every body held his honour and those who followed him to be a set of bloody Lutherans. Aguirre took off his iron cap, exclaiming, "Fool and idiot, art thou such a blockhead as to tell me this?" and was about to knock out his brains with the helmet, but he withheld his hand. This however proved but a short respite for Pedro Nunez. A soldier in the general ransack found a jar of olives which this man had buried, and in which he had concealed some pieces of gold; the merchant was foolish enough to go to Aguirre, and request that the gold might be restored to him, though the olives were eaten. Aguirre called for the soldier, who admitted that he had found the jar of olives, but denied the gold. Nunez was then asked what he had stopt the jar with, he replied with pitch; this the soldier said was false, and produced a stopper of clay in proof of his denial; the tyrant then observed, that as Nunez had lied in this instance, he would deceive him in others, and ordered him to be strangled.†

It was necessary to remain at Burburata till the horses could be broken in to carry the baggage. Meantime the soldiers searching every place discovered several pipes of wine in the woods: they boiled their food in it, that they might consume what they could not drink, and some knocked out the heads of the barrels and got in to bathe themselves. About seven leagues to the east was a town called New Valencia; here Aguirre sent letters, ordering every inhabitant to furnish him with a horse, for which he would pay, and telling them that by this act of obedience they would escape the dreadful consequences of his anger, and all the mischiefs to which they might be exposed, if he and his men were to take that place in their march. No answer was returned, and this made him resolve to proceed there to punish them. As they were about to depart, Pedro Arias de Almesta and Diego de Alarcon thought this a good time to desert. Aguirre, instead of searching for them, sent for the wife and daughter of the Alcalde Chaves, and told him that these wo-

* Herrera, Hist. Gen. l. 9. c. 13.
† P. Simon, 6. 41. 2. 4. 6. 42. 1.

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men should be kept as hostages for the deserters; that as soon as he would cause those soldiers to be delivered up, his wife and daughter should be restored to him; and that otherwise he would carry them on with him to Peru. And forthwith he began his journey, these ladies, as well as his own daughter, and all the women of the expedition who still survived, marching on foot. Three of his sick men he permitted to remain at Burburata, an act of clemency the more remarkable, because one day, seeing one of his men, by name Juan Perez, lying beside a running brook, and asking him what he did there, Perez replied, he felt himself somewhat poorly, and it refreshed him to watch the flowing stream. "Sir Perez," said Aguirre, "if this be the case you cannot undertake this expedition, and therefore you had better stay behind here in this town." —"As your honour shall please to command," was the soldier's reply; but he entering the town told his executioners that Perez was ill, and it was proper that he should be cured; and he bade them hang him, with a scroll fastened to the gallows, saying that he was hung out of the way, because he was good for nothing.*

They had not proceeded far when, from the ascent of a little hill, they perceived a canoe with some Spaniards making for the port which they had left. Aguirre hastened his march till he had crost the hill top, then bidding his men halt there out of sight of the port, he left them and returned with some thirty harquebusseers, to see if he could surprise the crew of the canoe. After searching all the houses in vain, they sate down to supper, and drank so freely from a barrel of wine which had escaped their former waste, that Aguirre got thoroughly drunk, and most of his party with him. Three of them, however, drank only enough to give them courage, and took the opportunity to escape. When the tyrant missed them in the morning he did not attempt to recover them, but remained still in the town, expecting that the people from the canoe would appear; but before the day closed, a messenger from the army came to recal him in haste, to appease some disturbances which had broken out. His men after he had left them had gone into the woods to seek for water; it happened that in these woods some of the inhabitants of Burburata had secreted themselves; their Indians were on the watch, and as soon as they saw the Spaniards taking that direction, they fled farther into the forest. Their traces were perceived, and some of the Indian servants of the army sent in pursuit of them; in their search they found some deserted huts, from which they brought all that the terrified tenants had left behind in their flight, and among other things a cloak, which was immediately recognized in the camp to have belonged to Rodrigo Gutierrez, one of the men whom Aguirre had suspected of being most active in deserting with Monguia and the brigantine, and to whom Francisco Martin had imputed an active share in that desertion. Unhappily for Martin, there was found in the hood of the cloak a certificate of the good conduct of Gutierrez, and Martin's name appeared there as a witness of his loyalty and the treason of Aguirre. Juan de Aguirre, who was left to command the army, had no

* P. Simon, 6. 41. 4. 6. 42. 1. 2.

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sooner read this, than he went up to this double deserter and stabbed him. Whenever death was to be inflicted, these wretches seem to have been emulous who should be forwardest in the bloody work: several shots were poured in upon Martin at the same time, and one which was fired by a soldier named Harana slew another man, who was under arrest as a suspected person. A tumult arose; some accused Harana of having shot this man wilfully, others said it was an accident; he himself declared that he had done it deliberately, and would answer what he had done, being certain the general would approve it. The majority, however, were strongly against him, and he thought it prudent to hasten to Burburata himself as fast as possible, and bring Aguirre back. His presence prevented any farther tumult, and the murderer remained unpunished.*

The way they travelled was steep and difficult, the climate oppressively hot, and the beasts, unused to burthen, could no longer bear their load. Aguirre, to relieve them, ordered each soldier to take a load, in addition to the knapsack and food which he already carried; and that the officers might be induced to take their full share, he loaded himself beyond his strength. This at length disabled him; they were six days on the road to Valencia, a distance of little more than eight leagues, so difficult were the roads, and the last day Aguirre was so ill that he could not support himself on horseback; he was borne in a hammock by the Indians, and the soldiers carried a flag over him as a canopy; even this motion fatigued him so greatly, that he was obliged frequently to make them halt in the shade, and frequently in the impatience of suffering, he cried out, "Kill me, Maranones, kill me!" They found Valencia deserted by all its inhabitants, who had fled to some islands in the lake of Tarigua; their main property consisted in cattle, which they could not remove, and which therefore fell into the hands of these ruffians. Here Aguirre's illness increased upon him; it would have been easy now for any one to have slain him, for in his carelessness of life he no longer retained any guard about his person, suffering every one to approach him without suspicion. The disease brought him almost to the point of death, but he was unfortunate enough to recover, and the usual violence and ferocity of his temper returned. His disappointment that none of the people of the land joined him, was vented in imprecations against them: cowardly wretches, he called them, not to unite themselves to a company which followed the laudable profession of war,—a thing which men had loved and held in honour from the beginning of the world, and which had even been practised by the angels in heaven! He sent a party to attack them in the islands, and bring away all whom they could take prisoners; but the lake was deep, and the fugitives had taken care to leave no boats. His frantic love of blood soon also began again to display itself; having issued orders that no man should go out of the town without his permission on pain of death, he executed the soldier who held the nominal office of paymaster for breach of these orders, though the man had never heard of the prohibition.†

* P. Simon, 6. 42. 3. 5.

† P. Simon, 6. 43. 1. 2. 4.

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Meantime Chaves, the alcalde of Burburata, made diligent search after the two deserters, Pedro Arias and Alarcon, and discovered them; they probably taking little care to conceal themselves, as they could not possibly apprehend any danger from one of the king's magistrates. He put them in an iron collar, and gave them in charge to his son-in-law, Don Julian, to deliver them up to Aguirre, in exchange for his wife and daughter. On the way, Arias was so overcome with fatigue, and still more with fear, that he threw himself down, declaring he could go no farther. Don Julian replied, he cared not whether he could or no, for his head would be sufficient to carry to the general; upon which the soldier said, he might take his head then, for go he could not. Don Julian, without farther parley, drew his sword, lifted up the poor wretch's beard, and began to cut away at his throat. But when he felt the edge of the sword, the love of life returned, and Pedro Arias cried out for mercy: even though severely wounded now, and fully certain that he was on the way to execution, still he had not heart to die, when death might be for a little while delayed. When the prisoners were delivered up to Aguirre, and the women set at liberty in return for them, he ordered Alarcon to be drawn through the streets, and proclamation made before him, "This is the justice which Lope de Aguirre, the brave captain of the Maranones, causes to be inflicted upon this man for being loyal to the King of Castille; he orders him to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; let him who does the like suffer the like!" His head was fixed upon the gallows; Aguirre looked up at it as he passed by, and with one of his fiendish laughs, exclaimed, "Ah, my friend Alarcon, are you there? how is it that the King of Castille does not come and bring you to life again?*" Pedro Arias had a better fate than he expected; he was a good penman, and Aguirre wanting him to serve as his secretary, gave orders that the wound in his throat should be dressed. This man might well rejoice that he had not yielded to a reasonable despair.

The Alcalde Chaves must have been a wretch of Aguirre's own stamp; it seems that he thought the tyrant was likely to succeed in his enterprize, and was therefore resolved to render him all the services in his power. For the delivery of the two deserters there is some palliation, though there can be no excuse; but he now performed an act of gratuitous cruelty, for, having laid hands on Rodrigo Gutierrez, he sent to Aguirre, telling him, he had caught this man, thinking it would gratify him, and would detain him till a guard arrived to march him away. Few things could have given the tyrant greater satisfaction; he instantly dispatched Francisco Carrion with twelve men to bring this great offender. Rodriguez, guessing at the intentions of the rascally magistrate, took sanctuary in the church. Chaves had as little respect for religion as for law, and though the parish priest did all he could to protect the fugitive, Rodriguez was put in irons there, and a guard set over him. The guards were better men than the wretch who had placed them there; for before Aguirre's messengers arrived, Rodriguez had rid himself of his fetters, and got into the woods. When Car-

* P. Simon. 6. 43. 3.

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rion returned without the victim, the tyrant bitterly reproached him that he had not killed Chaves for taking no better care of his prey: this was indeed the requital which he deserved.* He, however, supposing himself to be still in favour, now dispatched a messenger to Aguirre, informing him that Pablo Collado, the governor of the province, was collecting all the force he could to oppose him at Tocuyo; that he had sent for succours as far as the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; that he had appointed Diego Garcia de Paredes to be his camp-master; and that they talked of giving him battle at Baraquicimeto, or Tocuyo.

This intelligence determined Aguirre to march for these cities without delay, and attack the enemy before succours could reach them. Contreras, the poor priest of Margarita, was lucky enough to obtain his deliverance before they set out; he found friends in the army to intercede for him, and the tyrant at last consented to let him return, on condition that he would solemnly swear to dispatch a letter † for him to the King of Castille. The last night of his stay at Valencia, he ordered his men to sleep within the court-yard of his lodgings, lest any of them should take that opportunity to desert; and being particularly suspicious of one man, because he had a kinsman in the Nuevo Reyno, and of two others, because they seemed to obey him with little good will, he had them secretly strangled. This done he renewed his march. There were scouts upon the watch to observe his movements; they, when they saw him entering among the mountains, hastened to Baraquicimeto, crying out that the tyrant would be there that day. The terrified inhabitants fled into the woods, and the alarm was carried to Tocuyo, from whence the lieutenant-general, Gutierre de la Pena, advanced to the former town, and there with his force quartered himself in the houses, and feasted upon the provisions which had been left. The scouts were panic-struck, and had forgotten that a man in fear gallops faster than an army can march. Woods, mountains, and ways which were so seldom trodden that no road was made, impeded their progress. Ten soldiers took advantage of this wild country to desert; yet was each so suspicious of all his comrades, that they stole away one by one. When Aguirre knew of their flight, it was hopeless to pursue them; and now a sense of danger seems to have come upon him: he discovered it by the most frantic gestures, stamping, foaming at the mouth, uttering the direst imprecations, and lifting a threatening hand against heaven. "Ah, Maranones," he exclaimed, "have I not said long ago that you would forsake me in the time of need, and that I must carry on war with the monkeys of the wood! Better had it been for me to have died, than to yield my life among such a wretched race as these people

* P. Simon, 6. 43. 4. 6. 44. 2.

† Copies of this letter were current when Pedro Simon wrote his history, but he thought it too strange and treasonable to be inserted. The treason must have been very innocent threescore years after its date, and the strangeness of Aguirre's style makes one wish this curious document had been preserved. Herrera also had seen it. Piedrahita had not, but he supposes it contained some of this madman's favourite sayings, such as that the King of Castille ought to show him Adam's will, in which he was left heir to the Indies, and that God had made Heaven for him who should deserve it, but the world for him who could win it.

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of Venezuela! O my prophet Antonio, truly have you prophecied unto me; and if I had believed you, these Maranones would not have fled from me now!" This he said, because he had a boy named Antonio, of whom he was very fond, and who had often told him not to rely upon his Maranones, for they would desert him in his hour of need, and leave him alone. At this his admiral, Juan Gomez, came up. "Body of God, Sir General," said he, "your honour has been playing the fool! if instead of three the other day, they had been thirty, your camp would have been in perfection, and out of all fear of enemies; but by God's life here are plenty of good trees at hand!" At other times Aguirre wanted none to instigate him to murder, but now he seems to have been struck with fear, and alive to nothing but his own perilous situation, so that the hint was given him in vain.*

On the third day after their departure from Valencia, they came to some hovels by the gold mines, from which every thing had been removed except a quantity of maize; this proved a seasonable supply, but Aguirre would have been better pleased had the negro miners joined him: he had with him about twenty, under a captain of their own, and he had calculated that their fellows would flock to his standard, when they saw that he made no distinction of colour. The next day a heavy rain fell as they were toiling up the mountain: the mules slipt at every step, and could not get on; the impatient tyrant broke out into fresh blasphemies;—"Does God think," he exclaimed, "that because it rains I shall not go on to Peru, and destroy the world? I shall deceive him then!" When his passion had abated, he made his men dig steps up the hill, in which the beasts might secure their feet; and thus, with infinite labour, they at length gained the summit. The van of the army, not having considered the difficulties which the baggage would occasion to the rear, was out of sight; Aguirre hastened in some alarm to overtake it, and coming up with his mayordomo and especial friend, Juan de Aguirre, and the captain of his guard, Roberto de Susaya, "I prophecy, sirs," said he, "that if in this government forty or fifty soldiers do not join us, my Maranones are in such mood that we shall never reach the Nuevo Reyno!" Then pushing on to the van, he reproved them for their want of caution, and made them turn back to the foot of the mountain, where they halted that night. Proceeding from hence, they entered the Valle de las Damas, where they found a granary of maize upon the banks of the Aracui, and halted there a day. And here Aguirre called together those friends in whom he had the greatest confidence, and proposed to them, as a measure of security, that they should kill their sick, and all of whom they had any suspicion; in all forty persons. But they replied, that such a measure would lessen their security, inasmuch as those who were spared would fear lest they also should incur suspicion, and that fear would drive them to desertion. The reason was in itself valid; but it is probable that they who gave it were now beginning to think of deserting themselves.†

All Aguirre's movements were known at Baraquicimeto. Pedro Galeas was with the troops there; Faxardo had dispatched him immediately in a canoe to Burburata, and he

* P. Simon, 6. 4. 1. 3. 4.

† P. Simon, 6. 45. 1. 3.

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having spread the alarm along the coast, arrived at this place just after Gutierre de la Pena. At first he was regarded with suspicion; but this wore away when his manners were perceived, and the real horror which he expressed at those transactions of which he had been an unwilling spectator. He assured the general, that Aguirre had not above fifty men who voluntarily followed him; all the rest acted under compulsion, and would desert him as soon as any force appeared to which they could look for protection; and he advised that no attack should be made upon him, saying nothing more was needful than to keep in sight of him; the victory might be gained without risking the loss of a single man. This intelligence gave no little comfort to the general and his handful of half-armed men. It must here be observed, that trifling as Aguirre's force may appear to us in these times, it might at that time and in that country have been sufficient for its purpose, had his own conduct been less atrocious, and his soldiers more faithful. Great efforts had been made to collect forces against him; there were however as yet no more than seventy-five men assembled, and these so miserably equipped that half a dozen veterans would have thought it sport to attack a regiment of them. It is true they were all mounted, but on horses never trained to war, and with the most wretched harness; they themselves, says Pedro Simon, were rather horse-loads than horsemen. There were but two harquebusses among them all: the one was without a pan, and there was scarcely powder enough for the other. They had no other weapons than rusty spear-heads, fixed upon shafts of their own making; and instead of helmets, they wore a ridiculous hat then in fashion in that part of the conquests, the crown of which was of four different colours, sewn on in quarters, and the brim of as many more: it was made of cloth, and trimmed with cotton fringes. With about fifteen of these soldiers, Paredes, the camp-master, who was himself a good officer, set out to reconnoitre the Maranones. Passing through a wood in the valley, where the path was so narrow that two horsemen could not ride abreast, they came unexpectedly in sight of the enemy. Neither party was prepared for this rencounter; Aguirre's men halted to take their arms and light their matches; the camp-master's made so speedy a retreat, that some dropt their clumsy lances, and when the boughs struck off their fantastic hats, did not dare stop to pick them up. Such weapons and such helmets furnished the Maranones with matter for sport, while they halted beside a water-course, from night-fall, three or four hours, till the moon rose.

Paredes meantime having got out of the wood, and entered the savannah, thought at its skirts to lay an ambush; but Aguirre having waited for moonlight frustrated this device, and the camp-master therefore retreated with all speed to Baraquicimeto. It was then determined to abandon the town, where their horses could not be used to advantage, and the enemy's harquebusseers might securely annoy them by taking possession of the houses. The general dispatched intelligence to Collado, the governor of Tocuyo, and left behind him papers signed by Collado, in which he invited the Maranones to return to their allegiance, pledging himself that they should receive full pardon for all the offences which they had hitherto committed. This measure had been successfully practised by the President Gasca against Gonzalo Pizarro in

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Peru. A longer letter was addressed to Aguirre himself; pardon could not so peremptorily be promised him, but the governor protested that if he would no longer persist in rebellion, no injury should be done him in that land, but that he would send him over to the merciful feet of his majesty, with whom he would be a faithful mediator in his behalf. If these persuasions should fail to move him, Collado besought him to spare the lives which would else be lost in the contest, and decide the victory by single combat with him. Having left this letter in a place where it must necessarily be seen, and scattered pardons among all the houses, the general retired about half a league, and took his station by a brook side in the open savannah. *

Aguirre meantime continued his march till noon, then halted about a league and a half from the town, loaded and planted his artillery in case of attack, and sent an Indian forward with a letter to the inhabitants of Baraquicimeto; in this he bade them not to be alarmed, nor desert their habitations, for all he required was, that they should supply him with food and horses at a fair price. If any soldiers were disposed to join him and proceed to Peru, he would give them honourable employments; but if the place should be forsaken on his approach, he would set fire to it, destroy all their cattle and plantations, and put to death in torments every one who fell into his hands. To this no answer was returned, and on the following morning he advanced towards the town, giving order that if any soldier went three steps out of his place, the next man should shoot him. As they drew near, Gutierre de la Pena came up with his eighty horsemen, and took post near the town, just out of musket shot, in a hollow. Aguirre fired upon them, rather to frighten them than with any hope that the shot could take effect, then marched with colours flying into the town. A few of the king's soldiers entered at the same time by the other end, and hesitated for a moment whether to attack the rebels; but they perceived the wisdom of their former determination, and again retreated. Paredes, however, made a sweep round with eight horsemen, and cut off four of the sumpter beasts, who were partly laden with powder.†

In the highest part of the town was a house surrounded with a mud wall, which had battlements all round; a sufficient fortress against the Indians, and an advantageous post for better troops. Here Aguirre took up his lodging, and here he kept his men ready for battle, till night came on, and he saw that Gutierre, leaving centinels to observe him, retreated to his former position; then he permitted them to ransack the town. They found nothing except the pardons, and the letter for their chief, which they brought to him. Upon this he assembled them and said, "Sirs, you have seen papers in which the governor persuades you to desert to him, and promises pardon for all your crimes. I am a man who have had some experience in these things, and this I can affirm, that the havoc which you have made has been such, that neither in Spain nor in the Indies here, nor in any other part of the world, has it ever been heard that men have committed the like; and if the king in person were disposed to pardon you, I know not

* P. Simon, 6. 46. 23.

† P. Simon, 6. 46. 3. 4. 6. 47. 1,

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that he could do it, much less then a licentiate with only two names, like Pablo Collado. Remember what such pardons availed to Piedrahita, Tomas Vazquez, and other captains; they also had them in the name of the king, whom they had served all their lives, and anon a lawyerling came, who had never been heard of before, and cut off their heads. These papers are gilded pills of poison. What we have to do is to stand by each other, and do our duty; whatever hardships we may have to endure now, there is plenty of all things in Peru, and there we shall enjoy them at leisure." He then ordered them to set fire to the town, leaving only a few houses, which would be advantageous for his harquebusseers. The enemy's centinels, knowing for what intent he had left them, set fire to these also; the flames communicated to the church, which, like the rest of the town, was of wattle-work, and nothing was left standing except the fortress, of which Aguirre had taken possession.†

By this time the king's troops had received a trifling reinforcement, of which the main value consisted in three harquebusses; and in the morning watch Paredes, with a detachment, approached to alarm the fort. Aguirre ordered forty harquebusseers to sally against them; they stood their fire, which was without effect; and the rebels, who had evidently now no heart to pursue their rebellion, suffered them to retreat unpursued. Meantime Collado, having collected about sixty men, advanced from Tocuyo to join Gutierre de la Peña. They marched all night, the heat of the day being intolerable; in the morning they met a messenger from Aguirre with a letter to the governor, written in Aguirre's usual style. "Most magnificent Senor," it began, "among others of your honour's papers which were found in this town, was a letter directed to me, and containing more fair promises and preambles than there are stars in the sky: As for the battle which you offer between you and me, if the king of Spain were to abide by its result I would accept it, and even give your honour vantage arms; but all these offers I hold to be tricks, such as are practised with those cavaliers who conquer and settle a country, that your honour with your two names may come and take away what they have so painfully purchased. All we require here is food and beasts for our money; supply us with these, and you will keep your government and all its towns free from the mischief which we must do if these are not provided; all we have seen here in this land tends only to spur us and give us wings to get faster out of it; for by the lances and helmets which some of your soldiers left behind them when they ran away, we have seen what a thrifty race they are. You talk of bearing arms against the king; if ever we had any obligation to obey him it is over now, for we have renounced him long ago, and have chosen another king; and therefore, as being vassals of another lord, may make war upon him without incurring any of those stigmas which here are set upon us. To conclude, I do not offer myself to be at your honour's service, because it would be held to be a lying offer. Our lord preserve the most magnificent person of your honour." When Collado had read this letter, he said before all his men,

† P. Simon, 6. 47. 1. 2. 3.

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"Would to God that the fate of this war were to be decided between Aguirre and me; boaster as he is, I might perhaps have done with him what he says he would have done with me; but God's will be done, since it is his pleasure that for our offences the sparks of Peru should reach us even here." He said this with tears in his eyes, and with an agitation which his men imputed to fear; for the governor was a man of infirm body, in little repute for valour, and unpopular because he was not of a liberal spirit.† For these causes his challenge was regarded as an empty bravado; its real absurdity had been exposed by Aguirre, when he expressed his wish that the king would consent to abide by its result.

About mid-day he joined Gutierre de la Pena. Pedro Bravo de Molina, a captain who came with him, entered the camp, saying that he had left in Merida an auditor from Santa Fe with five hundred well-armed soldiers, but that he had brought only two hundred with him, which he thought would be sufficient to watch the tyrant. This he said to encourage them and to dismay the enemy, expecting that the false intelligence would find its way to them. As he had calculated, a negro fled over to Aguirre as soon as it was dark, and communicated this news. He gave no heed to it, but it was believed by his men, who now began to think their only hope lay in obtaining a pardon as soon as possible. Fearful of this, he would not suffer a man to go out of the fort; on the third day, however, Juan Rengel and Francisco Guerrero effected their escape to the camp; they declared that many were waiting only for an opportunity to follow them, and that nothing more was necessary than to watch the fort well, and prevent Aguirre from getting provisions. That same day Paredes and Bravo approached the walls with about forty horsemen, near enough to be heard by the rebels, and called out, bidding them save their lives by timely submission, for such forces were now collected against them, that they would otherwise soon be put to the sword. Some Indians of the rebel army were at this time washing in the brook below, and the camp-master carried them off and all the clothes. Stung by the sight of this insult, Aguirre ordered Susaya the captain of his guard, and Christoval Garcia, with sixty men, to go out at night, as if they were foraging, and fall upon the camp during the morning watch. Accident frustrated this attempt. Some horsemen on their way to the camp came among some brood-mares and their colts, and they flocked after the horses; the riders hearing their tramp in the darkness, spurred away as fast as they could go, and alarmed the camp, saying the enemy were upon them. Susaya was approaching on the other side, but he found the king's troops armed and mounted; upon this he retreated to a place where the bushes protected him, and sent to Aguirre for succour. Aguirre came out himself, and some shot were exchanged between them. His horse was killed under him, and two of his people wounded. None of his own shot took effect. During the skirmish, Tirado, a captain in whom he had great confidence, and who had been active in atrocity, galloped over to the king's troops, and being well received by the governor, joined in the action against his own friends.

† P. Simon, 6. 47. 3. 6. 48. 1. 3.

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Deeply as Aguirre felt this desertion, he had the prudence to dissemble, and tell his men that Tirado was acting by his instructions. "Is it possible, Maranones," he exclaimed, "that a set of herdsmen, with frocks of sheepskin and shields of cowhide, should face me in the field, and that you should not bring them to the ground!"* But he perceived that this proceeded not so much from an erring hand, as from faint hearts and wavering will, and therefore retired into the fort.

Francisco Cavallero had attempted to follow Tirado, but his horse became restive, and could not be forced to pass something which had frightened him, and therefore he was fain to return, hoping his intention had not been discovered. Gaspar Diaz, a Portuguese, who still remained faithful to the tyrant, had observed this, and now as he was entering the gate struck at him with his dagger and wounded him, exclaiming, Kill the traitor. Other weapons were raised against him, but Aguirre, either doubting that it had been Cavallero's purpose to desert, or secretly confessing that such a wish was now too natural to deserve punishment, forbade them to do him any further injury, and gave order that his wound should be dressed. He reproached his men for a set of womanly wretches, asking them if they were making war upon Heaven instead of the king, for they had fired at the stars instead of their enemies; and warning them that if he was overthrown they would be the sufferers. Their excuse was, that the powder was bad. He now, almost desperate, withdrew and made out a list of the sick, whom he regarded as mere encumbrances, and of all whom he thought faint-hearted in his service, amounting to more than fifty; and he showed this to his friends, proposing to have them all strangled. From this resolution he was a second time dissuaded; they told him, he might perhaps kill some of his firmest adherents, for the example of Tirado might teach him that they who made the fairest professions were not always the most to be relied on. He resolved, however, to disarm them, and ordered his friends to watch them well, and put them to death the moment they discovered any intention to desert.†

All dreams of conquest were now over with Aguirre; no adventurers had joined his standard, his veteran ruffians had been stopped in their progress by a handful of half-armed men, and to proceed to Peru was now manifestly impracticable. He determined to march back to the coast, seize shipping wherever he could find it, and follow some new course of life. Meantime he kept strict watch within the fort, that none of his people might escape, not daring to let them go in search of provisions; they killed the dogs and horses for food, and this rigour made even some of his guards desert him. On the fifth morning, having taken their arms from most of the soldiers, and loaded them upon the beasts that remained, he prepared to set out: this last act of suspicion completed his ruin, the men asked if he was leading them to slaughter, that they were thus to go forth unarmed. Their pride also was wounded; it was disgraceful, they said, to turn back, as if they wanted courage to proceed. These things were

* P. Simon, 6. 48. 3. 4. 6. 49. 6. 50. 1. † P. Simon, 6. 50. 1—3.

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said so loudly, and discontent was so nearly ripening into open mutiny, that the falling tyrant delivered them their arms again, craving pardon for what he had done, and saying this was a fault, but it was the only one which he had committed in the whole course of the expedition. There were some who sullenly refused to receive their arms, till Aguirre condescended personally to entreat them.*

At this time Paredes and Bravo again came up to the fort, having been informed of his intended retreat by the deserters; they called out to the soldiers, warning them not to be deceived longer by the traitor, but come over at once to the king's standard, while a free pardon was yet to be obtained. There were more Indians again washing in the river, and Paredes, thinking to make a second spoil, rode towards them with a small detachment, ordering those whom he left to make a signal, by holding up a drawn sword, if any of Aguirre's people should sally out against him. His movement was observed from the fort, and Juan Geronymo de Espindola was sent with fifteen harquebusseers to protect the Indians. The signal was made,—Paredes however only spurred on to perform his work the sooner; but coming in sight of Espindola, and perceiving that his own men could not withstand the superior arms of the rebels, he retreated. Espindola and his party quickened their pace, and when they came near cried out, Long live the King! Cavaliers, long live the King! Paredes immediately halted; his men took these deserters up behind them, and rode up the hill to their comrades, and Espindola then advised that they should advance at once to the fort. The main body of Aguirre's people were without the walls, looking to see what would be the success of this detachment; but seeing the revolt, they thought all hope was over, and that not a moment was to be lost in securing their own pardon; with this intent they all advanced. Aguirre thought they were going to attack the enemy, but he saw them mingle in the ranks, and heard them shout out, The King for ever!†

Juan de Aguirre still remained in the fort, and intended to complete his crimes by killing the tyrant, whose ready instrument he had been in so many murders; but not finding him at hand, and thinking all delay dangerous, he hastened to join Paredes; and while Aguirre was outside of the fort, all the others, who were now only those whom he suspected and kept under watch, got out by a door which had been closed up, but which they broke through. One alone, of all the Maranones, remained by Aguirre's side; it was Llamoso: none of these wretches had exceeded him in guilt, but he was faithful to the last to the tyrant whom he had sworn to serve. Aguirre asked him why he also did not go to enjoy the king's pardon; he replied, he had been his friend in life and would be so in death. Aguirre made him no answer, but went into a chamber where his daughter was sitting in company with a young woman called La Torralva, who had come with her from Peru. "Say thy prayers, child," said he, "for I must kill thee."—"Why, sir?" she exclaimed. He replied, "That thou mayest never live to be reviled, and called the daughter of a traitor." La Torralva had courage enough to rise and take his harquebuss from

* P. Simon, 6. 50. 4.

† P. Simon, 6. 5. 1. 2.

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him, thinking thus to prevent him from executing his desperate purpose; he, lightly surrendering it, drew out a dagger, and stabbed his daughter repeatedly, till her sufferings were for ever ended. Then going out into the anti-chamber, he perceived that the king's troops were entering, and leaning against a sort of cane bedstead, without attempting to sell his life, he waited for what might befal him. An inhabitant of Tocuyo, who first came into the room, called to Paredes, "Here, sir, I have taken Aguirre." The tyrant answered, "I do not yield to such a knave as thou art;" and then seeing Paredes himself, he added, "Sir, camp-master, you are a cavalier, I beseech you let the terms be kept with me, for I have things to communicate which are of importance to the king's service." But his own men cried out that it was for the camp-master's honour to cut off his head before the governor came up, upon which two of these Maranones were ordered to shoot him. The first shot made only a slant wound. "That's badly done," said he; the second he received in his breast, and exclaiming, "This will do," fell and died immediately.* Custodio Hernandez, a wretch who had enjoyed his favour, then cut off his head, and taking it by the long hair carried it to the governor, in hopes of obtaining something by such a service.

Paredes then advanced to meet the governor, trailing after him the banners of the rebels. The governor ordered Aguirre's daughter to be buried in the church; his own body was quartered, and the quarters set up by the way-side. His head was sent to Tocuyo, and exposed in an iron cage. When Pedro Simon wrote, the skull was still remaining; his banners also were preserved in that city, and the robe, gown, and kirtle of yellow silk which his daughter had on when she was slain, rent by the dagger and stained with blood. The people of Merida and of Valencia who were in the camp petitioned each for one of his banners, as a memorial of their loyal services; each had a hand of the traitor given them instead, which they bore away on the point of a lance. These trophies became offensive on the way; the one was thrown into the river Motatan, the other cast to the dogs.† The banners were taken to Spain by Paredes, who hung them over his ‡ father's monument. §

Collado observed his promises to the Maranones with exemplary honour. But in the ensuing year, orders came from Madrid to send them all prisoners to Spain. They had had time to secure themselves. Paniagua, the provost-marshal, was however apprehended, and quartered at Merida, he having been one of the greatest criminals; and Llamoso suffered the same fate at Pamplona. The royal audience of Santa Fe made diligent search to apprehend others, and six were discovered on their way to Peru. Carrion, Susaya, and Tirado were among them; they were sent on to the kingdom whither they were journeying, and executed there. ‖

* P. Simon 6. 51. 2—4.

† P. Simon 6. 51. 4.

‡ Diego Garcia de Paredes, a famous hero in his day, of whom a most characteristic account, written by himself, is to be found annexed to the Chronica del Gran Capitan Gonzalo Hernandez de Cordova. Alcale, 1584.

§ Pizarro y Orellano, p. 416.

‖ P. Simon 6. 52. 4. Herrera, Hist. Gen. L. 9. C. 13.

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JOURNAL

OF A

LEVANT PIRATE.

Copy of a Journal kept by William Davidson, (Seaman,) on board a Russian Privateer. The original of this Journal was shewn to Lord Hood by Captain Keates, of his Majesty's Ship Niger, on board which Ship the said William Davidson was, and deserted from her at Portsmouth, 94. N. 9. It is reported that he was afterwards pressed on board his Majesty's Ship Royal George, and was drowned by accident.

In perusing the following horrible narrative, the reader may be well pardoned for requiring proof of its authenticity, since it seems rather to belong to the age of the Buccaneers and Madagascar pirates, of the Averys, Blackbeards, and Robertses, than to the end of the eighteenth century. The following authentic particulars concerning the author of the *Bloody Journal*, the well-deserved name by which the original of the following pages is known to seamen, form not only a natural, but an indispensable introduction to the atrocious narrative itself.

When Sir Richard Keates commanded the Niger, in 1791, there was a seaman on board named William Davidson, by birth a Scotchman, and, like most of his countrymen, possessing some rudiments of education. He was a dark sallow man, aged about thirty-five, of a gloomy and unsocial disposition. Having been guilty of some insubordination at Deal, he was brought to the gang-way, but had hardly received five lashes when, from the extremity of his sufferings, he fell into convulsions, and the rest of the punishment was dispensed with. A few months afterwards, Davidson was again condemned to the same punishment, for having struck the midshipman of the boat. The humanity of his commanding officer, who remembered the man's sufferings upon the former occasion, was employed in devising some excuse consistent with discipline for dispensing with the present infliction, when Davidson was brought up from below. In mounting the ladder he attempted to cut his own throat, and, failing in that, rushed forward to throw himself overboard, and was with difficulty prevented by the master-at-arms. He was then ordered into confinement, and while he was in this state a rumour spread through the crew that this uncommon character was in possession of a journal, containing an account of many enormities in which he had been engaged. His chest was opened, and the journal, of which the following is a copy, was produced, and perused by Sir Richard Keates and the other officers. The man was closely examined; he acknowledged the journal to be an authentic account of the cruize in which he had been engaged. He stated, that neither he nor any of the English on board were aware of the situation they had fallen into till it was too late to retreat, and repeatedly declared, that at first they had the greatest horror at the scenes they witnessed, but when familiarized with blood became worse than the rest of the crew. Being reproached with his own weakness in flinching

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under corporal pain, so slight compared to what he had assisted in inflicting upon others, he declared that his sufferings during his first punishment were such, that he would die any death rather than endure the like again. When he was asked if he did not look back with horror on the dreadful transactions he has recorded in his narrative, he turned away and shuddered at the remembrance, saying he would give worlds to have died before being engaged in them.

An account of this extraordinary story was sent to a member of the Board of Admiralty, but nothing followed, and Davidson was afterwards set at liberty, and was on board the Niger in 1793, when Sir Richard Keates resigned the command of that vessel to Captain Foote. He is stated soon afterwards to have deserted, as he probably found his situation uncomfortable after his former occupation had come to light, and having been pressed on board the Royal George, was drowned by accident while belonging to that vessel.

The language (and even the orthography) of the journal has been strictly adhered to, and, although incorrect, is rather above that of a mere foremast man. Davidson is understood to have been a good seaman, unless in respect to his mutinous disposition.

We have termed this man a *pirate*, on account of the savage and abominable cruelties in which he was engaged. It may be questioned whether the vessel on board which he served was in a legal construction *piratical*, since she bore a Russian commission, and seems only to have made prize of Turkish and Greek vessels; but there can be little doubt, from their whole proceedings, that they would not have respected the flag of any nation, if the prize had been of a tempting value. But the former considerations may account for the freedom with which Davidson ventured to record these transactions in his journal, as also for his not being called upon to account for them upon his own narrative and confession.

THE 3d December, 1788, we sailed from Leghorn with a prosperous gale, on board of the Saint Dinnan a Russian privateer, bound to Messina, in the island of Sicily, as a merchant vessel; she would arrive there, and from thence she was to get a clearance and to go a cruising.

7th. We had not been long out before the wind came to the eastward, and blowing very hard, we were obliged to bear away for Porto Ferraro, in the island of Elba, 10 leagues south of Leghorn, and soon got in and moored in that place. We were getting the guns and shot from under the ballast, and were fixing them in the carriages, when they taking notice of us from the shore that we were fitting out as a vessel of war, they sent an order on board for us to sail immediately, and if not, they would stop the ship, as that is not allowed for any ship of war to fit out in any port belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The 22d we sailed from Messina with a fair wind and clear weather, but the 25th, the wind coming a-head and blowing hard, we were obliged to bear away for Longona.

The 27th we got in and moored; we lay there 13 days, in which time we got all our guns fixed, and every thing ready for sea.

January 17th, 1789, we set sail for Messina with a fair wind and clear weather.

The 24th arrived safe in our intended port, where all the Englishmen would have left the ship if they could, as the captain would not allow them for to go until he could get to Malta, thinking he could get hands there.

The 2d of February we sailed for

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the island of Malta, the 9th got in, the 11th got prattick, and the 12th hauled the ship up and moored her there. We mended all our sails and made nettings, and got small arms on board in number 30 muskets, and cutlasses 50, blunderbusses 24, and pistols 80, but men the grand master would not allow us for to take, which made the Englishmen very discontented, as they could not get their discharge. There came on board us three slaves on the 14th, they had been murderers that had made their escape; our captain protected them on account they had entered with us.

The 16th February we sailed for the island of Zante, which we were obliged for to go with them, as it is there we were going for to man our ship, which frightens us the more, as the inhabitants of that place are nothing but thieves and most pirates. All this time we had a fair wind and clear weather, until we had got as far as Solen, then the wind came against us, and blowing hard, we were obliged to bear away for Cephalonia, where we got safe in and moored.

We had not been in many days before that we got sixty of these pirates on board us; we call them nothing else, upon account the most of them are pirates.

There we got on board of us carpenters, and cut two port holes between decks, where we put two 12-pounders, and there got every thing ready for sea; but the day before we sailed, the captain of the pirate that sunk the Dutch ship in the year 1786, gave our captain five hundred crowns for to take him on board as the lieutenant, and certainly would have done it if the Russian consul would have let him, but as he told him that if he was to take him off the island that he would have all the men of war in the Straites after him; so that when he found he could not take him, he sailed on the 7th March for the island of Prevesa, and the 11th got in, the 12th moored ship.

We had not being long in before that we heard there was some pirates ashore in the mountains, which our captain wrote several letters to them to come on board, besides every night we would have the two boats on shore, armed in readiness to take them on board.

One day the captain went up to the town and met two of them, which he told them for to go and tell the rest to come down abreast the ship at night; so they did, for there came down that night 34 of them all armed, and we took every one of them on board, which made us English and Italians very discontented, as they were all pirates.

March 16th. There was a boat came and told us there were four vessels in Cephalonia, with Turkish cargoes on board, but Greek sailors, which we unmoored and steered for the same place, but being little winds and calms seeing no vessel that day. Next morning we spoke a Ragusa brig with Turks passengers in, came from Candia bound for Zea, which had a great quantity of dollars and silks with them, that we took from them, the Turks we let go as they were taken under neutral colours; next day shared the money, which came to forty-three hard dollars a man, as for the silk the captain kept for himself.

March 22d, we seen a vessel going down along-shore, which we hauled the long-boat up, and put 3 swivels and 35 men all armed in her, and sent her after the vessel; it was calm and soon came up with her, and fired two guns, which she returned the

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same, and both sides fired for the space of 40 minutes. The lieutenant got wounded, and 5 men killed; our boat was obliged to return on board and get more hands, and gave chace for three hours; the wind blowing a little fresh, she soon left the long-boat out of sight, and returned on board again.

The 1st April we seen a sail a-head and gave chace, and soon came up with her; she proved to be a prize, which we sent five hands on board of her into Cephalonia. She was loaded with wine and brandy, which we took all out of her and sunk the ship, besides killing 9 Turks that were on board, as for the Greeks they entered with us.

April 2d, we sailed for Silere, and that same day got in and moored; then these vessels made an attempt to get away, which we armed the long-boat and sent her out in the night to lay wait for them as they would go out, but they taking notice of us never moved. In the mean time the long-boat fell in with a vessel with Jerusalem colours, but Turkish property, which was 9 bales of silk, and honey and soap, the rest we sunk in the vessel, people and all together, which was in number fifteen Turks. That same night we took another, but had nothing but ballast in her, we let her go.

April 6th, we got all the sails and lumber on shore, and all the ballast out of the hold; the 8th and 9th we were working very hard, and had but little wine on board, which the captain ordered the 2d lieutenant to go out in the little boat, and gave him orders to take the first vessel he met with, let her be what she would if she had wine on board, which he did, for he brought in a vessel that had seven pipes of Cyprus wine in, which we took it all out and let her go. She was a Greek settee, came from Samos. April the 11th, we righted ship and took all the ballast in; the 12th we hauled out from the shore, and bent all our sails, and got the ship ready for sea. The 13th unmoored, and got all the vessels boats in the harbour to tow us out; but before we went out, the merchants belonging to these vessels gave our captain 15,000 hard dollars (3,300l.) for not troubling them any longer, which our captain told them he would give them three days for to get away and no longer, so we left them. Soon after we had a fair wind, and at four o'clock came to an anchor on the Turkish shore, where we sent the long-boat and yawl on shore, armed, for stock, which they killed five bullocks and thirty-four sheep, besides having a great number on shore which the boats could not bring off.

April 24th, we seen a pirate, which came on board us, and told our captain, that if he was to Mayare he would get plenty of small vessels there belonging to Cyprus, but they had nothing in but fire-wood, which our captain said it was not worth his time to go after them. In the mean time this pirate had in this harbour a Ragusa and three Venetians that he had taken two days before, and was taking the best of every thing out of them to sink them, as for the people they killed them when they were taken; and in the room of our taking this pirate, we gave him powder and arms, and let him go, because he was one of our captain's old acquaintances.

We had not put all our things to right when we seen two ships coming down towards us, which we got all hands to quarters and every thing for engageing them, as we took them

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to be Turkish men of war; but as they came within gun-shot of us, they hoisted Russian colours, which we were glad to see. They were two privateers bound to Zante.

April 15th, we sailed for the island of Zante, and the next day got in and moored. The captain went on shore thinking to get prattick, but could not, as he had been on the Turkish shore. On the 17th, the captain went on shore to see if he could get a new mainmast, which he did get a very good mast. The 18th we got the mainmast out and got it on shore, and one of the pumps to be repaired; in the mean time the people employed fitting the rigging. The 20th we got the new mainmast off and got it in, and the rigging overhead; the launch was on shore watering, and the rest of the people employed cleaning the hold.

The 22d we got all our provisions and water on board, and the 23d set up the rigging fore and aft, and got every thing ready for sea. April 24th, there was a Ragusa ship laying in Zante that had Turkish passengers on board for Smyrna, and had 2,500 dollars (590l.) in belonging to these Turks, which was liable to be taken by us if we only met with her at sea, but our captain was resolved for to follow her as soon as she would sail.

April 25th. She sailed about ten o'clock in the morning, and was about 6 leagues off when we got under weigh and gave her chace, and was coming up with her fast, but it soon came on calm; in an hour's time the breeze freshened, and she getting it a long time before us, left us out of sight; and it coming on to blow, we hauled down the steering-sails and top-gallant sails, and went under an easy sail all night. The next morning made sail and stood in for the Turkish shore, where we seen a vessel at anchor, and taking notice of us coming in, she got under way as fast as she could, which we followed her and soon came within gun-shot of her, and fired 23 guns at her before she hove to; in the mean time we had Venetian colours up, and plundered her of every thing she had on board; besides one of our men killed their captain and two men, for only asking him to return a small chest of silk turbans and sashes that he took. This was a small pollaccoa Turk loading there.

We steered out to sea; all night we had a fair wind, and about four o'clock in the morning we hailed a ship, which made an answer she was a Frenchman from Marseilles bound to Constantinople, which our captain told him to stay by us till day-light, which he said that he would; and soon after we taking notice of him making all sail he could to get away from us, fired a gun at him, but he did not mind it, which we fired a second and carried away his fore top-sail yard, which made him cry out he was afraid we was a pirate, as there was always so many about this place, so we let him go on his voyage. Next day we saw several vessels, but never offered to go after them, but went in an harbour in the island of Cerigo, where we came to our anchor. The 29th, there was a vessel came in under Jerusalem colours, which was a good prize for us if at sea, but as we were under a Venetian fort we could not take her; that same day the captain went on shore to see if he could get any hands.

April 30th. There came in the same vessel that engaged our long boat the 31st March, which our captain was resolved to be up with them;

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at night we armed both boats and sent them out for to lay wait for her when she should come out; and about 11 o'clock at night, this vessel to her misfortune got under way, and was going out, which our boats fell in with her and killed all hands on board, only two boys which we put on shore at Thenoa.

May the 2d, there came on board us twenty-three sailors, which make our compliment two hundred and fifteen all together, which we were now ready to go a cruizing.

In the afternoon the captain came on board and ordered all hands aft, and read his commission, which was, that we were going out against the Turks, and as they are a cruel enemy, that we must stand true to our colours, and that we must neither give nor take quarters, but burn and destroy all that came in our way, and the more we took the more we should have for ourselves, besides doing so much good for the Russian empress, which all hands gave three cheers and said there was no fear. At night we sailed for the Archipelago, had a fair wind all night and blowing fresh; about 4 o'clock in the morning the long boat broke loose from the stern at the island of Milo, when we went in, came to an anchor, hoisted the cutter and sent her after the long boat, and a short time after brought her alongside; but she had lost her arms and every thing she had in.

May 3d, we sailed, and a Venetian ship bound for Smyrna; we overhauled her and let her go. May the 4th, we seen a ship which we gave chace to, at 5 o'clock got alongside of her; she proved to be a Turkish cruizer of fourteen guns, and after engageing her half an hour she struck, which we put the prisoners to death, in number one hundred and seventy-three, took the best of every thing out of the ship and sunk her. May the 5th, seen a small vessel from the mast head, and it being calm we armed the long boat and sent her after her, which she took and brought her alongside; she proved to be a Turk loaded with wine and brandy; we put the prisoners to death, and took that wine and brandy out of her we wanted, and set her on fire. In the mean time there was another coming round the island, which our long boat boarded without any defence; by this time we got under way with the ship, went out and spoke this vessel; she proved to be a good prize, loaded with cotton, silk, and honey. In the afternoon it came on to blow and rain. At ten o'clock we lost sight of our prize it was so dark, which caused us to fire several guns, and had lights up all night, but to no purpose, for they never seen or heard from us. The next morning went to look for our prize, but nothing we could see or hear of her, which troubled our captain, as we thought the prisoners had retaken their vessel and killed all our people, as they were five to one on board. Next morning we stood in for a small island belonging to the Greeks, which all hands went on shore and plundered them of every thing they had in the island; the same day we spoke a fishing boat, but could give no intelligence of our prize.

May the 8th, we heard they were prisoners on the island of Hedra, where the vessel belonged to, which so enraged our captain that he would have them out, or should put every man, woman, and child to death.

On the 9th we sailed for the same place, but in the afternoon it came on calm; all that night and the next morning it came a little wind right

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gainst us; we seen a sail which we ave chace to and soon got alongside f her, she proved to be a privateer elonging to Tunis, which engaged s one hour and struck; we took all ne prisoners on board of us, in numer one hundred and twenty-five, and fter examining them, one of them old our captain that they would have truck sooner; only they expected us o board them and they would blow he ship up, which our captain order-d them all on board their own ship gain, only the man that told us what hey intended to do; after they were ll on board we took some of their mall arms, and made this man we ept on board go and set the ship on ire, people and all together, which was a dreadful sight for to see; the nan we forgave and put him on shore n one of the Greek islands. At ten o'clock at night the wind came in our favour, and the 12th May we got into Hedrao, and fired several guns into the town, which knocked down some of the houses and killed several of the people; the governor came off to us to know what was the reason we behaved in this manner, which our captain made answer, that if he did not deliver his people up and the vessel that he took, he would put every one in the place to death, which the governor made answer, that he never seen or heard of her since the day she sailed from thence; the governor went on shore and sent off to us in provisions and money 500 sequins (250l.) all together; that night we sailed, and next morning spoke a French brig, who told us our prize was gone down to Cerigo, then we steered for that place. Next day we took a small vessel with Cyprus wine, which we took what we wanted out of her and sunk the vessel; the Turks we put to death on board of our own ship, in number fifteen.

May 15th, we got in and found our prize there and another they had taken going down, but we could not make a prize of her as she belonged to some Greeks merchants; we took all the silk and cotton, and most of the honey out of our prizes, and got ten six-pounders off the shore and put them on board the prize and sixty hands, and fitted her as a tender to go along with us on account that she sailed well. We stopped two days getting every thing ready for sea again.

May 19th, we sailed for the Arches. That same day we saw seven sails, which we gave chace to, and soon came up with them; they proved to be prizes to a Russian privateer bound to Trieste, under her own convoy, and all richly laden.

The 20th it blew fresh; no sail seen that day. Next day we anchored in Theano, where they were very glad for to see us come in, as there was a Turkish galley on the other side of the island going to plunder them. In the night at one o'clock we sent the tender after her, and at three in the morning she took her without the least defence; she had on board 85 hands, which we took on board us and confined them in the hold until next day, then they were called up one by one, and had their heads cut off in the same manner as we cut off ducks heads at home, and then we threw them overboard; and this being the first time, we were obliged to take it by turns to put them to death. The Englishmen when they were called for at first refused it, but as the captain told them they were cowards, or people that were afraid of their enemies, he could not believe that they

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were Englishmen; then they went and did the same as the rest, and afterwards was worse than themselves, for they would always be first when such work was going on, and at last got quite used to it; for some time we had three or four of a day to put to death for one man's share.

The 23d we sailed for Accoaa, and at night got in and moored. Next day we got some of the ballast out, and water to lighten the ship to give her a clean bottom, as she was very dirty. The 24th we got the ship to rights and took the ballast and water in; the same afternoon our tender brought in a good prize, loaded with honey, soap, and tobacco, which we sent down to Malta.

The 25th we got every thing ready for sea; about four o'clock in the afternoon in the offing, which we took to be a Turkish man of war; we slipped our cables and went out after her, and got every thing ready for engageing her. As we came within gun-shot of her we fired a gun, which she did the same, and hoisted her colours; she was a French frigate looking out for pirates, as there is so many about. He sent his boat on board us for to know where we fitted out and of what we was doing there; but our captain would only tell him that he was a Russian cruizer, and that his commission was as good as his, when the French captain told us to mind what we was about, and bid us good bye, when he stood out for sea and we into harbour for our anchors and cables.

May 26th, we sailed; in the afternoon fell in with the French frigate again, but said nothing to us.

The 27th being little wind, we seen no sail that day. May 28th, we saw five fishing boats, which our tender went and spoke; they were Greeks, but could give us no account of any Turks.

The 30th, boarded a French ship from Smyrna bound to Algiers, with Turks passengers on board, which we took their goods from them and let them go. The 31st we came to an anchor in the island of Cashaw, and plundered it of every thing we could get, besides burning the town and all the vessels in the place.

June the 2d, we sailed for the island of Parris, which we plundered of a deal of silk, and burnt the Turkish governor's palace and a new frigate on the stocks, besides 20 Turks that had no time to make their escape. The 3d we sailed, but seen no sail that day. The 4th June, we spoke a Ragusa polacca, that told us there was a Turkish xebec in Scandarson bound to Smyrna, with money to pay the soldiers, besides coffee and rice, and would sail the first fair wind, which our captain thanked him, and bid him a good voyage. Then we hauled up for the north end of Cyprus, where we knew they must pass by; and on the 7th we saw her and gave chace, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we got alongside her, which she engaged us an hour and half and then struck. She had on board 24 guns and 250 men, which we took all the prisoners on board of us and sent the prize down to Malta; now our ship's company was but sixty-five in all.

Next day at 2 o'clock we put all the prisoners to death. We fell in with several merchant vessels of all nations, which we took out of them as made our ship's company one hundred and fifteen, so that we were ready for a fresh cruize. June 12th, we spoke a Venetian ship that came from Jaffa bound to Constantinople, which told us there was a Turkish

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vessel had come from there bound for Rhodes, loaded with coffee and rice, had twelve guns and sixty men on board; that same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were alongside of her, she engaged us half an hour and then struck; we took all the prisoners on board of us, and sent the prize down to Leghorn. June 13th, we put all the prisoners to death; at 6 o'clock in the afternoon we saw a sail to leeward, which we gave chace to and soon came up with her; she was a Greek ship loaded with wood for the Turks, which we took the men out of her and set her on fire, so then we steered for Syria.

We had not sailed above three leagues before the man at the mast head see two vessels at an anchor, which our tender went in and spoke them; they were Turks, one had three bales of silk and nine bales of turbans in, the other had nothing but ballast; we took the silk and turbans, put the people on shore and set the vessel on fire. Next morning we seen three more at an anchor, we went in after them; they were Turkish ships loading for Alexandria, which we took all the prisoners on board and burnt their ships; at four o'clock in the afternoon we put all the prisoners to death. June 15th, it came on to blow fresh with the wind to the eastward. At 2 o'clock we seen a ship coming down before the wind, which we hove to for; she was a Greek ship which we let go.

Then we steered in for Castle R. and hoisted Venetian colours, where there was a large town without any appearance of guns about it. As soon as we came within gun-shot of the place we fired in amongst the houses, and hauled down the Venetian colours and hoisted Russian colours, and all hands went on shore and plundered them of every thing they had, besides burning one half the town and killing all the Turks that did not get away; as for the plunder we had, no one can tell, as there was a deal of gold and silver that we took out of their churches, such as images and candlesticks. June 16th, we went out and spoke a French brig from Smyrna bound to Marsella, loaded with wool and hemp. Next morning we spoke a Venetian pollaccre, that told us there was three Turks ships in Alexandria, loading with coffee and rice for Constantinople, which we bore away for Rhodes, as they must pass by there. We cruized off and on for that day without seeing a vessel of any kind. The 18th, at day-light, we seen five sail close in with the land, which we went in after thinking they were good prizes; but to our great misfortune found them to be Turkish men of war, one of 50 guns, one of 44, and three 16 guns each, which they gave us chace, and at 7 the frigate came alongside, which the captain wanted to engage, but the lieutenant would not until the others would be further astern: they were three miles astern of us. In the mean time the frigate kept continual firing at us, then at half past ten we hauled the French colours down and engaged her, and shot away the fore topsail yard, when we tried for to go down to the others, but before that she got from under our guns, we had the luck for to set her on fire; by this time the others got up with her and got round us, which caused us to fill the train that we had in the magazine ready to blow the ship up if any of them boarded us; so one may easily guess the condition we was in at this time, as we made ourselves shure of being taken; but as God would have it, we got as

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close to the 50 gun ship astern, that our larboard spritsail yard arm touched her stern, and we fired as fast as possible we could until we silenced the guns and took to the small arms, which we killed most of their men, for they could not make any sail to get away from us, all their sails and rigging was shot away; by this time the frigate had got her topsail yard up, and came up to us; as she sailed better than we did, so we was obliged to engage her once more, but soon disabled her by carrying away her fore topmast half down; then we had the three small ones to keep off, but as soon as they saw that the two large ships was able for to do no more, they made sail away from us, which we were verry glad at, as it was half past eleven o'clock at night, and we had 17 killed and 9 wounded, and all our sails and rigging torn to pieces, our force being no more than 22 guns, and if there was another of the same force with us, we would have taken the five of them; but now we got clear of them, we wish we was as clear of the cruize and the ship. Next day we steered for Sarpanto for to get repaired. The 20th June we got in, and the captain went on shore and got plenty of people to help us, then we were ready for sea. The 24th June, in the morning, we sailed for the island of Cyprus, and in the afternoon fell in with a Turkish vessel loaded with honey, oil, and cotton, which we took the prisoners out and sent her to Leghorn: next morning we put the prisoners to death. In the afternoon we took a large Turkish ship loaded with cotton, hemp, and three jars of honey, besides ready money, which we put thirteen hands on board of her, but took the prisoners on board of us and sent the prize to Leghorn; next morning at ten o'clock we put the prisoners to death. June 27th, the captain ordered that the prisoners for the future should be put to death in the head, as there was such dirty decks with them always. In the afternoon we took a small vessel loaded with nuts, which we sunk, people and all together; then we steered for Jaffa to see if we could get any water, as we had very little on board. The 28th, we got in and sent the tender and long boat with sixty armed men on shore to fill water; but we had not got only twelve butts filled before we seen above two thousand Turks and Moors coming down a horseback towards us, which we were obliged to haul our tender close in shore to cover our men the time they got the water; but before we got it all on board we had three men killed, but how many of them we cannot tell, as we could see a great number of their horses fall with the shot from our tender; as soon as we got the water stowed and the ship clear, we got under weigh and steered for Alexandria.

June 29th, we seen five sail a-head, which we gave chace to, and soon came up with them; we took two out, the other three got on shore; one of them we took was a good prize, loaded with cotton and silk, besides a deal of money, the other was loaded with coffee and rice; but as we could not spare any hands to send them down to Leghorn or Malta, we took the best of every thing out of them, and sunk them, people and all together. In the afternoon we spoke a Ragusa pollaccre, which told us there was seven sail of Algerine xebecks a cruizing in the Arches. June 30th, we sailed for the river of Nile, as it was the best way to keep from the Algerines, and a good place to cruize in besides.

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At night we took a small vessel loaded with wine and soap; we took some of the wine out of her, and sunk her, prisoners and all together.

July 1st, we got Deminal at the river of Nile, and went in and made three large ships and two small ones our prize without the least defence; but before we could board them all, most of the people went overboard and swam ashore; these vessels was loading with coffee and rice for Constantinople; we loaded the two largest with what was in the others, and sent them down to Leghorn, which made us short of hands, as alltogether now was seventy-five hands after we manned the two prizes.

The 2d, we sailed for Cerigo to get more hands, and burnt the ships we did not take. At four o'clock in the afternoon we took two good prizes, that came from Scandarson bound to Rhodes, with honey, hemp, and oil; we took what we wanted out of them, and sunk them, prisoners and all together. The 3d, we took a large ship loaded with sheep and cattle, Turks property, but Greek sailors; they entered on board us, then we took what we wanted out of the prize and sunk her. July 4th, we got into Cerigo; that same day we got our water on board and 30 more men. Next morning we were ready for sea, and at nine o'clock we sailed with a fair wind for Caramina. July 6th, we seen a large ship to leeward of us, which we gave chace to, and at 6 o'clock came up with her; she proved to be a Turk's ship, come from Alexandria bound to Constantinople, loaded with coffee, rice, and hemp; she had 28 guns and 200 Turks on board, which she engaged us for two hours and a half, then struck, having 23 hands killed and 19 wounded, and we had five killed and 13 wounded; we took the prisoners on board of us, and sent 14 hands on board the prize and sent her down to Malta. July 7th, at six o'clock in the morning we put the prisoners to death; in the afternoon we spoke a Ragusa pollaccre, could give us no intelligence of any Turks. July 9th, we took a small galley that the Turks had sent out as a spy after us; she had 80 hands and small arms on board. The same afternoon we put all the Turks to death except one man, which we put ashore upon account of telling us where the Turkish fleet lay, and what situation they were in; he told us there was three sail of the line and five frigates, besides a great many xebecks in the island of Rhodes, only waiting for the Russians to go up the Arches to get behind them.

The 10th, we bore away for Syracusa in Sicily, to see if we could get any help to go with us before we should go up again. 11th, we spoke an English ship from Leghorn bound to Smyrna, who told us there was three Russian privateers there ready for sailing.

In the afternoon we spoke a Venetian ship from Genoa bound to Alexandria, but would not give us any news. July 12th, we fell in with two Malta frigates a cruizing.

The 13th, in the afternoon, got into Syracusa, where there was three Russian privateers ready for sea, one of 18 guns, and two of 20 guns each. The 14th, we got the water and provisions on board, and every thing ready for sea. Next morning there came into the harbour two privateers from Trieste, and in the morning at 6 o'clock, there came in the three that was at Leghorn, which made us in number nine sail, the least of us mounted 16 guns, and the commodore 34; and now we thought ourselves

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able to attack the Turkish fleet, although they had three sail of the line and five frigates, besides a number of small vessels. July 16th, we got every thing ready for sea. The 17th, we sailed at ten o'clock in the morning for the island of Malta. The 18th, we fell in with the two Malta frigates we had seen on the 12th, and they went up with us in hopes to meet the Turkish fleet; we cruized off the island of Rhodes for five days, but they never offered to come out; in the mean time one of the Malta frigates went into the harbour's mouth and fired at them lying at an anchor, but all to no purpose, for they would not come out. July 25th, we went round the south-west part of the island, where we sent all our boats ashore armed for stock; they could find nothing but goats, and them we took as much as we wanted, for there was plenty on the island. July 26th, we all parted company, some for the Barbary shore, and some for the coast of Syria and Egypt, and we for the coast of Morea.

The 27th, we spoke a Ragusa pollaccre, come from Venice bound for Smyrna, but could let us know nothing of any Turks. Next morning we seen a large ship close in under the land, which we made sail after, thinking she was a Turkish frigate, so we got every thing ready for engageing her. At 4 o'clock we came alongside of her; she proved to be a French frigate, which we spoke, and he told us he was looking out for a pirate that had done a deal of mischief on that coast, and gave us a description of her force and men, when we made sail to the westward and the frigate to the eastward.

The 29th, we spoke a Venetian ship that had been chaced into Cerigo by this same pirate. 30th, we made the island of Cerigo, and cruized off there three days, and saw no vessel of no kind, which our captain said was on account of this pirate there was no vessel seen on the coast. But on the 3d August, we seen a large ship close into the west side of the island, which we steered after her, but to our misfortune found it was this pirate, for she engaged us from ten o'clock till half past three in the afternoon, then she hauled her colours down, after having 54 men killed and 43 wounded; she mounted 32 guns, nine and six-pounders, and had 378 men on board; but they were all of different nations, which made them very much confused in the time of action. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon we took all the prisoners on board of us, and confined them in the hold till next morning; then our captain examined them, which they confessed they had taken many vessels of all nations and killed the people, and sunk the vessels after having plundered them of every thing worth taking, which our captain told them they should all be put to the cruellest death ever could be invented; so we did, for next morning we got whips to the main-stay, and made one leg fast to the whip and the other fast to a ring bolt in the deck, and so quartered them, and hove them overboard; as for the wounded, we put them to death after they struck.*

The 6th of August we washed the

* In addition to this horrid narrative, Davidson stated that meeting with a Venetian ship of war, they sailed under her stern by way of compliment, with the mangled limbs of the wretches whom they had torn asunder still hanging at the yard-arm.

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ship fore and aft, above and below, and went into the island of Zanti, where we sent all our wounded men to the hospital.

Then we got every thing ready for sea again; but next morning there was an order came from the Russian consul at Trieste for us to come there, and join Commodore William Gelonour's squadron.

The 8th, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, we got under way and steered for Trieste with a fair wind. The 9th and 10th we saw several vessels of all nations.

The 11th, we spoke the Ambuscade frigate, Captain Ottara, come from Leghorn, bound to Smyrna, we spoke her off the island of Corfu; on our passage up the gulph of Venice we had fair weather. The 14th of August we got in, and after riding fifteen days quarantine we got prattick, when the ship was ordered into the Mole to be repaired as quick as possible. In the mean time the Englishmen that was on board got their discharge and their wages, and got the plunder besides, which came to 950 dollars (230l.) a man, and was only on board from the 1st December 1788, till the 6th of September 1789.

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ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Letter from Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglintoune, to his son Alexander, Lord Montgomerie, afterwards 10th Earl of Eglintoune, who was murdered by Mungo Campbell.

The following instructions are worthy of notice, as being given by a well-informed nobleman of the last age for his son's conduct through life. Some prejudices are mingled with much good sense and upright principle, and the tone of the whole is dignified, affectionate, and interesting.

My Dearest Child,—I find such decays both in bodie and spirits, that I am sensible I cannot live long, therefore, so long as my judgment is entire, I think myself bound, both by the tyes of nature and affection, to leave you my best and last advices for your future conduct, since your tender age will not allow you to retain them, should I recommend them to you by word of mouth.

And as there is nothing in this world I leave that gives me so much anxiety as you, soe the thoughts of leaving you young, and that I shall thereby be deprived of the opportunity of informing you, according to the best of my waik understanding, what is fitt, and by my advice and influence restraining, when your youth may hurry you to what is wrong . . . . . .

The best advice, my dearest child, I can give (and I pray God may give you his grace to follow it) is, that you remember your Creator in the days of your youth, and that you early acquent yourself with asking direction from him; and in order to obtain his favour, read the scriptures carefully, and observe and follow what is there recommended, and abstain from what is forbidden, for in them you will find your duty to God, your neighbour, and yourself, distinctly set down; and let me earnestly recommend, my chiefest care, that you ever keep in remembrance your mortality, and that as you shall employ the short time you are to have in this world, soe you shall be either happy or miserable to all eternity; let me therefore intreat, with all the earnestness of a most affectionate father, that you would never feel the pleasures of a vain transitorie world in ballance with the eternal joys that God has prepared for all those that love, fear, and keep his commandments.

Next to God, I recommend your

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duty to your mother;* be sure to honour and respect her, and pay her the obedience due to a parent.

As for your sisters, they being much older, its probable they may be married before you come to age; and as it is your duty, so it will be your interest to shew them and their husbands all the kindness and civilities you possibly can. Your brothers, whether one or more, I recommend them to your particular care; therefore be to them as a father, love and protect them, look upon them and every thing concerns them as your own, for the more united you and they are, and all your other relations, the stronger will be your interest. Your estate I leave to you in a much better condition than when I succeeded to it; I pray God may bless it to you, for it is his blessing can only make you and it prosper.

The lands I have purchased, and the provisions I am obliged to give my younger children, have been the occasion of my leaving you in debt; however, if your estate be tolerablie managed, I expect you may be free long before you be of age; but how does my heart tremble for you, when I consider your youth, and what a croud of flatterers will surround you, who will be apt to insinuate that you are possessed of a considerable estate, and it becomes you to live suitable to it!—I shall now wish you to live according to your quality; but remember we are but stewards of the good things of this life God is pleased to bestow upon us, and that he will require an account how we have employed the honours and riches he has given us: for we receive not those to gratify our lust or ambition, but to give us greater opportunities of being serviceable to him, our country, and our friends.

I earnestly intreat, that when you come to the age of a man you would chuse the best company, and that you would avoid the company of gamesters; for had you an estate thrice as great as I leave you, it may soon be lost, and you brought consequently under great difficulties; besides, the gentlemen who go under that denomination are looked upon as cheats, and the very worst of men, and therefore not fitt company for you. I also desire you may not keep running horses, for that necessarily leads you to converse with jockies and grooms; the first only profess cheatery, and the others fit only for your servants, and not proper for your companions.

You will perhaps remember, my dearest child, that I endeavoured to inform you of the great advantage learning would be to you; surely nothing distinguisheth so much a man of quality from the vulgar as knowledge,—therefore I earnestly recommend to you not to mispend your younger years in idleness, but carefully employ them in learning Latin and French; it would be of unspeakable advantage to you, would you, when you come to more years, employ some part of your time in the studie of the civil and the Scots law.

You come to live in a time, my chiefest care, when the right of these

* Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Colzean, who for his adherence to King James VII. after the revolution, had his estate sequestrated, and was himself confined in Edinburgh castle, having been taken prisoner in the house of Sir David Ogilvie of Clova, in the hills of Angus. It was to this Countess of Eglintoune that Allan Ramsay dedicated the Gentle Shepherd, and the unfortunate Boyse the first edition of his Poems, printed at Edinburgh 1731.

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kingdoms comes to be a question betwixt the house of Hanover, who are in possession, and the descendants of King James. You are, in my opinion, not to intermeddle with either, but live abstractly at home, managing your own affairs to the best advantage, and living in a good understanding with your friends and neighbours; for since we are under the misery and slavery of being united to England, a Scots man, without prostituting his honour, can obtain nothing by following a court, but bring his estate under debt, and consequentlie himself to necessity.

It will perhaps be proposed to you to make an English marriage, as that which will bring you much money; but if English ladies bring what is considerable with them, they will soon spend it and some of yours, for their education and way of living differs altogether from ours; therefore make choice of a Scots ladie, of a discreet and honourable family, who will apparently be satisfied to live as your wife, and in the end you will be richer with her than with one with an English portion.

What is above recommended is done with all the tender concern and affection I am capable of; that God may govern and direct you, and that he may take you under his special protection, are my most earnest wishes and constant prayers. I desire this letter may be kept carefully by those who are about you, untill you come to twelve or fourteen years of age; and that you may peruse it once every week after you come to that age, for untill you come to some understanding, my designe will be entirely lost. I pray God may give you understanding in all things. I am, my dearest child, your most affectionate father,

EGLINTOUN.

Specimen of a Letter from a Lover of Quality to his Mistress, in the 17th Century, with the Lady's answer.

For my Lady Margaret Montgomerie.

MADAM,—The continuance of my misfortune, in not being yett able to wait upon your ladyship, is beyond expression vexing; and the more I ponder my unspeakable loss, my anxietie is the greater, and cannot but continow so till this sadde and dark cloud be over; and then the beames of your presence and favour will elevat the now perplexed heart of, Madam, your Ladyship's most affectionate and humble servant, LOUDON.

London, Sept. 5, 1666.

For the Earl of Loudon.

MY LORD,—To give a return suitabell to anie of yours, is above what I am capabell of, they so far exceed both the capacity and desert of, my Lord, your Lordship's humble servant,

MARGARET MONTGOMERIE.

Caniget, Nov. 25, 1666.

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ACCOUNT

OF THE

POEMS OF PATRICK CAREY,

A POET OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

THE present age has been so distinguished for research into poetical antiquities, that the discovery of an unknown bard is, in certain chosen literary circles, held as curious as an augmentation of the number of fixed stars would be esteemed by astronomers. It is true, these "blessed twinklers of the night" are so far removed from us, that they afford no more light than serves barely to evince their existence to the curious investigator, and in like manner the pleasure derived from the revival of an obscure poet is rather in proportion to the rarity of his volume than to its merit; yet this pleasure is not inconsistent with reason and principle. We know by every day's experience the peculiar interest which the lapse of ages confers upon works of human art. The clumsy strength of the ancient castles, which, when raw from the hand of the builder, inferred only the oppressive power of the barons who reared them, is now broken by partial ruin into proper subjects for the poet or the painter; and, as Mason has beautifully described the change,

> ——Time
> Has moulder'd into beauty many a tower,
> Which, when it frown'd with all its battlements,
> Was only terrible.——

The monastery, too, which was at first but a fantastic monument of the superstitious devotion of monarchs, or of the purple pride of fattened abbots, has gained, by the silent influence of antiquity, the power of impressing awe and devotion. Even the stains and weather-taints upon the battlements of such buildings add, like the scars of a veteran, to the affecting impression:

> For time has soften'd what was harsh when new,
> And now the stains are all of sober hue;
> The living stains which nature's hand alone,
> Profuse of life, pours forth upon the stone.
> CRABBE.

If such is the effect of Time in adding interest to the labours of the architect, if partial destruction is compensated by the additional interest of

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that which remains, can we deny his exerting a similar influenceupon those subjects which are sought after by the bibliographer and poetical antiquary? The obscure poet, who is detected by their keen research, may indeed have possessed but a slender portion of that spirit which has buoyed up the works of distinguished contemporaries during the course of centuries, yet still his verses shall, in the lapse of time, acquire an interest which they did not possess in the eyes of his own generation. The wrath of the critic, like that of the son of Ossian, flies from the foe that is low. Envy, base as she is, has one property of the lion, and cannot prey on carcases: she must drink the blood of a sentient victim, and tear the limbs that are yet warm with vital life. Faction, if the ancient has suffered her persecution, serves only to endear him to the recollection of posterity, whose generous compassion overpays him for the injuries he sustained while in life. And thus freed from the operation of all unfavourable prepossessions, his merit, if he can boast any, has more than fair credit with his readers. This, however, is but part of his advantages. The mere attribute of antiquity is of itself sufficient to interest the fancy, by the lively and powerful train of associations which it awakens. Had the pyramids of Egypt, equally disagreeable in form and senseless as to utility, been the work of any living tyrant, with what feelings, save those of scorn and derision, could we have regarded such an useless waste of labour? But the sight, nay, the very mention of these wonderful monuments, is associated with the dark and sublime ideas, which vary their tinge according to the favourite hue of our studies. The Christian divine recollects the land of banishment and of refuge; to the eyes of the historian's fancy, they excite the shades of Pharaohs and of Ptolomeys, of Cheops and Merops, and Sesostris drawn in triumph by his sceptred slaves; the philosopher beholds the first rays of moral truth as they dawned on the hieroglyphic sculptures of Thebes and Memphis, and the poet sees the fires of magic blazing upon the mystic altars of a land of incantation. Nor is the grandeur of size essential to such feelings, any more than the properties of grace and utility. Even the rudest remnant of a feudal tower, even the obscure and almost undistinguishable vestiges of an altogether unknown edifice, has power to awaken such trains of fancy. We have a fellow interest with the "son of the winged days," over whose fallen habitation we tread:

> The massy stones, though hewn most roughly, shew
> The hand of man had once at least been there.

Similar combinations give a great part of the delight we receive from ancient poetry. In the rude song of the Scald, we regard less the strained imagery and extravagance of epithet, than the wild impressions which it conveys of the dauntless resolution, savage superstition, rude festivity, and ceaseless depredation of the ancient Scandinavians. In the metrical romance, we pardon the long, tedious, and bald enumeration of trifling particulars; the reiterated sameness of the eternal combats between knights and giants; the overpowering languor of the love speeches, and the merciless length and similarity of description, when Fancy whispers to us, that such strains may have soothed the ears of our Norman princes, or cheered the sleepless pillow of the Black Prince on the memorable eves of Cressey or Poictiers.

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There is a certain romance of Ferumbras which Robert the Bruce read to his few followers to divert their thoughts from the desperate circumstances in which they were placed, after an unsuccessful attempt to rise against the English. Is there a true Scotchman who, being aware of this anecdote, would be disposed to yawn over the romance of Ferumbras? Or, on the contrary, would not the image of the dauntless hero, inflexible in defeat, beguiling the anxiety of his war-worn attendants by the lays of the minstrel, give to these rude lays themselves an interest beyond Greek and Roman fame?—While such associations, therefore, continue to mingle with and regulate the feelings excited by ancient poetry, it may fairly rank, not simply as an object of curiosity, but of interest; and in adding another name to the long catalogue of British poets, we may lay claim to a merit somewhat exceeding the intrinsic value of his verses.

The poet whom these few remarks are designed to introduce to the reader, is a bard of the 17th century, as stout a cavalier, and nearly as good a poet, as the loyal Colonel Lovelace,

> With whiskers, band, and pantaloon,
> And ruff composed most duly.

Under the system of association we have detailed, it must be the fault of the reader's imagination if he cannot conjure up by our extracts all the interesting recollections of manners and politics connected with the great Civil War.

Of the poems of this forgotten writer only one manuscript copy has come to our knowledge. It was presented by Mr John Murray, of Fleet-street, to Mr Walter Scott, of Edinburgh, the present possessor, and it is from this single copy that we can extract any thing concerning the author, Patrick Carey, who appears to have been a gentleman, a loyalist during the civil war, a lawyer, and a rigid high-churchman, if not a Roman catholic. The volume is a small duodecimo, written in a very neat hand, (the author's autograph,) is perfect, and in tolerable good order, though scribbled on the blank leaves, and stripped of its silver clasps and ornaments. It is divided into two parts. The first bears this title, "TRIVIALL BALLADS, writt here in obedience to MRS TOMKINS commands, by *Patr. Carey*, 1651, August the 20th." The second part consists of hymns, original and translated, and other religious poems. It is separated from the first part, being written at the other end of the book, and has a different title-page, bearing the following text, placed above a helmet and shield; "I will sing unto the Lord;" Psalm xiii. verse vi. There is no crest on the helmet, or proper distinction of colour in the shield, which bears what heralds call a cross anchoree, or a cross moline, with a motto *Tant que je puis*. Beneath the motto is a rose, and the date, Warnefurd, 1651. These particulars may possibly assist some English antiquary in discovering the family of Patrick Carey. These devotional pieces are ornamented with small emblematical vignettes, very neatly drawn with a pen.

It does not appear that Carey's poems were ever printed. They are of that light fugitive nature, which a man of quick apprehension and ready expression throws forth hastily on temporary subjects for the amusement of society, and the first part of the collection bears the following modest preface, addressed to Mrs Tomkins, by whose command it seems to have been compiled:—

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An Octave.

MADAME,
I blush, but must obey. You'l have itt soe;
And one such word of yours stopps all excuse:
Yett (pray) bee sure that you lett others know
How you, not pride, did mee to this induce;
Else, when to any these harsh rimes you show,
They'l suffer many a flout; I, much abuse:
Since 'tis acknowledg'd that they here have place,
Not for their worth, but meerly through your grace.

The verses are upon different subjects, amatory, bacchanalian, and political. Of the second description is the following ballad, which reminds us of the good old days, when

It was great in the hall,
When beards wagg'd all.—
We shall ne'er see the like again.

These were the times when the aged blue-coated servingman formed an attached and indivisible part of a great man's family, and shared in domestic festivities rather as a familiar, though humble friend, than as a hired menial. The household of the Knight of Wickham seems to have been quite that of the "Queen's old Courtier" in the ballad; and the special enumeration of all the domestics, argues that Mr Carey had not disdained a cup of sack in the buttery any more than in the oaken parlour.

To the tune of—*The Healths.*

COME, fayth, since I'me parting, and that God knowes when
The walls of sweet Wickham I shall see aghen,
Lett's eene have a frolicke, and drinke like tall men,
Till heads with healths goe round.

And first to Sir William, I'le take't on my knee,
He well doth deserve that a brimmer itt bee;
More brave entertaynements none ere gave then hee;
Then lett his health goe round.

Next to his chast lady, who loves him alife;
And whilst wee are drincking to soe good a wife,
The poore of the parish will pray for her life;
Be sure her health goe round.

And then to young Will, the heyre of this place;
Hee'l make a brave man, you may see't in his face;
I only could wish wee had more of the race;
Att least lett his health goe round.

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To well-grac'd Victoria the next roome wee owe;
As vertuous shee'l prove as her mother, I trow,
And somewhat in huswifry more she will know;
O lett her health goe round.

To plump Besse her sister, I drinck downe this cup:
Birlackins, my masters, each man must take't up;
Tis foule play, I barre itt, to simper and sup
When such a health goes round.

And now helter-skelter to th' rest of the house,
The most are good fellows and love to carowse;
Who's not may goe sneake up; hee's not worth a louse
That stoppes a health i' th' round.

To th' Clearke, soe hee'l learne to drincke in the morne;
To Heynous, that stares when hee has quaft up his horne;
To Philip, by whom good ale nere was forlorne;
These lads can drincke a round.

John Chandler, come on, here's some warme beere for you;
A health to the man who this liquor did brew:
Why, Hewet! ther's for thee; nay take't, 'tis thy due;
But see that itt goe round.

Hott Coles is on fire, and fayne would be quench'd;
As well as his horses, the groome must bee drench'd.
Who's else? lett him speake, if his thirst hee'd have stench'd,
Or have his health goe round.

And now to the woemen, who must not bee coy,
A glasse, Mistresse Cary, you know's but a toy:
Come, come, Mistresse Sculler, noe perdonnez moy,
Itt must, itt must goe round.

Dame Nell, soe you'll drinck, wee'l allow you a soppe;
Up with't, Mary Smyth, in your draught never stoppe;
Law ther now, Nan German has left ne're a droppe,
And soe must all the round.

Jane, Joane, goody Lee, great Meg and the lesse,
You must not bee squeamish, but doe as did Besse:
How th' others are named if I could but guesse,
I'de call them to the round.

And now for my farwell, I drinck up this quart;
To you, lads and lasses, eene with all my heart:
May I find yee ever, as now when wee part,
Each health still going round.

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The following two poems are political, and refer to the dissolution of the Long Parliament, which was soon afterwards superseded by the domination of Cromwell. In the first poem the author very clearly anticipates this progress of events, and in the last he founds consolation upon a circumstance which was pretty common among his brother cavaliers,—that he was not worth a groat.

To the tune—*And will ye now to peace encline, &c.*

THE parliament ('tis said) resolv'd
That, sometime ere they were dissolv'd,
They'd pardon each delinquent,
And that (all past scores to forgett)
Good store of Lethe they did gett,
And round about that drincke went.

If soe, 'tis hard; for th' have forgott
All thought o' th' act 'tis true, but not
One crime that can bee heard on:
So that 'tis likely they'l constrayne
Mālignants to compound againe,
In lieu o' th' noys'd out pardon.

This comes of hoping to sitt still:
By this we find 'twas not good will,
But feare, that caus'd their pity.
How sweet, how fayre they spoke of late!
What benefitts both church and state
Should reape from each committy.

The country for itts fayth was prays'd,
Noe more the great tax should be rays'd;
Arrears should all be quitted:
Our everlasting parliament
Would now give up its governement
A new mould should bee fitted.

Th' act of oblivion should come out,
And wee noe longer held in doubt
Religion should bee stated:
Goldsmithe's and Haberdasher's Hall*
Noe longer should affright us all,
Nor Druery-house be hated.

Feare made them promise this and more,
But, now they thincke the storme is ore,

* Where the committees of sequestration met.

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Not one word is observed:
The souldier, full of discontent,
To Ireland for's arrears is sent;
The tax is still conserv'd.

Th' act of oblivion's lay'd aside,
Sects multiply and subdivide,
Gainst which no order's taken;
And for the new representative,
Fayth (for my part) I'de eene as live
The thought on't were forsaken.

Th' except gainst this, th' except gainst that,
They'l have us choose, but onely what
Shall square with their direction:
They doe soe straightly wedge us in,
That if wee choose not them aghen
They'l make voyd our election.

Cromwell, a promise is a debt;
Thou made'st them say, they would forgett,
O make them now remember!
If they their priviledges urge,
Once more this house of office purge,
And scoure out every member!

To the tune—*But that nere troubles me, boyes, &c.*

And now a figge for th' lower house;
The army I doe sett att nought:
I care not for them both a louse;
For spent is my last groate, boyes,
For spent is my last groate.

Delinquent I'd not feare to bee,
Though 'gainst the cause and Noll I'had fought;
Since England's now a state most free
For who's not worth a groate, boyes,
For who's not worth a groate.

I'le boldly talke and doe, as sure
By pursuittants ne're to be sought;
'Tis a protection most secure
Not to be worth a groate, boyes,
Not to be worth a groate.

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I should bee soone lett loose againe
  By some mistake if I were caught;
For what can any hope to gaine
From one not worth a groate, boyes,
  From one not worth a groate.

Nay if some foole should mee accuse,
  And I unto the bar were brought;
The judges audience would refuse,
I being not worth a groate, boyes,
  I being not worth a groate.

Or if some raw one should bee bent
  To make mee in the ayre to vault,
The rest would cry, "Hee's innocent,
Hee is not worth a groate, boyes,
  Hee is not worth a groate."

Yee rich men that soe feare the state,
  This priviledge is to bee bought;
Purchase it then att any rate,
Leave not yourselves a groate, boyes,
  Leave not yourselves a groate.

The parliament which now does sitt
  (That all may have it as they ought)
Intends to make them for itt fitt,
And leave noe man a groate, boyes,
  And leave noe man a groate.

Who writt this song would little care
  Although at th' end his name were wrought;
Committee-men their search may spare,
For spent is his last groate, boyes,
  For spent is his last groate.

Another political poem ridicules the attempt to supersede the use of Law-French, and from the manner in which the question is stated, it would seem the writer had been bred to the law, and probably studied at the Inns of Court. There is also a satire on the suppression of French wines, with some smart ridicule on Cromwell, which concludes with the following homely allusion to the Protector's rubicund proboscis:—

Noll! e'en turn to Hebrew the laws of our land,
For howso'ere we never shall them understand;
But the act of forbidding French wines countermand,
Odsnigs else we'll ——— out thy fuming firebrand.
  Heigh downe downe, derry downe derry,
  Till claret be restored let us drink sherry.

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There are some other lively poems of a more general kind, such as pastorals and love songs; but it would be unadviseable to trespass too long upon the patience of the reader in a case of this nature, lest, like Xailoun in the Arabian tale, he should echo back "Chick-pease," while we are proclaiming "Pearls in the name of God."

The devotional poems possess a very considerable degree of merit, though disguised by the quaintness of language peculiar to the age. The following verses, in which a truth which cannot be too often taught receives an apt and fanciful train of poetical illustration, seem a fair specimen of Carey's sacred poetry:—

The invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are cleerely seene, being understood by the things that are made. Ep. to the Rom. 1. 20.

Whilst I beheld the neck o' the dove,
I spy'de and read these words:
"This pritty dye
Which takes your eye
Is not att all the bird's:
The dusky raven might
Have with these colours pleas'd your sight,
Had God but chose soe to ordayne above."
This label wore the dove.

Whilst I admired the nightingale,
These notes she warbled o're:
"Noe melody
Indeed have I,
Admire me then noe more:
God has itt in his choice
To give the owle, or mee this voyce;
'Tis hee, 'tis hee that makes me tell my tale."
Thus sang the nightingale.

I smelt and prays'd the fragrant rose;
Blushing, thus answered she:
"The prayse you gave
The scent I have
Do not belong to me:
This harmlesse odour, none
But onely God indeed does owne:
To be his keepers, my poor leaves he chose."
And thus reply'de the rose.

I tooke the honny from the bee;
On th' bagge these words were seene:
"More sweet than this
Perchance nought is,

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Yet gall itt might have beene:
If God itt should soe please,
He could still make itt such with ease;
And as well gall to honny change can bee."
This learnt I of the bee.

I touch'd and lik'd the downe o' th' swanne;
But felt these wórds there writt:
"Bristles, thornes, here
I soone should bear,
Did God ordayne but itt:
If my downe to thy touch
Seeme soft and smoth, God made it such;
Give more, or take all this away, he can."
Thus was I taught by th' swan.

All creatures, then, confesse to God
That th' owe him all, but I;
My senses find
True, what my mind
Would still, oft does deny.
Hence, Pride, out of my soule!
O're itt thou shalt no more controule;
I'le learne thy lesson, and escape the rod:
I too have all from God.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

POLYDORE.

A BALLAD.

On Rimside Moor a tempest-cloud
  Its dreary shadows cast
At midnight, and the desert flat
  Re-echoed to the blast;
When a poor child of guilt came there
  With frantic step to range,
For blood was sprinkled on the garb
  He dared not stay to change.

"My God! Oh whither shall I turn?
  The horsemen press behind,
Their hollo' and their horses' tramp
  Come louder on the wind;
But there's a sight on yonder heath
  I dare not, cannot face,
Though 'twere to save me from those hounds,
  And gain my spirit grace.

"Why did I seek those hated haunts
  Long shunn'd so fearfully;
Was there not room on other hills
  To hide and shelter me?
Here's blood on every stone I meet,
  Bones in each glen so dim,
And comrade Gregory that's dead!—
  But I'll not think of him.

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"I'll seek that hut where I was wont
To dwell on a former day,
Nor terrors vain, nor things long past,
Shall scare me thence away.
That cavern from the law's pursuit
Has saved me oft before,
And fear constrains to visit haunts
I hoped to see no more."

Through well-known paths, though long untrod,
The robber took his way,
Until before his eyes the cave
All dark and desert lay.
There he, when safe beneath its roof,
Began to think the crowd
Had left pursuit, so wild the paths,
The tempest was so loud.

The bolts had still retain'd their place,
He barred the massy door,
And laid him down, and heard the blast
Careering o'er the moor.
Terror and guilt united strove
To chase sweet sleep away;
But sleep with toil prevail'd at last,
And seized him where he lay.

A knock comes thundering to the door,
The robber's heart leaps high—
"Now open quick, remember'st not
Thy comrade Gregory?"—
"Whoe'er thou art, with smother'd voice
Strive not to cheat mine ear,
My comrade Gregory is dead,
His bones are hanging near!"

"Now ope thy door nor parley more,
Be sure I'm Gregory!
An 'twere not for the gibbet rope,
My voice were clear and free.
The wind is high, the wind is loud,
It bends the old elm tree;
The blast has toss'd my bones about
This night most wearily.

"The elm was dropping on my hair,
The shackles gall'd my feet;
To hang in chains is a bitter lair,
And oh a bed is sweet!

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For many a night I've borne my lot,
Nor yet disturb'd thee here,
Then sure a pillow thou wilt give
Unto thy old compeer ?"

"Tempt me no more," the robber cried,
And struggled with his fear,
" Were this a night to ope my door,
Thy taunt should cost thee dear."—
" Ah, comrade, you did not disown,
Nor bid me brave the cold,
The door was open'd soon, when I
Brought murder'd Mansell's gold.

" When for a bribe you gave me up
To the cruel gallows tree,
You made my bed with readiness,
And stirr'd the fire for me.
But I have sworn to visit thee,
Then cease to bid me go,
And open—or thy bolts and bars
Shall burst beneath my blow."

Oh sick at heart grew Polydore,
And wish'd the dawn of day;
That voice had quell'd his haughtiness,
He knew not what to say.
For now the one that stood without
An entrance craved once more,
And when no answer was return'd,
He struck—and burst the door.

Some words he mutter'd o'er the latch,
They were no words of good,
And by the embers of the hearth,
All in his shackles stood.
A wreath of rusted iron bound
His grim unhallowed head;
A dæmon's spark was in his eye—
Its mortal light was dead.

" Why shrink'st thou thus, good comrade, now
With such a wilder'd gaze,
Dost fear my rusted shackles' clank,
Dost fear my wither'd face ?
But for the gallows rope, my face
Had ne'er thus startled thee;
And the gallows rope, was't not the fruit
Of thy foul treachery ?

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"But come thou forth, we'll visit now
The elm of the wither'd rind;
For though thy door was barr'd to me,
Yet I will be more kind.
That is my home, the ravens there
Are all my company;
And they and I will both rejoice
In such a guest as thee.

"The wind is loud, but clasp my arm—
Why, fool, dost thou delay?
You did not fear to clasp that arm
When my life was sold away."
The midnight blast sung wild and loud
Round trembling Polydore,
As by his dead companion led
He struggled o'er the moor.

Soon had they reach'd a wilderness
By human foot unpress'd,
The wind grew cold, the heather sigh'd,
As conscious of their guest.
Alone amid the dreary waste
The wither'd elm reclined,
Where a halter with a ready noose
Hung dancing in the wind.

Then turning round, his ghastly face
Was twisted with a smile—
"Now living things are far remote,
We'll rest us here awhile.
Brothers we were, false Polydore,
We robb'd in company;
Brothers in life, and we in death
Shall also brothers be.

"Behold the elm, behold the rope,
Which I prepared before—
Art pale? 'tis but a struggle, man,
And soon that struggle's o'er.
Tremble no more, but freely come,
And like a brother be;
I'll hold the rope, and in my arms
I'll help you up the tree."

The eyes of Polydore grew dim,
He roused himself to pray,
But a heavy weight sat on his breast
And took all voice away.

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The rope is tied—Then from his lips
A cry of anguish broke—
Too powerful for the bands of sleep,
And Polydore awoke.

All vanish'd now the cursed elm,
His dead companion gone,
With troubled joy he found himself
In darkness and alone.
But still the wind with hollow gusts
Fought ravening o'er the moor,
And check'd his transports, while it shook
The barricaded door.

THE JOURNEY.

From the German.

SHE.

Good youth, farewell, your destin'd way pursue,
My faith, you know, is to another due;
Your woes from me no remedy can prove,
Pity I may, but dare not, must not love.
Say to what country do your footsteps bend,
That all my wishes may their course attend?

HE.

Knowest thou a land, an ever-blooming shore,
Where hapless lovers meet to part no more,
Where weary labour rests at last from toil,
And the poor exile finds his native soil;
Where for the thirsty crystal fountains flow,
And fruits of Eden for the hungry grow;
Where grief and jealousy and discord cease,
And all is love and liberty and peace?

SHE.

I know it not: if such a land there be,
O thither hasten, it is worthy thee.
In that fair land, thy miseries left behind,
A port of refuge may thy virtues find.

HE.

But dark and cold and silent is the way,
To those bright realms of everlasting day;

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Though o'er their confines beams celestial light,
The paths are shrouded in eternal night.

SHE.

Short will appear the gloomiest, rudest road,
That leads your troubles to that calm abode.
When there arriv'd, O fail not to impart
The grateful tidings to my anxious heart,
That, after all your pains and miseries past,
True, pure felicity is yours at last.

HE.

No; from the far, far country where I go,
Nothing of me, alas! thou e'er canst know;
Farewell for ever! landed on that shore,
None ever yet were seen or heard of more.

THE INCH CAPE ROCK.

The magnificent and durable structure now erected on the Bell Rock, will remain to future ages a monument of the ingenuity and public spirit of the nineteenth century. In former times, a bell, erected by a float so as to ring by the agitation of the waves, was the simple means of indicating to the watchful sailor the situation of this perilous rock; who, when he heard the warning sound, no doubt blessed the man who had been at the trouble of placing it there. Tradition says, that the bell was stolen, and that the man who did it was afterwards very deservedly shipwrecked on the rock. We have been so much pleased with the following spirited and highly poetical lines of an unknown author on this subject, that we cannot avoid wishing to give them a fairer chance for permanency, than could be obtained by circulation in manuscript, or a place in the corner of a newspaper.

No stir in the air, no stir on the sea,
The ship lies as still as still may be;
Her sails have neither breath nor motion,
Her keel is steady in the ocean.
Without either sound or sign of their shock,
The waves rolled over the Inch Cape rock:
So little they rose, so little they fell,
You could not hear the Inch Cape bell.
That bell had a holy abbot hung,
And on a floating raft it swung;

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Still as the billows rose or fell,
Louder and louder was heard the knell;
And sailors bore off from the perilous rock,
And blessed the good Abbot of Aberbrothock.

But now the bell and the raft were seen
Like a darker speck on the ocean green;
The sun in heaven rode high and gay,
All things were happy on that day;
The sea-gull scream'd as she flitted round,
And there was pleasure in the sound.
Sir Ralph the Rover walk'd the deck,
His eye was on that darker speck,
He felt the influence of the spring,
It made him whistle, it made him sing;
His heart was mirthful to excess,
But the pirate's mirth was wickedness;
His eye was on the bell and float,—
"My men," he said, "get out the boat,
And row me to the Inch Cape rock,
I'll plague the old priest of Aberbrothock."

The boat they lower, the boat they row,
And to the Inch Cape rock they go;
Sir Ralph has leant him o'er the boat,
And he cut the bell from off the float.
Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound,
The bursting bubbles gathered round.
Quoth Sir Ralph, "the next that comes to the rock,
Won't bless the old priest of Aberbrothock."

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away,
He harried the seas for many a day,
And having gather'd gold good store,
He home return'd to Scotland's shore.
The wind had blown a gale all day,
Towards evening it had died away;
So thick was the mist on the ocean green,
Nor shore nor headland could be seen.
On deck the Rover takes his stand,
"The weather's so dark we can spy no land."
Quoth another, "it will be lighter soon,
Yonder's the beam of the rising moon."
Quoth another, "dost hear the breakers roar?
Yonder methinks should be the shore;
But where we are I cannot tell—
Would to God that we heard the Inch Cape bell!"
Though the wind was down, the tide was strong,
The vessel swiftly drifts along;

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At once she strikes with a dreadful shock,
Oh Christ! she strikes on the Inch Cape rock.
Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
And curs'd himself in his despair.
The shock has made an opening wide,
The waves rush in on every side;
Yet even in that hour of fear,
One only sound could the rover hear,
A sound, as if with the Inch Cape bell
The fiends below were ringing his knell.

FRAGMENT,

COMPOSED BY MOONLIGHT.*

O LONELY is the woodland scene,
For the month is leafy June;
And the lake is sleeping still, serene,
Beneath the silvery moon.

Far off the herds are browsing seen,
For they shun the lake with fear;
And the shepherd flies yon groves between,
For he dare not venture here.

And all around this lonely place
No step is heard, nor cry,
And the moon-beam in the water's face
Is trembling silently.

* * * * *

But loudly blew the autumnal breeze
Around Kincardine's tower;
It shower'd the foliage from the trees
In the witch Finella's bower.

And wildly on the mountain's side,
Through gathering tempests stern,

* The murder of Kenneth II., King of Scotland, by Finella, of whom many wonders are related, is well known. These lines are founded on some erroneous traditions, still related in the parishes of Fettercairn and Garvock, regarding the manner of that murder, and the witch's subsequent death.

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By fits the moonbeam was descried
On rock and withered fern.

Then from her bower Finella fled,
Beneath Kincardine's tower;
Through bush and brake she trembling sped,
While the storm began to lower.

The fiends forbade the witch to rest,
For her hour of fate was come;
A stifling flame consumed her breast,
As she wander'd through the gloom.

And faster now, through moss and mire,
With hurried step she flew;
While goblins, robed in flames of fire,
Her footsteps did pursue.

And onward still, by Fordoun's hill,
And Thornton's tower they past;
With shrieks the peaceful woods they fill,
And load the midnight blast.

And onward still their course they hold,
With many an echoing cry;
While on her brow stood deadly chill
The drops of agony.

On Garvock's lonely moor, the lake
Shone to the lightning's flash;
With iron grasp the witch they take,
And mid the billows dash.

For they knew the lake accursed, where once
The monarch's corse was thrown;
And they bade the witch her crimes renounce,
Where her foulest deed was done.

* * * * *

Still mid the lonely shades at even
Dire shapes are seen to rise;
And oft, on passing breezes driven,
Are heard unearthly cries.

But to me the haunted scenes are dear,
When summer evening mild

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Revives the supernatural cheer,
With which my lone hours are beguiled.

Then sweetly on the water's face
The trembling moonbeams play;
While dreams celestial rise apace,
To cheer my lingering way.

* * * * *

VERSES,

BY MR SURTEES, MAINSFORTH.

And shall the minstrel harp in silence rest
By silver Tweed, or Yarrow hung with flowers;
Or where, reflected on Loch Katrine's breast,
High o'er the pine-clad hills Benledi towers;
Save when the blast that sweeps the mountain crest,
Wakes the wild chorus of Æolian song;
Save when at twilight grey the dewy west
Strays with soft touch the trembling chords among;
Whilst as the notes with wayward cadence rise,
Some love-lorn maniac's plaint seems swelling to the skies?

Thrice has she flung her witch-notes on the gale,
Swept by the master of the mighty mood,
And thrice has raptured echo caught the tale
From hill, from dell, from tower, and haunted wood:
And if for aye the magic numbers fail,
With them shall fancy quit the woodlands scar;
And every genius, wreathed with primrose pale,
From his wan brow the withered chaplet tear.
Hark! fairy shrieks are heard in every glade,
And Scotland's wild-rose bowers and gleas of hawthorn fade.

Yet once again the magic lyre shall ring,
An exil'd prince demands the lofty strain,
And Scotland's falchion drawn to fence her king,
And clans embattled on their native plain;
The Stuarts' heir demands his father's reign,
And Highland loyalty, with dauntless truth,
Welcomes the wanderer from the lonely main,
And to her bleeding bosom clasps the youth.

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The warning sprite was heard on lake and hill,
And thrice the bittern shriek'd, and echo clamour'd shrill.

Lives there the man to party-rage a prey,
Can blame the noble, blame the generous part;
Can bid cold interest o'er the passions sway,
And freeze the life-blood streaming from the heart?
Far be from such my hand, my heart away:
Though all mistaken be the clansman's creed,
Yet sure where kindred fealty led the way,
Bright was the path, and gallant was the deed!
The chieftain calls, with shouts the clan reply,
Nor heed the low'ring storm that veils the southern sky.

Wild music peals, the clansman grasps his glaive,
And Gladesmuir owns that faulchion's deadly sway;
Hide, hapless Albyn, hide fair honour's grave,
And deepest horrors shroud Drummossie's day!
And bid thy broadest darkest forest's wave
Conceal his mountain path, his lowly bed;
And bid each mist-clad hill, each dropping cave,
Shed "dews and wild flowers" on the wanderer's head.
Ah! bathe in drops of balm his fever'd brain;
Ah! hide the murder'd friend,—the ghastly spectre train.

LEGENDARY BALLAD.

The bale is up, the bugles call,
The signal speeds along;
From hill and dale, from hut and hall,
The ready clansmen throng.

He's don'd his targe, he's slung his bow,
He's grasp'd his massy glaive;
His bride,—one kiss before he go
To join his clansmen brave.

"O go not forth, my lord, my life,
O go not forth, I pray!
Thy kinsmen true will quell the strife,
O go not forth to-day!

"Last night a fearful dream I dream'd;
Yon oak that shades the lea,
Pride of an hundred summers, seem'd
In one wide blaze to be.

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"Its goodly boughs, its foliage fair,
Its rough trunk's stately swell,
All blasted by the flame, and bare,
A crumbling mass it fell.

"Then go not forth, my lord, my life,
O go not forth, I pray!
Thy kinsmen true will quell the strife,
O go not forth to-day!

"Last night, as on the turrets high
I stood, a blazing ball
Shot sudden down the starless sky,
Seemed on these towers to fall;

"And downward dash'd with shiv'ring shock,
At midnight's hour amain,
A fragment from the fatal rock *
Lies buried in the plain.

"With boding swell Teith's angry wave
Has deluged all the mead;
The wonted sign, when chieftains brave
Of Ogan's line must bleed.

"Last night, adown the moonless dale,
Where winds the chapel way,
The fatal lights, with lustre pale,
By fits were seen to play.

"And slowly o'er the twilight heath
By gifted eyes were seen,
With wail and woe, the train of death,
A warrior's corse between.

"Then go not forth, my lord, my life,
O go not forth, I pray!
Thy kinsmen true will quell the strife,
O go not forth to-day!"

* * * * * *

* The natives of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, have a superstitious tradition, that when a portion of a certain rock in that neighbourhood falls to the plain, it denotes the approaching death of some Graham of distinction. And when the river Teith overflows the beautiful peninsula of *Little Lennie*, near Callender, where the burying place of the Buchanans is situated, the immediate death of some person of that name is expected as the infallible consequence.

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With straining eye, with throbbing breast,
High from the castle wall,
She's watch'd the east, she's watch'd the west,
From morn till even-fall.

She heeded not the breeze, that blew
Chill on her bosom bare;
She heeded not the hoary dew,
That gemm'd her raven hair.

But vainly looks she to the hill,
And vainly to the lea;
She starts—'tis but the distant rill,
'Tis but the rustling tree.

The twilight fades: the moon shines clear,
And still her watch she keeps;
But hark! what moan comes o'er her ear
Of one that wails and weeps?

Ah! no; full well she knows the sound,
The boding sounds of death;
The moanings wild of startled hound,
That bays the passing wraith.

And dimly down the distant heath,
A warrior's corse between,
With wail and woe, a train of death
Descending now is seen.

* * * * * *

Where yonder yews their shadows lave
In Teith's encircling tide,
They sleep within one grass-green grave,
The chieftain and his bride.

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VERSES,

Written on a blank leaf in the "Hymns for Infant Minds." By the Author of Original Poems, Rhymes for the Nursery, &c.

ADDRESSED TO ANNE AND JANE.*

When the shades of night retire
From the morn's advancing beam,
Ere the hills are tipt with fire,
And the radiance lights the stream,
Lo! the lark begins her song,
Early on the wing and long:

Summon'd by the signal-notes,
Soon her sisters quit the lawn,
With their wildly-warbling throats
Soaring in the dappled dawn:
Brighter, warmer spread the rays,
Louder, sweeter swell their lays.

Nestling in their grassy beds,
Hearkening to the joyful sound,
Heavenward point their little heads,
Lowly twittering from the ground,
Till their wings are fledged to fly
To the chorus in the sky.

Thus, fair minstrels! while ye sing,
Teaching infant minds to raise
To the universal King
Humble hymns of prayer and praise,
O may all who hear your voice,
Look, and listen, and rejoice.

Faltering like the skylark's young,
While your numbers they record,
Soon may every heart and tongue
Learn to magnify the Lord;
And your strains divinely sweet
Unborn millions thus repeat.

* The signatures of these amiable writers in their former publications.

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Minstrels! what reward is due
For this labour of your love?—
Through eternity may you,
In the Paradise above,
Round the dear Redeemer's feet,
All your infant readers meet!

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

THE TRUMPET AND CHURCH-BELL,

BY MATTHEW WELD HARTSTONGE, ESQ.

THROUGH the throng'd streets, in proud array,
The gallant war-troop took their way;
On trampling steeds, with nodding plume,
And blades unsheath'd, the warriors come;
Loud in the van the TRUMPET'S breath
Wakes love of glory, scorn of death;
Peals its bold clamour high and clear,
And thrills each heart with joy and fear.

What sound so sullen, yet so loud,
Confounds at once the music proud?—
In the deep DEATH-BELL'S dismal sound
War's stirring notes are sunk and drown'd:
Yet still betwixt each heavy swing
The shrilly trump is heard to ring,
Arraigning thus, to fancy's ear,
The sad intruder pealing near.

TRUMPET.

Silence thy din, thou slow-tongued slave,
Thou herald to the fame-less grave,
That tell'st when sons of lazy peace
From their unhonour'd labours cease.
Boots it to know, or when or how
The base-soul'd peasant leaves his plough;
Boots it to know or how or when
Surfeits the pamper'd citizen;
Or how, degenerate from his sires,
In slothful ease the peer expires?
With such mean tidings dar'st thou mar
The voice of Victory and War;
The voice of Honour and of Fame,
Who bears my emblem and my name?

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BELL.

Think not to awe my solemn knell,
Vain boaster, for I know thee well;
Not in the city's social bound
Should thy discordant summons sound;
There fittest heard where ravens come,
And croak thy burden with the drum;
Then fittest heard when ranks are broke,
And squadrons stagger in the shock;
There let thy braying clangour speak,
Mid oath, and groan, and dying shriek;
There emulate the cannon's knell,
Mock the gorged eagle's joyous yell,
And silence with thy clamorous breath
Thy victims in the throes of death:
But here thy vain bravadoe cease,
Mine is the house of God and Peace.

TRUMPET.

Yes, slaggard, yes! I boast 'tis mine
To cheer to arms the battled line;
With pride I own the glorious art,
'Gainst fate and fear to brace the heart;
The shrilling *Rouse*, the bold *Advance*,
Bids pulses throb and eyeballs glance;
The warrior hears my victor clang,
And recks not of his dying pang:
Then, dull monotony, forbear
With mine thy music to compare.
Thou call'st the clerk to hum his stave,
The sexton to the unfinish'd grave:
To deeds of fame I sound the way,—
I sound,—and mightiest chiefs obey.
Dust unto dust by thee is given,
My strains send heroes' souls to heaven.

BELL.

Shrill braggard, well thy brazen tongue
Thine own vain eulogy has sung,
As if thy steeds, at Cromwell's call,
Stabled again in holy hall,
And bells, down toppling from their spires,
Were destin'd to transmuting fires;
Yet, though I loath to boast my merit,
List to the duties I inherit:
Thy sympathies are blood and strife,
But mine each change of social life;
A guardian of the public weal,
For fires I sound my warning peal;

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I call the wealthy to my door
To drop their bounty on the poor;
Proclaim, with deep and awful pause,
The vengeance due for broken laws;
Or, sadly, slowly, summon forth
Affection's tears for buried worth.
Nor mine the sounds of woe alone,
Each public triumph claims my tone;
Hard-task'd mechanics know my voice,
Signal of freedom, and rejoice;
And when the holy knot is tied,
I greet the bridegroom and the bride:
Mine are law, reason, peace, and faith;
Thine, desperate life and timeless death.

TRUMPET.

Such vulgar cares be all thine own,
Mine is the station next the throne;
When monarchs sorrow or rejoice,
In weal or woe they use my voice;
I speak their mourning or their mirth,
Proclaim their funeral or their birth;
'Tis my loud clarion tells afar
Their high resolves for peace or war:
Then, dotard monk, thy scurril taunt
Be drown'd amid this bold *levant*.

[*Trumpet flourishes.*

So speaks the organ of a crown,
Herald of glory and renown——

BELL.

Herald of earthly pomp and pride,
Let this our precedence decide;
The servant of no human lord,
I speak a mightier monarch's word,
And sound within my cloister'd portal
Of mortal death, of life immortal;
Of woes that mock at every cure,
Of weal that ever shall endure;
Of wars against the powers of hell,
Of God's own peace ineffable;
Of man renew'd by heavenly birth,
Glad tidings, joy, good will on earth.—

Then sunk the Trumpet's boastful clang,
And undisturb'd the Death-Bell rang.

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SONNETS, BY DR JOHN LEYDEN.

1.

SABBATH MORNING.

HAIL to the placid venerable morn,
That slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A pensive calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill;
While softer sings the linnet from the thorn,
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail, light serene! hail, holy Sabbath morn!

The gales that lately sigh'd along the grove
Have hush'd their downy wings in dead repose;
The rooks float silent by in airy drove,
The sun a mild but solemn lustre throws;
The clouds that hover'd slow forget to move:
Thus smil'd the day when the first morn arose.

2.

ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND.

WHILE far, dear friend, your parting steps recede,
I frequent turn to gaze with fond delay;
How faint your lineaments and form decay,
Diminish'd to a dim unbodied shade.
Alas! that thus our early friendships fade!
While through the busy vale of life we stray,
And hold the separate tenor of our way,
Thus imperceptibly our minds secede.

Yet sure too soon, thou brother of my heart,
So lately found, but therefore loved the more;
Too soon the moments of affection fly!
Too soon by nature's rigid laws we part;
Surviving friends may o'er our tomb deplore,
But never hear a soft responsive sigh.

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THE

MAGIC MIRROR.

ADDRESSED TO

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

BY

JOHN WILSON.*

I.

METHOUGHT beneath a castle huge I stood,
That seem'd to grow out of a rock sublime,
Through the dominion of its solitude
Augustly frowning at the rage of Time.
Its lofty minarets, indistinct and dim,
Look'd through the brooding clouds; and, as a smile
Of passing sunlight showed these structures grim
Burning like fire, I could have thought the while
That they were warriors keeping watch on high,
All motionless, and sheath'd in radiant panoply.

II.

What mortal feet these rampart heights might scale!
Lo! like black atoms mingling in the sky,
The far-off rooks and their fleet shadows sail;
Scarce hears the soul their melancholy cry.
What lovely colours bathed the frowning brow
Of that imperial mansion! Radiant green,
And purple fading in a yellow glow!
Oh! lovelier ne'er on mossy bank was seen
In vernal joy; while bands of charter'd flowers
Revell'd like fairy sprites along their palace towers.

* Author of "The Isle of Palms," &c., lately published.

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III.

Down sunk the draw-bridge with a thund'ring shock ;
And in an instant, ere the eye could know,
Bound the stern castle to th' opposing rock,
And hung in calmness o'er the flood below ;—
A roaring flood, that, born amid the hills,
Forced his lone path through many a darksome glen,
Till join'd by all his tributary rills,
From lake and tarn, from marish and from fen,
He left his empire with a kingly glee,
And fiercely bade recoil the billows of the sea.

IV.

I felt it was a dream ; nor wish'd to wake :
Though dim and pale by fits the vision grew ;
And oft that ocean dwindled to a lake,
And cliff and castle from the clouds withdrew.
Oft, all I heard was but a gentle swell,
Like the wild music of the summer leaves ;
Till, like an army mustering in the dell,
The blasts came rushing from their pine-clad caves,
And swept the silence of the scene away,
Even like a city storm'd upon the Sabbath day.*

V.

Though strange my dream, I knew the Scottish strand,
And the bold frith that, rolling fiercely bright,
Far-distant faded mid that mountain land,
As mid dark clouds a sudden shower of light.
Long have my lips been mute in Scotland's praise !
Now is the hour for inspiration's song !
The shadowy stories of departed days
Before my tranced soul in tumult throng,
And I with fearless voice on them will call,
From camp and battle-field, from princely bower and hall.

VI.

With only my still shadow by my sight,
And Nature's lifeless things that slept around,
I seem'd to be ; when, from the portal wide,
Startling as sudden light, or wandering sound,
Onwards a Figure came, with stately brow,
And, as he glanced upon the ruin'd pile
A look of regal pride, " Say, who art thou,
(His countenance brightning with a scornful smile,
He sternly cried,) whose footsteps rash profane
The wild romantic realm where I have willed to reign ?"

* This image is from an unpublished poem of Mr Coleridge.

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VII.

But ere to these proud words I could reply,
How changed that scornful face to soft and mild!
A witching frenzy glitter'd in his eye,
Harmless, withal, as that of playful child.
And when once more the gracious vision spoke,
I felt the voice familiar to mine ear;
While many a faded dream of earth awoke,
Connected strangely with that unknown seer,
Who now stretch'd forth his arm, and on the sand
A circle round me traced, as with magician's wand.

VIII.

Desire or power then had I none to move,
In that sweet prison a delighted thrall;
Died all remembrances of daily love,
Or, if they glimmer'd, vain I held them all.
Alone on that magician could I gaze;
His voice alone compell'd was I to hear,
Wild as the autumnal wind that fitful plays
A wailing dirge unto the dying year,
Amid the silence of the midnight hour,
Out through the ivied window of a mouldering tower.

IX.

He felt his might, and sported with my soul,
Even as the sea-wind dallies with a boat,
That now doth fleeter than the billows roll,
Now, as at anchor, on the calm doth float.
Nor heeded he to see my senses lock'd
In the dim maze of wildering phantasy;
But ever and anon my wonder mock'd
With careless looks of gentle tyranny.
Well-used was that magician to the sight
Of souls by him subdued to terror and delight.

X.

How bold the fearful oft in dreams become!
Familiar in the midst of all things strange!
Unshuddering then, with spirits will we roam,
Calm and unconscious of th' unearthly change!
Even so it fared with me; ere long I grew
Familiar with the wizard of my dream,
When, from his lofty breast he slowly drew
What seem'd a Mirror by its glancing gleam,
And bade me therein look, where I might see
Wild sights come floating by in clouds of glamoury.

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XI.

Then burn'd that glass insufferably bright,
Till closed my eyelids with the sudden pain;
As, when the downward rays of mid-day light
Kindle to fire upon the verdant main.
Ne'er diamond spark outshone the common air
With purer radiance, nor the setting sun
Stream'd on the window of cathedral fair
A deeper blaze, to tell his course was run:
I gazed again; and lo! that Mirror soon
With tenderest lustre smiled, like a September moon.

XII.

Unto another world it opening gave.
There, castles stood majestic in their prime,
And mailed chieftains, rising from the grave,
Their banners hung o'er battlements sublime.
Oft changed the magic scene; here Lady bright,
In hazel grove, beneath the western star, *
Listed the love-tale of her faithful Knight;
Here the red beacon blazed, and to the war
Fierce clans come rushing, while the blaze illumes
Targe, spear, and battle-axe, and widely-tossing plumes.

XIII.

How sweet the moon on yon fair abbey shone! †
Bathing in liquid light, so sadly faint,
The flowerets drooping pale in sculptured stone,
And the still image of each mouldering saint.
And what may bring a Warrior's crested head ‡
Unto these holy courts and cloisters dim?
Thou daring spirit, why disturb the dead?
Yawns the damp tomb, and lo! a spectre grim, §
Yet with his dead face beautiful withal,
Lies mid immortal light that fills the vaulted hall.

XIV.

The abbey melted like a cloud away,
And many a gorgeous pageant charm'd my heart:
But how may I recount in feeble lay
The beauteous marvels of that wizard's art?
No! not unto myself dare I to tell
What various visions o'er that Mirror roll'd,
Till view'd my soften'd soul a lovely dell,
Where upon Yarrow's banks a Minstrel old ‖
Did sit, and wake to lords and ladies high
The last-expiring strains of Border Minstrelsy.

* The meeting of Margaret and Cranstoun, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.
† Melrose. ‡ Deloraine. § Michael Scott.
‖ Conclusion of the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

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XV.

Gone was the magic glass! I look'd around;
There hung the castle, like a thunder-cloud,
Above the darken'd sea, whose hollow sound
Subdued my spirit more than tempest loud.
And by my side, upon that solemn shore,
That wizard strange did like an image stand,
Watching the working of the ancient lore
That o'er the glass had pass'd at his command;
And when he saw me lost in wild surprise,
Once more he flash'd its sight upon my startled eyes.

XVI.

Ye lesser glories, in my spirit sleep!
But proudly fling thy white arms to the sea,
Queen of the unconquer'd North!* lo! yonder deep,
With all his subject waves, doth worship thee!
Stately thou sittest on thy mountain throne,
Thy towers and temples like a cloudy sky;
And scarce canst tell what fabrics are thine own,
Hung mid the air-built phantoms floating by.
Oh! ne'er may that bright diadem be shorn,
By thee, for many an age, majestically worn!

XVII.

Nor dim and silent were thy regal halls,
(The mansion, now, of grief and solitude!)
But mirth and music shook thy pictured walls,
And Scotland's monarch reign'd in Holy-Rood.
Well did I know, mid banneret and peer,
Star of the Stuart-line, accomplish'd James!
His graceful words I almost seem'd to hear,
As, lightly ranging mid those high-born dames,
To each, in turn, some gallant wish he sigh'd,
But linger'd still near one, † his ruin and his pride!

XVIII.

Thou field of carnage! silent be thy name!
Where Scotland's royal standard sunk in blood;
While round their monarch, like a guardian flame,
Wasted in vain, his dying nobles stood.
Gladly I saw dark clouds in tumult pass
O'er that red sea of horror and despair;
And the last image in the magic glass,
Even like the seraph Mercy, saintly fair,
Over her wounded foe hung sorrowing, ‡
And slaked his burning thirst with water from the spring.

* See the description of Edinburgh in Marmion.
† Dame Heron. ‡ Clara and Marmion.

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XIX.

"Dry up those tears," the gentle wizard cried,
"Nor weep while nature in her glory smiles!"—
And lo! with sylvan mountains beautified,
Incumbent cliffs, lone bays, and fairy isles,
Floated a lake * that I could scarce behold,
So bright it gleam'd with its enchanted waves!
While ever and anon wild music roll'd
From fractur'd rocks, and undiscover'd caves,
As if some spirit warbled from the steep
A low unearthly song, to charm the lake to sleep.

XX.

A spirit!—lo! her fairy vessel glides
Round the green edge of yonder oaken brake!
Before its prow the sparkling wave divides
In homage to the Lady of the Lake!
While, gazing from the shore, an armed Knight †
Holds distant parley with that unknown queen,
Whose eyes, with fear and wonder glistening bright,
Lend a new wildness to the mountain scene!
O lovelier far, in that bewilder'd trance,
Than Lady of the Mere, ‡ by shores of old romance!

XXI.

Wild rose her palace, mid the unbroken calm,
Burning with flowers, that, like a wreath of light,
Girdled the living dome, and breathing balm,
Sweet to the soul, as all those hues so bright!
The work of human hands it may not be,
And unto dreams of fairy power gave birth;
Yet, mid such dreams, the spirit paused to see
Some dim discover'd traces of this earth,
While on that lady's countenance divine
A pensive shadow lay, that told her mortal line.

XXII.

Yea! worldly cares to that enchanted dome,
Despite of Nature's guardian power, intrude;
Though bathed in sunshine, yet a stormy gloom
Is gathering o'er the hermit-solitude.
In evil hour yon princely stranger came!
For ambush'd foemen glare from every dell:—
Clan-Alpin hath beheld the Cross of Flame,
The sign of war her children love so well;
And all her heathery mountains teem with life,
With warriors gaunt and grim, and arm'd for mortal strife.

* Loch Catrine. † Fitz-James. ‡ See Wordsworth's Poems.

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XXIII.

Lake, rock, and mountain, cataract and flood,
Mine eyes behold no more; with eager breath,
I gaze on clashing faulchions dim'd with blood,
And plumed helms that seem to frown with death.
One of those shapes so beautiful and brave,
Like oak-tree sternly bending to the blast,
Must fall this day—but proud shall be his grave!
In wrath life's bootless energy hath past!—
Fallen is the eagle that so strongly flew—
Long Celtic bards shall wail the dirge of Roderick Dhu.

XXIV.

Oh! not by vulgar arm was Roderick slain!
Less than a king the victor may not be:
See! how his war-steed bears him o'er the plain,
How nods his crest with regal majesty!
Strevlina's gate may bow her lofty head
To kiss the plume that mock'd each hostile sword,
Nor by such homage be dishonoured:
Methinks, in his disguise, she knows her lord,
As if beneath her arch King James did ride,
With all his unhelm'd peerage by his gracious side.

XXV.

By kingly acts a king should aye be known!
Then look through yonder lustre-beaming hall;
Stately the figures there,—yea! every one!
But Scotland's monarch far outshines them all.
And is she here, the Lady of the Lake?
Hush thy quick-beating heart, thou trembling thing!
And let him smile who suffers for thy sake. *
On your betrothed arms the golden ring
The Knight of Snowden's kingly hands impose,
A talisman that breaks the spell of all your woes.

XXVI.

The wizard's voice here touch'd upon my heart,
And quick I waked, like one who, scarce asleep,
Springs from his slumber with a sudden start
To shun some yawning gulph, or headlong steep.
"Thou lov'st," said he, "on warlike pomp to gaze;
'Tis a true Scottish pride—look here again,
And dream no more of deeds of other days."—
Glad I obey'd,—and lo! the shores of Spain
Rose beautifully terrible, like heaven,
When all it's lowering clouds in wrathful hosts are driven.

* Græme. † Don Roderick.

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XXVII.

Woe to yon tyrant! to his legions woe!
Joy to the vulture on his herbless rock!
Glad would ye be to hear the Ebro flow
Once more, and leave the shepherd with his flock,
Ye savage slaves, that shame the name of France!—
But ne'er that sound of safety must ye hear.
List ye that tread?—the red-cross ranks advance!
Vain valour's stand, and vain the flight of fear;
For who shall live, when, shouting in their joy,
The British brother-bands move onwards to destroy!

XXVIII.

Wasted on air were these warm words of mine—
The wizard and his magic glass were fled;
The solemn hush, that speaks the day's decline,
Across the sea without a wave was shed.
The rooks had ceased their cawing in the sky,
Nor humm'd the wild-bee on the wall-flower bright,
That on the old tower bloom'd luxuriantly;
Then rose the lovely star that brings the night,
Till Luna enter'd on her placid reign,
And a sweet crescent smiled, reflected from the main.

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3.

MEMORY.

When I with antiquarian care review
The earliest lines in Memory's tablet traced,
By length of time now partially defaced,
What characters arise of darkest hue,
When Pleasure's signs I vainly would renew;
While each fond thought that once my mind solaced,
The anxious days and weary nights have chaced,
The lines of happiness, alas! how few.

O'er symbols strange, and hieroglyphics rude,
Deep-sculptured on th' enormous marble block,
Or on the granite's everlasting rock,
Amid the sandy Lybian solitude,
The sage thus pores with keen creative eye,
But time's uncertain rust refuses still to fly.

4.

TO THE LARK.

Hark! how the merry lark's sweet carols ring,
While the bright sun, from æther's southern cope,
Streams brilliant on the mountain's heathy top!
Soaring, resoaring high on twinkling wing,
Her lively notes to sad remembrance bring
The keen sensations raised by youthful hope,
That gave my inexperienced fancy scope,
When Nature smiled, and life was in her spring.

But see what clouds invest the face of day;
Down stoops the lark and terminates her song,
And softly sleeps, her music at a close:—
Alas! so vanish'd these illusions gay,
So sunk my heart before the saddening throng
Of griefs, from which I ne'er have found repose.

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5.

TO A MOSSY GRAVESTONE IN CAVERS CHURCHYARD.

WHERE waves the grass beneath yon cypress shade,
A shapeless mossy time-corroded stone,
Rain-drill'd, with furrowy surface, stands alone :—
I wish my head at last may there be laid,
Without sepulchral pomp or vain parade ;
Such mockery vile the dead refuse to own,
Ill suited to the unseemly yellow bone
That lies beneath the grassy rind to fade.

Yet there the peasant's sober steps shall pass,
Whene'er the sacred Sabbath morn shall rise,
And the slow bell to morning prayer shall toll ;
And while his staff divides the rustling grass,
" Here sleeps a youth unknown to fame," he cries ;
" Calm be his sleep, and heaven receive his soul !"

THE VOICE OF THE OAK.

GENIUS ! if such may chance to dwell
Within the excavated bound
That rudely shapes this oaken cell,
And closes in its knotty round ;
Genius ! with acorn chaplet crown'd,
Thy hoar antiquity might well,
If fraught it were with mortal sound,
Of elder days a legend tell.

For many a course of sun and shade,
Tempest and calm, thy growth matured ;
And many a year its circle made,
The while thy summer prime endured :
To flood and flame of heaven inured,
Slow centuries hast thou o'erstaid,
By stern, majestic might secured
From storms that wreck, or blights that fade,
And for long date ensured.

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Thou, like a hermit sad and sage,
In silence lone thy dwelling hast;
Thine aspect is a living page,
Where times o'erflown their annals cast:
For through the watches of the past,
Thou hast beheld, as age on age
Dawn'd—hast beheld them setting fast,
And Time, on his long pilgrimage,
Still hurrying to the last.

And thou, that saw'st them wear away,
Dost fail. Even as the seasons glide,
Thy grandeur creeps to sure decay,
Amid the devastation wide:
For Time thy giant strength has tried,
And, sparely decked, thy branches grey
Hang, like old banners, at thy side,
To mark his conquering sway.

Ere long, the vernal year, in vain,
Shall seek this trembling shade of thine;
Thee to infoliate, ne'er again
Shall Spring her freshest garland twine.
The presage of thy slow decline
O'er all thy silver'd bark is plain
Inscribed, in many a fatal sign,
Portentous of thy ruined reign.

But, sure, a whisper faintly broke,
Startling the twilight air!
Was it the Spirit of the Oak,
Or Fancy haunting there,
With seeming voice?—Again it spoke!
Nor mortal hearing dare
To still the echoes it awoke,
Or bid its tongue forbear.

"Child of the dust! to being sprung
Long since these boughs with age were bent,
Thy useless lay is idly sung,
Thy breath in vain conjecture spent.

"What though with ancient pomp I wear
The spoil of years, for ever flown;
What though in dryad lore I bear
The memory of things unknown;

"Thee little it imports to hear,
How, o'er the waning orb of time,

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Fleet ages dawn and disappear,
Revolving in their course sublime.

" The voice of years would tire to tell
What desolating waste has been;
What generations rose and fell
Since erst these aged limbs were green.

" For swift as o'er the changing skies
Sunshine and winter whirlwinds sweep,
The mortal race to being rise,
And rest them in their slumber deep:

" Some in the early bud are reft,
And some in blossom immature;
Of those to summer ripeness left,
How few till Nature's fall endure!

" For countless are the forms of fate
That lurk in silent ambushment,
The term so brief to antedate,
To quench the flame so quickly spent.

" O seek not, in the dust of years,
The fragments strew'd by man's decay;
Enough in every hour appears,
To tell that all things wear away.

" Even while the curious search is gone
In quest of hosts and legions fled,
Thy own brief term is hasting on
To join the phalanx of the dead.

" For it is not the rushing flight
Of seasons soaring to the sun;
And it is not the wasted might
Of ages when their march is done;

" It is the sand that hourly keeps
Its silent ebb from day to day,
Which plunders, while it slowly creeps,
The golden hoard of life away.

" The winds in destined courses fly,
Though secret be their way and dark;
The sunbeam ceases not on high,
Although no shade the dial mark.

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" How long soe'er the measure given
To bound thy moments fugitive,
These shatter'd boughs, though rent and riven,
The narrow confines shall o'erlive.

" Thou, blending in thy compass small
Impending age with infant birth,
Ere many seasons pass, *must* fall,
And mingle with thy parent earth.

" Yet, though the feeble frame that moulds
Thy substance, all decaying be,
That frame of fragile dust enfolds
The germ of immortality.

" Spirit, of origin sublime!
Age is maturing strength to thee;
Death, thy best heritage, and time
The portal of eternity."

Voice of the Oak! whate'er thou be,
Of wild and visionary race,
That calls such things to memory
As no light fancy should efface;
Still may thy warning hold a place
Within my heart, nor pass away,
Till latest time's faint shadow trace
The dawning of celestial day!

E.

A CHARACTER,

A FRAGMENT.

At length her sorrows drew the lines of care
Across her brow, and sketched her story there:
Years of internal suffering dried the stream
That lent her youthful eye its liquid beam.
A mild composure to its glance succeeds,
Her gayest look still spoke of widow's weeds.
Her smile was that of patience, not of ease,
An effort made to cover, or to please;
While grief, with thorny pencil, day by day,
In silence delv'd the flagging cheek away;

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Chased the gay bloom that peaceful thoughts bestow,
To spread, instead, the sallow tints of woe;
And where the magic dimple used to start,
In early wrinkles wrote—a broken heart.
And when at length, as satiate with spoil,
Grief seem'd relenting from her daily toil,
Time, who had check'd her power, assumed his own,
(His labours he divides, but not his throne,)
And features that in sorrow's mould were cast,
His master chisel finishes at last.

Perchance, the casual undiscerning gaze,
That never read a history in a face,
In the gay circle had supposed her gay,
Nor marked the nascent traces of decay:
But oh! to those whose nicer feelings take
The fine impression that a look can make,
Who, skilled by sorrows of their own, descry
The prisoned secret speaking in the eye,
(As weeping captives at their windows pine,)
To them there was a voice in every line.
The brow by effort raised to seem serene,
Round every smile the circling wrinkle seen;
The sudden cloud that came, and pass'd away,
Chased by a cheerless struggle to be gay;
At certain words or names the quick, short sigh,
And, when neglected long, the absent eye,
That seemed on images long past to fall,
Unconscious of aught else—these told them all.

But few among the selfish, busy, gay,
Permit a quiet face to stop their way;
A face that holds no lure, no tribute seeks,
Demands no homage, nothing strange bespeaks;
That looks, as hundreds look that they have known,
Just mark'd enough to call some name its own:—
O few in folly's course can check their speed,
The simple lines of character to read:
Or, if they pause, that rude unfeeling eye,
The cold inquiry, contumelious sigh,
And all the world's gross pity can impart,
Are caustic to the festers of the heart.

A.

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TO THE MOON.

WHAT is it that gives thee, mild queen of the night,
That secret intelligent grace?
O why should I gaze with such tender delight
On thy fair but insensible face?

What gentle enchantment possesses thy beam,
Beyond the warm sunshine of day?
Thy bosom is cold as the glittering stream,
Where dances thy tremulous ray.

Canst thou the sad heart of its sorrow beguile,
Or grief's fond indulgence suspend?
Yet where is the mourner but welcomes thy smile,
And loves thee almost as a friend?

The tear that looks bright on thy beam as it flows,
Unmov'd thou dost ever behold;
The sorrow that loves in thy light to repose,
To thee it has never been told;

And yet thou dost sooth me, and ever I find,
While watching thy gentle retreat,
A moonlight composure steal over the mind,
Poetical, pensive, and sweet.

I think of the years that for ever are fled,
Of follies by others forgot;
Of joys that have vanish'd, of hopes that are dead,
Of friendships that were, and are not.

I think of the future—still gazing the while
As thou could'st those secrets reveal;
But ne'er dost thou grant an encouraging smile,
To answer the mournful appeal.

Those beams that so bright through my casement appear,
To far distant scenes they extend;
Illumine the dwellings of those that are dear,
And sleep on the grave of my friend.

Then still I must love thee, mild queen of the night,
Since feeling and fancy agree
To make thee a source of unfailing delight,
A friend and a solace to me.

J.

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SONETTO DE P. SALANDRI.

Più che leggiadra sei, più vezzosa,
  Serba intatta la fede al tuo diletto;
Vivi di tua beltà, vivi gelosa
  Del bel candore, che non ha difetto.
Ogni alito di molle insidiosa
  Aura che spira da caduco obrettò,
Può la dolce scemar vampa amorosa,
  Che per gli occhi bevesti, e nutri in petto.
Sgorga dal cavo sen di balza Alpina
  Limpido il fonte, nel cui vivo umore
Il Sol per vaghezza i raggi affina,
  Ma se del picciol solco, or erba, or fiore,
Folleggiando a lambir, per via declina,
  A poco a poco impoverisce e muore.

IMITATED BY MR MONTGOMERY.

The more divinely beautiful thou art,
  Lady! of love's inconstancy beware,
  Watch o'er thy charms, and with an angel's care
Preserve thy maiden purity of heart.
At every whisper of temptation start,
  The lightest breathings of unhallow'd air
  Love's tender, trembling lustre will impair,
Till all the light of innocence depart.
Fresh from the bosom of an Alpine hill,
  When the coy fountain sparkles into day,
And sunbeams bathe and brighten in its rill,
  If here an herb and there a flower, in play,
Bending to sip, its little channel fill,
  It ebbs, and languishes, and dies away,

SONETTO DI PETRARCA.

Solo e pensoso i più deserti campi
  Vo misurando a passi tardi e lenti;
E gli occhi porto per fuggire intenti
Dove vestigio uman l'arena stampi:

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Altro schermo non trovo, che mi scampi
  Del manifesto accorger de le genti,
  Perchè negli atti d'allegrezza spenti
Di fuor si legge, com' io dentro avvampi.
Si ch' io credo omai, che monti e piagge,
  E fiume, e selve, sappian di che tempre
  Sia la mia vita, ch' è celata altrui,
Ma pur sì aspre vie, ne sì selvagge
  Cercar non so, ch' amor non venga sempre
  Ragionando con meco, ed io con lui.

IMITATED BY MR MONTGOMERY.

Lonely and thoughtful, o'er deserted plains
  I pass with melancholy steps and slow,
  Mine eyes intently shunning as I go
The track of man; from him to hide my pains
No refuge save the wilderness remains:
  The curious multitude would quickly know,
  Amidst affected smiles, the cherished woe
That wrings my spirit and consumes my veins.
O that the rocks and streams of solitude,
  The vales and woods alone, my griefs might see!
But paths, however secret, wild, and rude,
  I find not from tormenting passion free;
Where'er I wander, still by Love pursued,
  With him I hold communion; he with me.

WOMAN.

These two stanzas were originally designed for the Scotch air, for which Burns has composed a song, "She's fair and fause," in Thomson's collection. It ends thus:—

"O woman, lovely woman fair,
An angel-form's fa'n to thy share,
'Twou'd ha' been our mickle to ha' gie'n thee mair,
I mean an angel mind."

Woman, dear woman, in whose name
  Wife, sister, mother, meet;
Thine is the heart by earliest claim,
  And thine its latest beat:

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In thee the angel-virtues shine,
An angel-form to thee is given;
Then be an angel's office thine,
And lead the soul to heaven.

From thee we draw our infant strength,
Thou art our childhood's friend;
And when the man unfolds at length,
On thee his hopes depend:
For round the heart thy power has spun
A thousand dear mysterious ties:
Then take the heart thy charms have won,
And nurse it for the skies.

C.

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